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WASHINGTON.

TRADING IN POST TRADERSHIPS.

MORE EVIDENCE OF BARGAIN AND SALE OBTAINED BY CLYMER'S COMMITTEE—A FRONTIERSMAN WHO THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT DID NOT LIKE HIM—HOW MEN WERE APPOINTED TO TRADERSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Clymer's Committee to-day examined several post traders. More evidence of bargain and sale, in connection with traderships, was obtained. John H. Charles, a shrewd frontiersman, testified that several years ago he sold Durfee & Peck a large quantity of goods, for which they were heavily his debtors, and he was obliged to have them make an assignment to save himself. Durfee & Peck were the licensed traders at Cheyenne, Standing Rock, Berthold, and Turney. He applied for licenses at all those points, but only obtained Cheyenne. He wanted the posts so as to be able to dispose of the merchandise assigned to him. He came to Washington, and, after having seen the Indian Commissioner, who told him he could do nothing in these particular cases, called on the President and related his situation and his liability to loss if he was not licensed. The President informed him he had already fixed those points, and would not change them. "He bit the end off his cigar, and did not seem to like me a bit," said the witness, which excited the mirth of Clymer and Blackburn. Charles next called upon Secretary Belknap, whom he knew intimately. Belknap informed him Indian traderships did not come under his jurisdiction, and he could do nothing for him. Upon returning to the West he met Orvil Grant, and tried to sell out the goods at one of the posts, but they failed to agree. Bonnafon & Casselberry were the parties licensed, and Orvil Grant was regarded as having an interest. Before Durfee & Peck made the assignment, an agreement was made with Charles by Orvil Grant, for Bonnafon & Co., for the purchase of Durfee & Peck's goods. Charles admitted that he continued selling goods contrary to law, being without license, but he did so that he might not suffer loss. He got out without pecuniary loss, but Durfee & Peck were not so fortunate. Charles having the disposal of the goods, of course took care of himself.

D. Gordon Daniels, who said he was engaged in prosecuting claims, was examined. About two years ago Daniels published a letter over his signature, in the *World*, charging that he could prove the Grant-Dent family were making $100,000 each year out of post traderships. John Dent was appointed trader at Fort Union in 1870, immediately after the passage of the present law. Fort Union was the most valuable post in the country, except Sill. He was questioned as to what he knew touching the allegations of his letter published in the *World*, and admitted he had no personal knowledge of what was stated, but he had heard reports that the Dents were making large sums of money. Daniels was formerly Assessor of Internal Revenue in New-Mexico, and resigned to go into the tradership business. He got a man named Bliss appointed at Fort Stanton. Bliss was to give him $1,000 cash and a half interest in the business for obtaining the appointment. A clerk in the Attorney General's office, named Gray, got the appointment through Senator Carpenter. He agreed to pay Gray $1,000 for his services. Bliss refused to carry out his agreement with Charles, and he and Gray had him removed. A man named Tracy was next appointed. Tracy agreed in writing to pay him $3,000 for the appointment. Charles had Tracy appointed through a man named Closs, a friend of ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina. Closs was to get $500 of the amount paid by Tracy. After the apportionment Tracy went back on them, and denied that he had agreed to pay anything. Charles gave Tracy's written agreement to Closs, who told him he gave it to Sawyer, who, in turn, showed it to Secretary Belknap, and Tracy was removed. After this much experience Charles concluded to abandon the tradership business. Closs is a lobbyist.

George W. Philp and S. Cheney, traders, were examined, but nothing was developed. Philp was given a post held by Charles by the President. He never contributed a cent to anybody, or for any purpose, in connection with his appointment.

The committee have taken a great mass of testimony and have examined men who paid and men who received money in consideration of post tradership appointments, but, except in the case of Fort Sill, no evidence has been elicited connecting ex-Secretary Belknap with the bargaining and sales. Mr. Clymer has informed the Committee on the Judiciary that he has no further evidence that can be used in the impeachment of Belknap. Mrs. Marsh was before the Judiciary Committee to-day. An additional point obtained was that Marsh told her about the time the Fort Sill business commenced she must not ask him any questions about the matter, and she never did. The other new point now appearing as evidence is, that there had been an estrangement between Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, caused, as the former says, by meddling of enemies.

FRAUDULENT LAND WARRANTS.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER WASHINGTON SCANDAL BY THE COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—HOW CERTAIN FRAUDS WERE MADE TO PAY THE COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions appear to have struck a bonanza of scandal to-day, by accident. They were examining Col. Seaton, at one time Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. He testified that during Van Arnum's administration of the Pension Bureau there was a Ring organized—composed of Mr. Cheney, of Orange, Mass.; Mr. Van Letre, of Lyons, N. Y.; Mr. Hill, of Dunkirk; and Mr. Van Arnum, Commissioner of Pensions—by which a great number of fraudulent land-warrant claims were issued. The exact amount issued he could not tell, but he believed that there were as many as four hundred thousand dollars' worth. He testified that he personally examined more than a hundred of them, and reported their fraudulent character, and that the parties interested in the fraud secured his removal from office. The witness could not give the exact details as to all the claims, but gave a few interesting generalities. He said that by some means these parties secured a list of the persons who were entitled to land warrants, but who had not made application for the same, owing to lack of knowledge, or for some other cause. A greater number were supposed to be deceased. These three attorneys, mentioned above, took this list of claims and applied for the land warrants as Administrators for the heirs of the deceased parties. The warrant would be granted, whereupon the so-called Administrator would assign it to one of the combination, who would sell the claim and divide the profit among the Ring. These claims were worth in the market from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred dollars each. While there may have been as many fraudulent claims issued as the witness testifies, he only claims to have examined 100, which at the outside market price would be worth $20,000. The committee were greatly surprised at the revelations of Col. Seaton, and will make further examination into the facts. Some intimations of the existence of this fraud were privately made several years ago, but the writer of this has always understood that the fraud was the work of outside parties; that the collusion of two or three clerks was suspected, but not proved, and they were dismissed; that the magnitude of the fraudulent issues was undiscoverable, and that nothing could be done with the perpetrators, except to stop their facilities, which was done. Dr. Van Arnum's name has never been mentioned in connection with the affair before.

MR. MARSH'S TESTIMONY.

A WITNESS WHO IS ACTING IN SYMPATHY WITH MR. CLYMER—HIS RIDICULOUS STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS FLIGHT TO MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—When one comes to look back at the testimony of Marsh yesterday before the Clymer Committee, it appears more distinctly that he is acting in sympathy with Clymer and Blackburn, if not under their training and instruction. His statement that he left New-York on account of something he read in THE TIMES, which Mr. Bass had said in the House, was absolutely ridiculous. There was not a word in THE TIMES of Friday concerning Mr. Bass' speech, beyond the mere statement of the point of his argument on the question of jurisdiction. Marsh, of course, had the answer all made up on purpose to get a thrust at the Republican members, and, with the usual dullness of the other side of the committee, they had omitted to look over the documents which they referred to. There was not a word said in debate that day that referred to the prosecution of any person.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST BELKNAP.

MANCHESTER, March 25.—An evening paper here publishes a statement that J. G. A. Sargent, of this place, paid Secretary Belknap $12,000 for a contract to furnish heating apparatus in the Government Buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

TRYING TO INJURE BRISTOW.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PRYING INTO THE THOMPSON MULE CASE—THE REAL OBJECT OF THEIR INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee on the Judiciary to-day examined, besides Mrs. Marsh, ex-Assistant Attorney General Goforth and ex-Attorney General Williams, concerning the Thompson mule case, that Gen. Bristow argued in the Court of Claims. The committee is examining this case with a view to frame a new article of impeachment against the ex-Secretary of War for not causing the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court. The purpose is to get a drive at Mr. Bristow. For though his connection with the case is entirely proper in every respect; if it could be shown that the claim was improperly ordered to be paid by the Secretary of War without appeal, that would be taken as a reflection on Gen. Bristow. Something is attempted to be made out of a letter on file, signed by Gen. Bristow as acting Attorney General, asking the Secretary of War whether he desired the statute of limitations pleaded. This letter was written by McMichael, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of all cases in the Court of Claims, and was a mere formality. Mr. Bristow happened to be acting Attorney General when it came up for signature. He knew nothing about the case at that time, and never had any connection with cases before the Court of Claims. Mr. Goforth testified that the facts in the case were never in dispute, but all turned on a point of law.

THE POSTAL MAIL CONTRACTS.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN ARKANSAS CONTRACTOR—HIS TROUBLES WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day examined J. C. Chidestar, a mail contractor of Arkansas. He testified that he deposited in the Contract Office last Spring a bid for the route from Dallas, Texas, to Jacksonville; that the contract was awarded to some one else, and that when he called for his bid, and the security check attached to it, they were handed to him by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, with the remark that the bid had never been registered nor considered. Witness did not know whether it was the lowest bid or not; Gen. Tyner did not inform him how it happened that his bid had never been recorded; it was, however, just after the time when discoveries were made that Channel and Floyd, two of the department clerks, had suppressed and abstracted a number of bids; several other bids deposited by the witness had never been returned to him; these were not accompanied with checks. He was next interrogated concerning the remittance by Second Assistant Giles A. Smith, some years previously, of a fine of $1,800, that had been assessed against him for failure to perform the stipulated service on the Fort Smith and Little Rock route. He swore that he was let off from paying the fine only by reason of full proof that floods, &c., had inevitably interrupted the service. As to his having taken a policy of life insurance in a company represented by Mr. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Office, the witness testified that he did this merely because he wanted to insure his life, and not with any expectation of receiving official favors in consequence. He was then asked if Mr. J. J. Hinds had not demanded, when they were making a settlement of some joint business interests, that a certain sum of money, perhaps $5,000, must be reserved or paid for the benefit of Senator Spencer. The witness replied that nothing of the sort had ever occurred, and he had no recollection of having ever said so to any person. Mr. Hinds made a claim upon him, growing out of an agreement that Mr. Hinds should have a right to purchase an interest in one of his contracts on a route he had long been running. Mr. Hinds had performed some services in traveling, &c., for the benefit of this route, but did not pay the promised purchase money. Their disagreement was submitted to arbitration, ex-Senator McDonald acting for the witness, and Mr. J. J. Noah for Mr. Hinds. The arbitrators agreed that the witness must pay Mr. Hinds $4,000, and he paid it in order to get rid of the controversy, and to avoid trouble which Mr. Hinds could have caused him by stopping his pay from the department.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—A NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE—ARMS FOR MEXICO—THE REAL-ESTATE POOL—PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Referring to a statement just published that another rupture has broken out in the Cabinet, involving a question of veracity between the President and the Attorney General and Secretary Bristow, growing out of the Attorney General's circular letter to District Attorneys, &c., there is official authority for the announcement that there is not the slightest question of veracity between the parties mentioned, and that their relations were never of a more friendly character than at the present time.

The Treasurer now holds $353,895,700 in United States bonds, to secure national bank circulation, a decrease for the week of $1,300,000; United States bonds held to secure public deposits, $18,671,500; national bank circulation outstanding, $339,325,239, of which amount $2,099,190 are notes issued to gold banks.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $254,610; for the month to date, $6,613,702; for the fiscal year to date, $82,083,095.

The Customs receipts to-day were $699,657; for the month to date, $11,447,534; for the fiscal year to date, $111,209,114.

The amount of national bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year, were:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,938,000	$940,000
Boston	647,000	1,291,000
Philadelphia	96,000	121,000
Chicago	84,000	66,000
Cincinnati	266,000	42,000
Miscellaneous	761,000	951,000
Total	$3,792,000	$3,411,000

Receipts to-day, $682,062. The amount of called bonds redeemed at the Treasury for the month to date aggregate $8,500,000. The shipments of notes and currency for the week amounted to $3,363,000.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were, currency, $4,347,073; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,790,000; coin, $73,957,609, including $34,234,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is informed that a new counterfeit $5 note on the Merchants' National Bank of New-Bedford, Mass., made its appearance a day or two ago. The note is as good, if not a better counterfeit than the celebrated "Traders'" of Chicago. A point that may be of interest to persons liable to be imposed on is that all the national bank notes are now printed on fibre paper, and the use of a pin will demonstrate whether what looks like fibre is genuine or an imitation. This note is said to be printed in Texas, and to be the work of the notorious Pete McCartney, who was last heard from as a member of one of the gangs of border ruffians who stole cattle and ran them into Mexico.

Thomas W. McCleary was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District.

No action has yet been taken by the authorities here regarding the request from the Mexican Government for the purchase of arms from this Government. Persons officially connected with the War Department, as well as others who have given this subject some attention, do not think this Government has the material to spare.

Ex-Attorney General Williams and ex-Controller Brodhead were before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to-day, and were examined in regard to certain expenditures made by the Department of Justice during what was called the Kuklux raids.

The Select Committee on the District Real Estate Pool held a short meeting this morning in secret session. Mr. Leonard Whitney, the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, produced a number of telegrams that passed through his office during the Summer of 1872 and since in regard to the Real Estate Pool. The committee declined to give the telegrams or their purport for publication. It was understood that a subpœna has been issued for Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of this district, and that he will soon return to this city and appear before the committee.

Postmaster General Jewell is confined to his house to-day with an attack of rheumatic fever.

Hugh J. Baxter is Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, and will probably receive the appointment of Chief Clerk.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to continue the Spencer investigation, but immediately adjourned until Monday at the request of Gen. Morgan, counsel for the Memorialists, who stated that the witnesses expected from Alabama had not yet arrived.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—In the Pahlman & Rush case this morning, the counsel for Government rested their case without adducing further testimony of importance. For the defense Mr. Storrs produced a note given by Pahlman & Rush to Becker for money loaned to him. The defense claimed this note was given in 1873, and that the note for $1,700 which Becker yesterday swore was given him as pay for his permission while storekeeper for their irregularities, was simply a renewal of the first note after some payments had been made upon it. Prof. Babcock, a microscopist, testified that the note for $2,000 was made in 1873, and could not have been made at a later time. Adjourned till Monday.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Jefferson's City special says the case of Adler & Furst, distillers and rectifiers, of St. Joseph, Mo., for violation of the revenue laws, which has been before the United States District Court in that city for some days, closed yesterday, and the jury found a verdict of guilty, last evening, on fifty-five counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty, under this verdict, is fifty-five years' imprisonment, and $27,500 fine. The defendants have been put under additional bonds in $10,000, making in all $50,000. Another indictment has been found against the same parties.

The Grand Jury have returned indictments against seventeen other persons for defrauding the Government.

CENTENNIAL GOODS FROM SWITZERLAND.

PHAILDELPHIA, March 25.—The steam-ship Hammonia, which is now coming up the river, and will arrive at this port to-morrow, has on board all the goods from Switzerland intended for the Centennial Exhibition. The Swiss Commissioners are passengers on the same vessel. The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission adjourned this afternoon, having been in session early and late from Wednesday afternoon. Every department of the commission was reviewed. Most of the time was spent in revising the large list of names presented for positions as judges from all sections and representing all industries. Considerable progress was made toward the selection of 100, but the list is by no means complete, and it will be in no shape for publication before the opening of the Exhibition. It is the intention of the commission to select a list that will embrace gentlemen of the highest authority in all branches.

A METHODIST CENTENNIAL.

RALEIGH, March 25.—To-night closes the week's run of the Methodist Centennial. An assembly of about two thousand people is present, among whom are Bishops McTyne, Marvin, and Doggett. Twelve thousand dollars was raised for another Methodist Church in Raleigh, to be called the Metropolitan. John N. Staples, of Greensboro, made the closing address to-day, and said the great want of the country was Christian men in office. He invoked the spirit of reconciliation and fraternal love in all sections of the country. The oldest minister present is Rev. J. H. Wheeler, who is seventy odd years of age. Several preachers brought their brides with them.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT.

SCRANTON, March 25.—A shocking accident occurred to-day at the Pine Brook coal shaft, by which two miners named Kelly and Kilcullin were instantly killed at their work in a chamber of the mine. They had fired a blast and were about to remove the coal brought down by it when they were completely overwhelmed by the falling of the roof. Hundreds of tons of coal and rock came crashing upon them without a moment's warning, and it was with great difficulty their bodies were removed by their panic-stricken comrades. Both men were married and leave large families.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FINANCE AND TRADE—THE EGYPTIAN FINANCES—MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, March 25.—The Stock Exchange to-day has been steady but inactive. The approach of the settlement, which begins on Tuesday next, has restricted operations, although it is believed that the recent important recovery in quotations will prevent any serious difficulty. Egyptian securities have been somewhat firmer at a slight recovery. Discounts were weak at the quotations. Very few bills were offering.

Mincing Lane has been very dull this week, and the prices of several leading staples are further depressed. Sugar on the spot is inactive, but some of the lower qualities for distant arrival can be sold on former terms. The coffee imports have been large, and the sales during the last two days have generally been at former rates. Fine colony plantation Ceylon has alone realized previous quotations. At Rio Janeiro yesterday the market was quiet and unchanged, though the previous advance was fully maintained. Good firsts were quoted at 5.900 to 6,050 reis per ten kilos. Exchange on London, 25. At Santos yesterday there was scarcely any change to report. The market was quiet and prices of superior were maintained at 5,500 to 5,650 reis per ten kilos. The new crop of Burmah rice is higher, and the spot demand better. Prices are unchanged, though there is more inquiry. Spices still tend downward.

The Liverpool cotton market for the week closing Friday has been animated, and buyers have followed the advance without hesitation. The trade have been large buyers, and speculators and exporters have also purchased freely. The weather has been stormy, and the imports have therefore been light. The stock on hand has consequently diminished, which has created an increased demand. Continued unfavorable news from Bombay about receipts there and shipments thence of cotton has occasioned an important rise in Surats. Far more general confidence in present values is manifested than at the beginning of the month, when prices were fully a half penny lower. American descriptions have been in good demand, and prices are generally an eighth higher. To-day (Saturday) the market is firm, though there is no movement of prices to be noted. There has been rather more than an average business for a short day. The sales have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters, leaving 7,000 bales to the spinners of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The last quotations of the leading American staples were as follows: Middling uplands, 6 9-16 pence.; middling Orleans, 6 13-16 pence.

The arrivals market has shown a great and sustained activity, and has further advanced. With some unimportant fluctuations the tendency has been throughout buoyant, and the market closes, though not at its best, with a substantial gain over last Friday's figures. To-day's arrivals are still strong, and there has been a further upward movement of one thirty-second. Among the last sales this afternoon were the following: Middling uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 11-16 pence; middling uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery, 6¾ pence; middling uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 13-16 pence.

The *Times*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other leading newspapers censure and sharply criticise Mr. Disraeli's statement in the House of Commons Thursday night relative to Mr. Cave's report on Egypt's finances, and the Government's action in agreeing to withhold the facts, in consequence of which Egyptian securities suffered a heavy decline yesterday.

The case of Charles Brent, who is charged with frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, Ky., was called at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, but the absence of papers necessitated the remand of the prisoner till Tuesday next.

SUEZ, March 25.—The Prince of Wales started from here for Cairo this afternoon, accompanied by M. De Lesseps and several Egyptian dignitaries.

THE HOLLAND FLOODS.

DIKES SWEPT AWAY—A TOWN COMPLETELY ISOLATED—SIX THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Paris says that the dikes protecting Herzogenbosch, Holland, have been swept away by the floods, the railway bridge and roads have been destroyed, and the town is completely isolated. Hundreds of houses have disappeared, and six thousand persons are homeless.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

LONDON, March 25.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Telegraph* says the High Court adopted a charge of high treason against Count Von Arnim on Thursday. The property of the Count is to be confiscated if he refuses to appear.

The German Minister at Shanghai has given notice of the termination of the existing treaty of commerce between his Government and that of China.

TRANSFER OF THE RAILWAYS—THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

BERLIN, March 25.—A bill for transferring to the Empire the State railways, and the control of the private railways, was presented to the Landtag to-day.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.

ROME, March 25.—At the consecration of the Church of St. Pauls, Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, delivered a long address. Twenty-five English, Scotch, and Irish clergymen took part in the ceremony. The Bishops of Peterborough, Gibraltar, and others, as well as Lord Plunkett and Rev. Messrs. Brooke and Nevin, the British Ambassador, and the American Minister were present. The ceremony lasted four hours, and terminated with the ordination of a clerk in holy orders.

FRANCE.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, March 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, ten members were elected as a committee on the amnesty question. Of these, two favor complete amnesty. The remainder, belonging to the Left, and Left Centre, favor individual pardons.

CANADA LEGISLATURE.

OTTAWA, March 25.—While the House was in Committee of Supply last night, the votes for Indians led to some discussion respecting the Sioux who were formerly implicated in the Minnesota massacre, and since then refugees in British territory. Mr. Ryan, of Manitoba, complained that these people were troublesome, and even dangerous, one case of murder, at least, having occurred among them. Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, however, spoke of them as rather welcome than otherwise, many farmers having derived considerable assistance from them. They are being gradually settled at the junction of the Assiniboin and Little Saskatchewan Rivers; but it is necessary that the process should be gradual in order to secure the production of sufficient food for so considerable a number of people at a distance from any populous settlement. Dr. Bamberg, representative of the Mohawk Indians, has arrived here to make arrangements with the Minister of the Interior for an interview with a deputation of chiefs expected here next week.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

BOSTON, March 25.—The prison officials discovered and frustrated a plan for the escape of Miles, the Barre Bank robber, from the Windsor Vt., prison, last night. False keys had been procured, and one of the attendants had been bribed. On searching the cell a new five-shooter, loaded was found concealed in the prisoner's bed.

A FIGHT WITH SIOUX INDIANS.

CRAZY HORSE'S VILLAGE ON POWDER RIVER CAPTURED AND BURNED BY A DETACHMENT OF GEN. CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT RENO, March 22.—A detachment of Gen. Crook's expedition against the hostile Sioux, consisting of Mills', Noyes', and Moore's squadrons, numbering about three hundred and thirty men and officers, under command of Gen. Reynolds, captured and burned Crazy Horse's village on the morning of the 17th. It was on Powder River, twenty miles below the mouth of Clear Fork, and had about one hundred lodges. The village was charged by Capt. Egan's company with pistols, Capt. Noyes' (C) company stampeding and running off the herd of ponies, numbering five or six hundred. The other troops quickly followed Capt. Egan's attack, which had driven the Indians from their village. Mills' and Moore's squadrons went in, dismounted, and the Indians retreated to the bluffs and ravines back of their camp, and from secure shelter harassed the troops while the work of destroying the village went on. It was burned, with large quantities of ammunition, robes, meat, and other things valuable to Indians. Our loss was four enlisted men killed and seven wounded. No casualties occurred among the officers. The loss among the Indians is not known. At 2 P. M., when the work of destruction was complete, the troops marched for the mouth of Clear Fork, where they expected to meet Gen. Crook, with supplies. They arrived there at dark, and Gen. Crook arrived the next day at noon. The command engaged in this affair marched seventy-five miles from 8 A. M. on the 16th to dark on the 17th, with but three hours' rest in the afternoon of the 16th. Both men and horses were very much exhausted from the tax on their endurance.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The following telegram was received at Gen. Sheridan's Head-quarters this morning:

FORT RENO, March 22.

We cut loose from the wagon train on the 17th inst., and scouted the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers until satisfied that there were no Indians upon them; then struck across the country toward Powder River. Gen. Reynolds, with part of the command, was pushed forward on a trail leading to the village of Crazy Horse, near the mouth of Little Powder River. This he attacked and destroyed on the 17th inst., finding it a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material, and general supplies. Crazy Horse had with him the northern Cheyennes and some of the Minneconjons, probably in all, one-half of the Indians of the reservation. Every evidence was found to prove these Indians in copartnership with those at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and that the proceeds of their raids upon the settlements had been taken to those agencies and supplies brought out in return. In this connection I would again urgently recommend the immediate transfer of the Indians of those agencies to the Missouri River. I am satisfied, if Sitting Bull is on this side of the Yellowstone, that he is camped at the mouth of Powder River. We experienced severe weather during our absence from the wagon train, snow falling every day but one, and the mercurial thermometer on several occasions failing to register. GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

CALIFORNIA RACING.

THE TWO MILE AND REPEAT RACE AT SAN FRANCISCO WON BY CHANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The two mile and repeat race came off to-day. The track was in fair condition. A strong breeze prevailed. The pools at the course were well patronized, with Hock Hocking the favorite, Golden Gate next, and Revenue and Chance about even. The first heat was won by Chance, under a pull, by three lengths, Golden Gate second, and Hock Hocking third. Hock Hocking showed lameness between the heats, and Chance was now the favorite at $500; Golden Gate, $155; Revenue, $70, and Hock Hocking, $37.

The second heat was also won by Chance by six lengths, Hock Hocking second, and Golden Gate a poor third. Revenue dropped at the first half mile with a sprained ankle. Following is the summary:

Henry Welch's ch. h. Chance, 4 years old, by Venture, dam Annette, she by Lexington............1 1
J. C. Simpson's ch. h. Hock Hocking, 6 years old, by Ringmaster, dam Young Fashion, she by Monarch..........3 2
Joseph H. Daniels' b. m. Golden Gate, 4 years old, by Leamington, dam Naphtha, she by Eclipse..2 3
M. A. Walden's ch. h. Revenue, Jr., aged, by Revenue, dam Nannie Harper, she by Glencoe.....4 dis.
Time—3:41¼, 3:46¾.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

GALVESTON, March 25.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *News* says the Commander of the gun-boat Rio Bravo loaned Gen. Labarra six bags of powder—about one hundred and fifty pounds. It is reported that this loan was made at the suggestion of the American Consul at Matamoras, Mr. Wilson, and that Gen. Potter considers it a violation of the orders received from Washington. The loan was effected on the 23d inst. On Thursday evening Gen. Labarra visited the gun-boat Rio Bravo. He crossed the river in a small boat, sent from the Rio Bravo. He did not call upon Gen. Potter. Gen. Labarra is constructing a fort at the lower edge of Matamoras. Don Antonio Congari has been released upon promise to pay $5,000 to the forced loan. It is reported that Gen. Diaz will attack Matamoras to-night. Several days since a United States soldier was found dead near Ringgold Barracks. It is now reported that some Mexicans were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion, and that last night a party of soldiers forced the jail of Starr County, and killed one of the Mexicans and wounded two others.

EARLY VEGETABLES DESTROYED.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Advices from Southern Georgia and Florida say that early vegetables have been generally ruined by the recent cold spell. In the vicinity of Lake City, Fla., several acres of early vegetables have been killed, notwithstanding fires were kept in the fields during the cold nights. The polar wave extended as far south as Gainesville, Fla., as the same information comes from Live Oak and Wellborn. This disaster will materially reduce shipments of vegetables to Northern markets during the next few weeks. The destruction of fields of crops has been general in Georgia and Florida, and farmers are compelled to replant.

COLLISION IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, March 25.—Last night the steamer Nereus, of the Metropolitan Line, from New-York, collided with the ferry-boat Daniel Webster, of the South Ferry, lying in the North slip on the west side of the stream. The bow of the ferry-boat was damaged to the amount of $1,000, it is estimated, and the boat will not run again for some days. The Nereus was but slightly damaged.

THE SMALL-POX.

TURNERS, March 24.—The small-pox is alarmingly prevalent at Sloatsburg, east of here, on the Erie Railway, and it is reported that the district school authorities have closed the district schools to stop the spread of the disease. Several scholars have died, and more are now down with the disease.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, (new stock,) 86½; California, 88¼; Segregated Belcher, 87½; Ophir, 73¾; Chollar, 141; Savage, 18¼; Imperial, 17½; Mexican, 40½; Gould and Curry, 22; Best and Belcher, 58¾; Hale and Norcross, 70; Crown Point, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 49¼; Empire, 11; Alpha, 51¾; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 32; Sierra Nevada, 27½; Exchequer, 22¼; Overman, 86½; Justice, 33; Caledonia, 14½; Succor, 1¾.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 A. M.—Heavy rains have prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, snow in the lake region, and clear or clearing weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; the temperature has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast, with less pressure, and gales on the coast from North Carolina to Eastport; the barometer continues low in the lower lake region; it has risen in the upper lake region and the north-west, and thence southward to the Gulf States, with northerly winds, and a slight fall of temperature. The rivers have risen one foot at Cairo and St. Louis, two feet at Memphis, nine inches at Helena, two inches at Vicksburg, four feet at Nashville, six feet at Cincinnati, and twenty-eight inches at Augusta and Shreveport. The Mississippi has reached the danger line at Helena; it is two feet and ten inches above at Cairo; five inches below it at Vicksburg, and seventeen inches below it at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, stormy weather will continue during the day, with gales on the coast, falling and decidedly low barometer and slight changes in temperature.

For the Northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, rain or snow and low but rising barometer, followed during the evening by partly cloudy and cooler weather and south-west to north-west winds.

For the South Atlantic and southern portion of the Middle States, clear or clearing weather and south-west to north-west winds, with slowly rising barometer and no decided change in temperature.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather and stationary or slight fall of temperature, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

The Mississippi River will continue to rise between Vicksburg and Cairo, and dangerous floods will occur during Monday and Tuesday. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will rise rapidly. Floods will also occur on the Connecticut River during Sunday and Monday.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport. The display of cautionary signals at the lake stations will be resumed April 1.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN BISHOP'S MULE YARD, JERSEY CITY—LOSS $20,000.

At about 9 o'clock last night fire was discovered in one of the buildings in Bishop's mule yard, bounded by Grand street and Cornelison avenue and Bishop and Oswego streets, Jersey City. The flames originated in the large store-house, 100 feet in length and 50 in width, and before an alarm had been sounded the building was wrapped in flames. The feed stored on the upper floor of the building, consisting of 170 bags of bran, 109 bales of hay, and several hundred bags of oats, was consumed. The flames were carried by the winds to the stable with fifty stalls, fronting on Oswego street, and that, too, was entirely destroyed. The mules stabled there were safely taken out and placed in an open lot. The sight of the flames created a panic among them, and at one time it was feared that they would break down the fence and rush into the flames. The building facing on Cornelison avenue was also damaged slightly. The loss is about $20,000.

OTHER FIRES.

The Second Presbyterian Church at Detroit was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

The residence of Hon. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, was burned last Tuesday. Nothing was saved; his magnificent library, the finest in the State, and his manuscripts and unpublished works, were all destroyed.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the show-window of McLaughlin & Morris' dry-goods store, No. 831 Eighth avenue, caused by the goods in the window taking fire from a gas jet. Damage to stock, $1,500.

The residence of Ira Curtis, at St. Albans, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $3,000; partly insured.

A fire at Fernandina, Fla., Friday morning, destroyed all the business portion of the town. The loss is $50,000.

The furniture store of G. Geils, in New-Bedford, was burned Friday night. The loss is $8,000; insured.

A fire at Joliet, Ill., Friday night, destroyed five buildings. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $12,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Regla Battalion, Havana Volunteers, took the field on the 19th inst.

It is reported that Capt. Royo and two Cuban volunteers were killed by insurgents on Thursday last near Macagua.

Lieut. Cameron, who has recently completed his explorations across the continent of Africa, has sailed for Liverpool.

William Hart, a laborer, sixty-five years of age, living at Lawrence, Mass., committed suicide, Friday night, by drowning.

Mr. Glennan, having purchased all other interests in the Norfolk *Virginian*, assumed, yesterday, the sole proprietorship.

Simon McAuliff, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, fell from his train near Sing Sing last night, and had both legs cut off.

The jury in the case of Frederick Miller, charged with the murder of Matthew Spellissy, yesterday rendered a verdict of not guilty, at Philadelphia.

An attempt was made Friday night to rob the First National Bank of Chambersburg, Penn., by two men named Rollins and Johnson. One of them, Rollins, was captured.

Congressmen Frye, of Maine, was to have addressed a Republican campaign meeting at Waterbury, Conn., last night, but the rally did not take place on account of a heavy rain-storm.

Upon the petition of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Judge Emmons, of Memphis, has appointed J. B. Alexander Receiver of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.

Snow commenced falling Friday night at Port Jervis, and continued yesterday. At 9:30 A. M. yesterday the snow was five inches deep, and the opportunity for sleighing was embraced generally.

A meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange was held Friday at Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to resume the production of coal on Monday, in conjunction with the other members of the coal combination.

The following delegates have been elected to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the Central Pennsylvania Conference: D. S. Monroe, N. S. Buckingham, T. Mitchell, B. B. Hamlin, and F. B. Riddle.

The trial of Harry Holloway, ex-Superintendent of the Indianapolis Post Office, charged with having received $2,000 from William C. Mason for securing him a contract for repairing mail-pouches, was commenced yesterday.

Paymaster White last week paid the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway and its branches, including Jersey City, traveling nearly three hundred miles and distributing about forty thousand dollars in two days' time, usually requiring four days.

R. H. Smith, editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, was yesterday afternoon fined $75 for contempt of court, he having written and caused to be published an editorial calculated to injure the dignity and efficiency of Judge Boughton, of the City Court. Mr. Smith refused to pay the fine, and was taken to the New-Haven Jail. The editorial was written for political purposes.

A few days since, in the Baltimore City Court, Judge Brown presiding, during the trial of a cause, the foreman of the jury was discovered to be in a state of intoxication. He was withdrawn, the jury discharged, and the case continued. On Friday he was sentenced by Judge Brown to ten days' imprisonment in the City Jail, to forfeit his pay as a juror, and to be disqualified hereafter from serving on a jury.

POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—James F. Gallagher, a policeman, was shot and mortally wounded to-night by a drunken rough named Dunbar. It seems Dunbar had assaulted several peacable citizens and fired two shots from his revolver, but failed to do any damage before Gallagher appeared on the scene and attempted to arrest him. He was subsequently arrested and locked up.

GOV. HAYES FOR PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—The Republicans of Franklin County, Ohio, in convention to-day declared for Hayes for President.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

HOW THINGS LOOK IN A SNOW-STORM.

THE TOWN FILLING UP WITH VISITORS—ENGLISH EXHIBITORS THE MOST NUMEROUS—SHALL THE EXHIBITION BE CLOSED ON SUNDAY?—THE PREPARATIONS BY THE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 22, 1876.

At Vienna there were seventy thousand exhibitors, and it has been calculated that there will be sixty thousand in Philadelphia. Early as is the season, there are already numerous arrivals in the city both from Europe and from American exhibitors at a distance from the scene of action. The foreign element is not yet large enough to be a pronounced feature, but there are so many English about the buildings and around the city that one cannot fail to notice them. The English delegation is in fact the promptest, and the arrivals from the British Isles and colonies of goods in every variety of case, hamper, crate, barrel and packing-box are large and incessant. One day it is a lot of cases of wine from the Cape of Good Hope which the thrice unhappy jurors will have to drink, and an enormous packing box containing a great model of the fort at Cape Town. The next day comes some seventy-five barrels containing porcelain from Stoke-upon-Trent. With that arrives a few crates of terra cotta and the ponderous masses of iron of a sugar mill. And the British exhibitors are flying round, putting up their cases, and sublimely confident that the verdict of the whole world will be for them and for their industries. But though they are the most conspicuous and the most easily recognized, yet, after all, they form but a small part of the stranger element that is streaming into the Quaker City. For the town is beginning to be a little full, and the hotels and boarding-houses are having a foretaste of the happy times when they will receive money by the cord, and will be able to emulate the charming practices of the amiable horse-leech and his commendable family. There can be no question that Philadelphia is filling up, for in the picture stores and other places where the idle most do congregate, there are now such swarms of people that ingress and egress are alike feats of conjuring, especially to gentlemen who have a due regard for the skirts of the weaker sex. And these ambitious artists whom the world does not know, and moreover cannot be persuaded to know, have sent hither their pictures from every part of the Union. They come from Oshkosh and St. Louis and Little Rock and Alexandria and Skowhegan—the great unknown ones of art—determined that though selecting committees (a mere Ring) may ignore them, the world shall see their pictures. And here they are, accordingly, and the world sees them, and passes on and says nothing. Can this be, and can art hope to flourish in this great country!

Philadelphia, blind to the allurements of pseudo-art, is by no means deaf to the exhortations of her evangelical preachers. They seem to be unanimous on the point that the Centennial Exhibition should be closed on Sunday, and are as firm in this opinion as the wife of the Scotch mechanic who had invented a machine of perpetual motion ostensibly, but which in secret was set in action by a concealed crank. The good woman would not allow that crank to be manipulated on the Seventh day, and said, "Perpetual or no perpetual, it s'all na' gang on the Sawboth, ye mind that, Johnnie, mon."

The weather of late has been simply cruel, and the snow-storm of Monday made Fairmount Park a most piteous spectacle. I went out to see if there might not be some fine picturesque effects; something, perhaps, in the style of Turner's grand picture of the express train rushing through a storm of driving snow. But alas, one has not Turner's eyes, for though I saw the Centennial, the working engine of the Exhibition, plodding resolutely through the snow, and lugging after it a long train of cars filled with great cases containing German machinery, just arrived, I saw no wonderful effects of steam and fire-glow and storming snow. It was just the most prosaic thing in the world, and did not kindle one spark of enthusiasm in me. The aspect of everything was most forlorn. The sky was a leaden gray, through which every object showed at a distance dark and forbidding. The dome of the Memorial Hall was a black mass, and the figure of Columbia was blinded and mantled on one side with the driving crystals. She seemed to wear a heavy scowl, and held her crown of laurel as if withdrawing it, rather than offering it. The snow had changed the aspect of the cornucopia in her other hand, so that it resembled a club, and the general effect seemed to be, instead of the gracious, proud, and handsome figure familiar through photographs to the public, a scowling and sullen woman who was snatching back her laurel wreath and on the point of raising her club to admonish some offender.

Everything on the outside was dreary, dreary. The turf, which had grown beautifully thick on the slopes of the great lake, and had been wonderfully green and jubilant, had disappeared completely under a mantle of light snow, and the silly beech-trees that had been so forward to put out their pussy-kins were all amort, and looked inexpressibly foolish with icicles dangling from the tails of their children. The horse-chestnuts, whose buds had been swelling portentously for the past week, and whose black glutinous varnish on the apices had become very conspicuous, evidently took to heart the admonition of the weather, and will not burst their envelopes until well assured of warm weather, permanent and unmistakable. But the maples, that were just beginning to put out their coralline studs of pink blossoms, lost them all, and they were scattered continuously over the frozen expanse of the snow and into the blue ruts made by the wagons dragging heavy stones. The bright colors of the Horticultural Hall made that building look abjectly miserable, and all the gay nondescript metallic flagstaffs which had been glorious with gold and green and cobalt were now smeared with snow and tipped with crystal. The tiled roofs upon which New-Jersey prides herself were completely hidden with a white counterpane, so that the triumphs of Woodbridge ware were quite overcrowed. But the brick chimneys and the tiled gable front of the British buildings rose superior to the circumstances, and glared through the falling veil of snow like the face of a drunkard through a fog. The interior of the model of a monitor outside the Government building was a great refuge place for the sparrows, who perched themselves on the rims of the quaker cannon and chirped amazingly. As a marvel of marvels, there was a robin among them, but he seemed quite dazed and disconcerted, ashamed perhaps of his company, and astonished at the weather. The great Columbiad fronting another angle of the same building, which has been recently mounted in a traverse, (quite a feat,) showed its huge black mass plainly

through the storm, and apparently was all the larger and fiercer for the onset of the elements.

Inside the Main Hall things were cheerful enough, for the gas was ligh'ed in the crystalline and tin reflectors suspended from the roof, and created an impression of warmth and comfort very agreeable to those who had been exposed to the pitiless downfall of the unkind snow. The delicate crystals drifted down upon the floor through the openings of the windows in the roof, and attendants were busy all the time scattering sawdust and sweeping it away. The place was more than usually full. The workmen employed by the Japanese were very hard at work putting up two foundations for trophies of a diamond shape with queer developments at the corners. Their show cases behind these are numerous, but not very original in shape or imposing in ornamentation. The Egyptian department was a scene of activity also, and the Spanish place was thronged with their engineers and carpenters and with eager Spanish visitors chattering rapid Castilian and pointing to details of interest in the escutcheons of the colonies of the Spanish Kingdoms which have just been put into position along the cornices. The Britishers were in tremendous force, and were putting up show-cases with great rapidity, as also were the Germans. The Belgians and Netherlanders were well represented, and were making preparations for great things. The Belgian engineers were busy excavating a deep pit, and had a very handsome pile of clay and earth heaped upon the boards, at which the guardians of the place, the Centennial genii, glared disconsolately. The *braves Belges* soldiery do not compare favorably with the Spanish military, not being so well set up, to use a barrack phrase, nor so neat and tidy. In fact, the Belgians impress one as being a little slovenly, whereas the Spaniards are as neat as the cracks of our volunteer guards, which is saying a great deal for them, for there are militia regiments in the different cities of the Union that are models of soldier-like bearing and neatness, and altogether *point de vise*, as *Rosalind* said of *Orlando*.

There was also great activity in Sweden and Norway. Chili is very far forward, and the workmen were engaged in painting in bright colors the very handsome cases and screens which have been erected. There were also many workmen about the British Colonies, more especially in the department of the Cape of Good Hope, where the workmen were erecting something that looked like a huge dry dock. The parallel walls are at present covered with loose muslin, which will probably be gayly painted in imitation of encaustic tiles. But nothing of the sort was visible during the storm, as the laborers were chiefly occupied in hammering at planks, and casting angry glances at the roof whenever a good-sized lump of snow fell upon their noses. Down in the United States quarter the lamps were not in position, and hence everything was cold, cheerless, and gloomy, nor could all the gilding and encaustic tiling of Devlin's show-case lighten up the scene. Although no goods seem to have arrived in this department, yet there is great activity in building, and some cases have been put up which will win universal admiration for their beauty and costliness. There is one erection rather peculiar in material and construction at the far eastern end. It is a display of iron staircases, &c., made of plates which have been cut in scroll-work, I do not know by what means, but with a resultant effect as fine as that produced in wood work. The whole staircase, balustrading, newel post, steps and all, were of iron, and if this invention can be placed at reasonable cost in dwelling-houses it will go far to do away with the dangers arising from fires. The enthusiastic child was here also, and scampered up and down the stairs in high glee, while her mother and her maiden aunt, whose nose was still red, looked soberly on. It cost quite a pang to leave the comparative warmth and light of the Main Hall and pass into the driving snow and bitter cold outside.

GAR.

DURYEE ZOUAVES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of the veterans of the "Duryee Zouaves" was held in the new Post Office building yesterday afternoon for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and to organize a uniformed battalion to visit Philadelphia next Summer. Twenty-three members were present, some of whom had journeyed long distances for the purpose. At 3 P. M. the meeting was called to order, and Gen. Duryee was called to the chair. In accepting the honor, Gen. Duryee briefly reviewed the history of the organization from its inception to its disbandment. The regiment was organized at the outbreak of the war in about sixty-six days. Two months later it was in the field, and participated in the first battle of Big Bethel. The regiment was next ordered to Baltimore, and was employed in the work of building the fort at Federal Hill. It also participated in the two days' fight on the Peninsula under Gen. McClellan, and was subsequently engaged at the second battle of Bull Run, where 369 of its members were killed. The majority of the members re-enlisted, and the regiment was assigned to the Department of the Potomac. Lieut. S. B. Parker was appointed Secretary, but declined in favor of Sergt. George Catlin, who accepted the office. Lieut. Parker next proposed that the survivors of the regiment should organize as a "Centennial Battalion," and visit Philadelphia as a company in connection with other veteran organizations, which, after some discussion, was accepted as the most feasible plan. Gen. Duryee suggested that the company should engage its own band, which should play the old familiar airs to which they had marched during the war. Sergts. Catlin and Creighton, were appointed a committee to wait on other veteran organizations for the purpose of effecting the desired combination. On motion it was resolved to designate the command the "Fifth New-York Duryee Zouaves Veteran Corps," and Gen. Duryee was elected permanent President. A discussion next ensued as to the necessity of drill. Capt. Porter, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Thirteenth Regiment, offered the use of the regimental armory for the purpose, but the President was of the opinion that more accessible quarters could be obtained in this City. The matter will not be decided until the next meeting, which will take place on Monday, April 10.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Register, or Year-book, annually published by the Corporation of Trinity Church, has just been issued. The inventory of the valuable property under its charge shows the possession of five churches, including the parent society on Broadway, with 3,000 communicants and an average aggregate congregation of about six thousand; five parochial schools, employing fifteen teachers, who instruct an average of 800 scholars; six Sunday-schools, with 3,000 scholars and 300 teachers; twenty guilds and charitable associations; a parish infirmary in Varick street, which is maintained at an expense of $7,200 per annum, and at which relief has been afforded to 118 patients during the past year. The Rector has at his disposal five scholarships at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; eleven in the Protestant Episcopal public school of this City, and five beds for the sick in St. Luke's Hospital. Free interments of the poor are provided at St. Michael's Cemetery, Long Island. The Rector remarks in his address that, with the exception of the congregation at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, very few persons make offerings directly to the church. A full description of the handsome memorials presented to St. Chrysostom's Church is embodied in the volume, and the letter from ex-Gov. Dix to President Grant in reference to the taxation of church property is also given in the Year-book.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEYS.

In the case of J. C. Julius Langbein, Administrator, against Charles Strauppman, Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, granted an order of arrest yesterday against the defendant, and fixed the bail at $1,500. The plaintiff alleged in his affidavit that, as Administrator of the estate of Adam Muller, deceased, he appointed the defendant as his agent and collector to collect the rents of the estate of the deceased. The defendant married one of the children of the deceased, and has collected the rents for two months, amounting to nearly nine hundred dollars, and has wrongfully and unlawfully misappropriated and converted the same to his own use and purpose. The defendant was arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail. Charles Goldzier, the lawyer for two husbands who married daughters of the deceased, claims to have advised Mr. Strauppman that he had a right to keep and retain these rents under a title and right greater than that of the Administrator, in consequence of a recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the construction of the will of Adam Muller, deceased. The Administrator considered this absurd, and through his counsel, George F. Langbein, secured the defendant's arrest, as there are also infant children of the deceased, and the plaintiff is also their general guardian.

NEW YACHTING RULES.

REVISION OF THE SAILING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE REGATTAS OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

At the last meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, the by-laws and sailing regulations governing the regattas of the club were subjected to considerable revision. Chapter 8 of the by-laws was amended by erasing the greater portion of the last paragraph following the word "Captain," by which yachtsmen sailing outside of Long Island Sound, or the harbor of New-York, are permitted to dispense with the club flag and fly any colors at the pleasure of the owner.

The first paragraph of chapter 19 was amended so as to read as follows: "There shall be an annual regatta in the month of June over the inside course," and by striking out "and course" from the first two lines of the second paragraph, the club is relieved from the necessity of determining the course every year. In the fifth line of chapter 20 the words "or builder" have been erased, and thus builders of yachts are deprived of the right to allow models of yachts built by them to be copied, reserving that right to the owners. Chapters 26 and 27 are new orders. Chapter 26 provides that yachts when passing each other shall exchange salutes either by dipping their colors or firing a gun, the junior craft to salute first. Chapter 27 reads as follows: "There shall be two courses for regattas, an inside and outside course. The inside course to start from an imaginary line between the club-house at Staten Island and a stake-boat anchored abreast of it; thence to and around Buoy No. 10, near the South-west Spit, passing west and south of it; thence south of Buoy No. 8½, and north of Buoy No. 5, off the point of Sandy Hook, to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, turning it from north and east, returning over the same course to windward of home stake-boat, which shall be anchored abreast and to the eastward of Buoy No. 15. All yachts must pass to the eastward of West Bank Buoys Nos. 11, 13, and 15, both going and returning." By this alteration the finishing point is placed below the bluff of Staten Island, and lessens the annoyance which yachts have heretofore experienced by becoming becalmed under the bluff of the island, while a yacht of inferior sailing qualities by arriving at this point at the opportune moment wins on time allowance. "The outside course starts from an imaginary line between Buoy No. 10 near the South-west Spit, and a stake-boat anchored south of it; thence south of Buoy No. 8½ and north of Buoy No. 5, off the point of Sandy Hook; to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, turning it from north and east; thence to and around a spar-buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, turning it from west and south; to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship, turning it from south and east, and thence to the starting point, passing Buoys Nos. 5 and 8½, as before. The red and black spar-buoy before mentioned is moored about one and a half miles off the land and bears south-south-east from the Highland lights, distance four miles." By adopting this course the expense of a steamer is rendered unnecessary, and the sole extra expense will be that required for a stake-boat at the starting point.

Rule No. 2 of the sailing regulations allows only half the time allowance specified in the table to yachts below 7,000 cubic feet of measurement. Rule No. 6 repeals the rule requiring a deposit of money upon the entrance of a yacht for a regatta. Rule No. 10 removes the limitation in the number of men to be carried during a race. By an alteration of Rule No. 17, yachts are permitted to take in or discharge water previous to a race. Rule No. 7 was amended by the addition of the following clause: "Maintopmast staysails may be carried upside down."

RIFLE PRACTICE.

A rifle match was contested yesterday between teams of six from the Continental Fire Insurance Company and the New-York Life Insurance Company at Creedmoor, Jr. Following are the scores:

CONTINENTAL.

		Total.
W. Ellsworth	4 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4	39
G. H. Hope	3 5 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 3	36
W. E. Ernest	3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4	34
Lloyd Roberts	4 3 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 2	34
J. W. Oakley	3 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 4	33
W. Townsend	4 2 4 3 2 4 3 2 0 3	27
Total		203

NEW-YORK.

		Total.
V. C. Field	4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	40
C. N. Pontes	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	38
H. C. Richardson	3 3 4 2 5 4 3 4 4 5	37
C. A. Davenport	4 5 4 5 2 4 4 2 2 4	36
G. Denniston	3 4 4 4 2 4 0 2 4 3	30
L. Fosdick	3 2 0 0 2 4 2 4 0 3	20
Total		201

BASE-BALL.

Following is the official nine of the Alaska Base-ball Club of this City for the next season: Hankerson, pitcher and Captain; Quilty, catcher; Rice, first base; Dunnigan, second base; Clayton, third base; Wadsworth, short stop; Sullivan, left field; Hovey, centre field; Rourke, right field; C. Galpine, tenth man. The Mutual Club has changed both its name and locality, and will hereafter be known as the "Brooklyn Club," of Brooklyn. Its team for this year is one of the strongest in the country.

THE CHAIN GANG.

During last week Deputy Sheriffs Coughlin and Daly removed to Sing Sing the following convicted prisoners: William Bell, three years, larceny from person; James O'Brien, five years, larceny from person; Amos Hall, three years, forgery; William McDonald, two years, felonious assault; James Best, one year, receiving stolen goods; Thomas Doubleday, three years, embezzlement; Christian Myer, five years, grand larceny; August Palmer, one year, burglary; John Walsh, four years, robbery; Michael Hartney, five years, forgery; James Shaughnessy two and a half years, Alice Manuel two and a half years, and Laura Howard two and a half years, for larceny; Joseph Snyder two and a half years, John Wilson three years, and James Doolan five years, for burglary; William Stinkcopp two years, and Edward Fay two and a half years, for burglary; John Fitzgerald, ten years, robbery; Henry Tenny and Louis P. Richards, one year each, for petty larceny; James Nolan and John McCloskey, one and a half years each, petty larceny; William Rea, five years, forgery; George H. Nolte, five years, embezzlement; James O'Brien, two and a half years, larceny from person; James Roberts, one and a half years, petty larceny; Charles Brown, John Reilly, and John Sullivan, one and a half years each, burglary; Frank Pierce, two and a half years, forgery; John Murphy, one year, grand larceny; Peter Bohmayer, one and a half years, burglary; John Mitchell, two years, petty larceny; Alonzo Green and Theodore Curtis, five years each, burglary; Samuel Harrison and George McGuire, three years, burglary; Robert Patterson, two years, burglary; Louis M. Davis, two and a half years, false pretenses; John Murphy, eight years, robbery; Henry Williams four years, Walter Haynes two years, and Alphonse Adolphi one year, grand larceny; George McGuire, three years, burglary; Charles Hennessy, two years, grand larceny; Philip Quimby one and a half years, and George Smith two years, burglary.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at Castle Garden yesterday, but as the full text of Justice Miller's decision had not reached them, they were compelled to adjourn without transacting any business. Subsequently there was an informal discussion, in which Commissioner Forrest participated. He considered that the State could not be deprived of the right to enact police regulations respecting the landing of immigrants, and if the Health Officer could, under the State law, detain a vessel with disease on board, he thought the Emigration Commissioners should have the power to send back thieves, cripples, or other persons likely to become a burden to the State. Mr. Devlin, the counsel to the Board, said that the State had undoubtedly the right to designate the place at which immigrants should land, and as it had designated Castle Garden as such place, he thought the Cunard Company had made a mistake in landing their passengers in Jersey City.

THE ERIE NEGOTIATIONS.

Messrs. Fleming and Miller, the committee representing the English bondholders of the first and second consolidated Erie mortgages, sailed for Europe yesterday in the Adriatic. In addition to what was stated in THE TIMES of yesterday respecting the negotiations of the Erie Directors with Messrs. Fleming and Miller, it is said that if the project for a third rail fails through steps will be immediately taken to take up the rail and narrow the gauge, and alter the rolling stock to correspond with the narrow-gauge system. This, one of the Directors says, can be done at less expense than laying a third rail. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided upon.

A LOCAL PREACHER ASSAILED.

The particulars of a revolt in the Hudson County Almshouse at Snake Hill on Sunday last have just been made public. For some time past a local preacher named Brecknail has been detailed by the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City to preach in the institution. Last Sunday morning when he undertook to enter the ambulance for the purpose of going out there the driver refused to admit him. Nothing daunted he made his way out on foot. When he entered the chapel of the institution he was assailed by a party of Roman Catholic paupers of both sexes, denounced as a "heretic," and ordered to leave. His attempts to pacify them failed, and to escape actual violence he was obliged to leave. He held services in the school-room of the institution, but was frequently interrupted and annoyed by the party that had driven him from the chapel.

HOW TO LIVE IN NEW-YORK.

A FEW FACTS FOR FAMILIES.

THE EXPENSES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN ALL GRADES OF SOCIETY—WHAT A MARRIED MAN WITH $2,000 A YEAR MAY DO—THE LABORING MAN'S AND THE RICH MAN'S HOMES.

The problem of the cost of living is one that interests nearly everybody in New-York. There are a very few persons who, with the help of their families, are unable to spend their incomes. The question is not generally how much it will cost a man or family to live, with a certain degree of comfort or of style. The problem begins at the other end. There is given a certain amount of income; it is required to know the capacity of that income for procuring various necessaries of life. The solution of this problem depends in so great a measure upon circumstances, that perhaps it had better be asked, "What *does* a certain amount of income yield under different conditions of household management?" It is the design of this article to answer this question by statements of actual living expenses of persons in different grades of New-York society, and under different circumstances in the same grade. It may be first premised that living of any sort is expensive in New-York—especially dear for married men. The laboring man who earns scarcely $450 a year, must surely find that he has very little left with which to clothe and feed himself and family after deducting at least $100 for rent and car fares. The man of $2,000 income must have very little of his salary remaining for the purchase of Government bonds after paying for the support of himself, wife, and at least one child, even in the cheapest manner that his cultivated tastes will admit of. Excessive rent in all classes, and excessive dress and assumption of style in all classes not immediately the lowest, are the principal causes of expensive living in New-York. There is no place where men earn more than in New-York, and probably no place where there is so little left of the earnings at the close of the year. Out of a thousand men, irrespective of social rank, it is believed that a surprisingly small number would be found who do not live quite up to their incomes.

The first grade of gentility in New-York Society is generally allowed to be attained by the single man who receives a thousand a year. There are eight hundred dollar clerks who change their linen once in a week or so, and who rate themselves a little higher than artisans who earn about the same wages. They sustain the same relation to the $1,000 men that *paenes* do to the gallant Freshmen in American colleges. A young lawyer who receives $1,000 a year from the office where he labors, furnishes a table of expenses made up from his account-book of last year. The statement is believed to give the average living expenses of a man of his income and tastes. He comes of good family, he says, and could not satisfy himself with anything less than what he has. This is the story of his living:

Board, at $10 per week	$520	Clothing	$200
Lunches	75	Theatre	15
Car fares, (walking one way)	19	Beer and tobacco	30
Washing	52	Barber	30
		Vacation expenses	30
		Sundries	29
Total			$1,000

He says that he has hard work to live within his income, and a glance at his table shows that he tells the truth. He might reduce his expenses from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars, but for the circumstance of his being of a good family. He cannot tolerate the living in the second-class boarding-house nor associate with the people who support it. As for ready-made clothing, he could not wear it and look his fellow-men in the face. Another man can do these things, and reducing his board to $7 a week, and the cost of his clothing to $150 a year, live for about $800, and have $200 to put in the bank or to expend in books and general culture, or, more likely, to spend in a life of dissipation. Perhaps he may marry, in which case he cannot afford to board, but must go to house-keeping. He takes a second floor in a cheap neighborhood for $25 a month; and his wife, if she is a good manager, provides for the table at $20 a month. So far the expense for the year amounts to $660. The wife will, of course, do the house-work, including washing, the man will walk to and from his business. Should the wife be sick—and the chances are that she will be—the doctor must be called, and possibly a nurse hired. The expense of both will be from $50 to $100. There will then be left for dress for man and wife, new furniture, and numberless incidental expenses, from $290 to $240. The probable summing up of the life of this couple will be that of a miserable, hand-to-mouth existence. They could be more comfortable by taking three rooms for thirteen or fourteen dollars in an even poorer locality, but that they are of course unwilling to do. The artisan can do this, and in doing it manages to thrive with one or two hundred dollars less income. Possibly, he may even lay by a few dollars every month for the time when he will be out of work. If there be added to the income of either the single or the married man enough to bring it up to $1,500, he is enabled to lead another life altogether. The married man can take his second floor in a better neighborhood; he can hire a servant to do the house-work, and can give his wife more expensive bonnets and a new dress once a year. He can, if he has no children, resume his place in the boarding-house, though of course he cannot expect to pay less than eighteen dollars a week for himself and wife. He can go to the theatre occasionally, and possibly substitute a moderate number of cigars for his strong pipe and cheap tobacco. In a word, he will begin to be comfortable. As for the single man, he will become fashionable, if he have the requisite taste, tact, and culture. He can, if he please, go marriage hunting about Murray Hill. While he had less than $1,500 he was barred from that pleasant and profitable enjoyment. If he has this intention, he will put his extra money into clothing and fashionable amusements, perhaps bettering his board and lodgings to the extent of $2 or $3 a week. Probably the majority of young men of this class follow the programme indicated, but some are more sensible. Here is the statement of a young architect:

Board at $11 per week	$572
Clothing	250
Books and works of art	250
Vacation	100
Amusements of all kinds	100
Bank account	200
Sundries	28
Total	$1,500

If still another $500 be added to the income, bringing it up to $2,000, the changes in the conditions of living will be very marked. With $2,000 the young man of cultivated tastes can afford to marry, provided always that his wife be a helpmate. If he does marry he has the choice of several modes of life. He may board, paying $20 a week, and have left about $1,000, with which to clothe himself and wife, and provide many of the small luxuries that make life enjoyable. He should also be able to save something every year. But boarding-house life is by no means satisfactory. It does not permit the full fruition of matrimony, and a year, or two years at most, is long enough to beget a disgust of it and to inspire a desire for a home of one's own. In case this desire be gratified, the young couple has still the choice of several things. A house in New-York, such as they would be willing to live in, costs at least $1,000 a year. It would certainly be foolish to undertake such a rental with the intention of being sole occupants of the house. But they can take the house if they are able and willing to let three or four rooms, or a floor, for $20 or $30 a week, or even $15. Doing this they might, taking the chances of landlords in general, count on abating their rent about one-half. Basing the statement of their expenses on the experience of others, their bills for the year would be about as follows.

House rent	$500	Table	400
Fuel and gas	75	Clothing	400
One servant	150		
Total			$1,525

There would then be left $475 with which to meet the incidental expenses of amusements, car fare, literature, medical attendance, renewal of furniture, &c. Probably the ends would just about meet. It would hardly be possible to keep a bank account, and in the event of any unusual trouble the family would be in a very bad way. For this reason it would seem that the better thing would be a home in some country town within twenty-five miles of New-York. The expense of living in this way might be made between three and four hundred dollars less than the expense of the City life. The economy would be notably in the matter of rent, and after that in dress, particularly the dress of the wife. Be a woman never so good she cannot resist the fascinations of New-York shop windows. It is worth at least $100 a year to a man of this class just to get his wife out of the sight of shop windows. It must also be considered that in the country home the wife is surrounded by comparatively economical women. In conclusion then, it may be said that if a married man with $2,000 will live in the country he can enjoy a fairly comfortable home and live within his income to the extent of at least $300.

Having already brought the single man to a condition of comfortable bachelorhood, it does not seem necessary that he should be followed in his gradual amassing of wealth and increase of income. Each reader of THE TIMES can call to mind doubtless a number of bachelors of various grades of incomes, from $2,000 up, with whose methods of life he is already familiar. The problem of living is easy of solution to the single man so soon as he attains to $1,500 a year. Not so, however, to the married man. His troubles never end. His life is almost sure to be a constant struggle for a sphere of social existence higher than that in which he moves. The man with $2,000 a year strives to be comfortable. The $3,000 man is apt to long for style, and the $5,000 man is sure of the longing. It may be that it does not originate in himself. On the contrary, it will of course begin with his wife, but the result will be quite as unfortunate. It may be regarded as one of the worst features of New-York life—the almost universal desire to seem to be. This desire begins in the $3,000 grade of income. It has, of course, existed in the lower grade, but has been kept under control by the necessities of the case. A $3,000 man is very apt to take a thousand-dollar house in New-York, and keep it and himself and family in the very best style his remaining $2,000 will buy. Or he may think that he can make a better appearance in the world by boarding. The case of an ex-Principal of a New-York school will show how he may live. The schoolmaster received just $3,000 a year. He was a Harvard man, and was thoroughly impregnated with a feeling of the dignity of a graduate of that college. He could not tolerate the idea of a cheap neighborhood. Besides, his wife had been "born very tired," and recognized no vocation toward housekeeping. So they took a room on the top floor of a fashionable hotel, not one of the best, but still very stylish, and paid $45 a week for the room and board. This left only $700 for other expenses. The first year they did very well, but the second year had hardly begun before both man and woman began to feel the effects of their mode of living. Still they did not immediately surrender. The wife darned the stockings sub rosa, and put new bosoms in her husband's shirts—in short, practiced every possible economy. But it was of no use. They had to move to a boarding-house where they paid $25 a week, and when lost sight of they were grumbling over their food and narrow accommodations. It is experiences like the above that in course of time teach the $3,000 man that there is a higher enjoyment than that found in "keeping up appearances." If he can only persuade his wife, or if the increase in the size of the family compels her to consent, he may take the course recommended to the $2,000 man of going into the country. If he will not do that, he may go to the outskirts of Brooklyn, or cross the Hudson to Jersey City or Hoboken, and hire a very comfortable house for $500 or $600 a year; in which case he may live well, and still live within his income. It would be better for him to do this than to take a French flat, although the expense is about the same. Occasionally a man is found with $3,000 a year who is bent on getting rich, not, however, at the expense of comfort, but rather by the sacrifice of style. A man of this sort furnishes the following table of his expenses for last year. He took a very pleasant house in Tenth street for $1,000, having made a previous arrangement by which his parlor floor was let for the year for $400, and a third-story room and bedroom for $120 more. His wife and daughter do the house-work, and are never sick. This is his statement:

House rent	$480
Table	360
Fuel and gas	70
Clothing for family, consisting of man, wife, and two daughters	800
Incidental expenses	500
Balance for bank account	790
Total	$3,000

At $4,000 a year the style of living is much of the same sort with that just discussed. Families consisting of simply a man and wife are more generally found in boarding-houses than housekeeping. The wife wears all the jewelry she can get and takes her husband with marked regularity to the theatre and opera and charity balls. She pays for all her sewing, and for work dusts off the dressing-table or pays a morning visit to the fashionable dry goods stores. She does her own crocheting. Her intellectual pabulum consists of the fashion magazines and the latest trash of the Mercantile Library. Another couple in the same house deny themselves in the matters of dress and amusements, and as a result, the wife drives her own phaeton in the park. Should the family, however, be blessed with children, the programme laid down for the $3,000 man is generally adopted, and of course the condition of management will regulate the direction of expenditures and the nature of the returns. A great deal will depend upon the wife and mother. If she is what she ought to be, she will make her house not only very comfortable but even moderately stylish, and still allow the possibility of a bank account. If in good health she should not employ a dress-maker. If she does employ a dress-maker she will add to the expenses of the house anywhere from three hundred to one thousand dollars, according to the number of her daughters. Five thousand dollars a year is the least that may be called a good income in New-York. Below are given three statements of the actual expenses of as many families with about this amount of income. The first table finds the man and wife and a single daughter, nineteen years old, in a fashionable boarding-house:

Board for three persons, $45 per week	$2,340
Man's clothing	400
Wife's and daughter's clothing	1,000
Stages, cars, and hacks	150
Cigars	75
Total	$3,965

There remained a trifle over $1,000, with which the amusements, lunches, music lessons for the daughter, and all the sundries had to be paid for. The man was a little over $500 behind at the end of the year. The statement which follows is more complete. It appeared originally in THE TIMES several months ago, and has since appeared in the *Galaxy* in an article on the question of marriage by Albert Rhodes. It finds the man keeping house, without children. It was presented for the instruction of young men contemplating marriage, probably as a warning to them. It certainly does not speak very highly for the family whose statement it purports to be. It reads:

Rent	$900
Table	750
Fuel and gas	75
Husband's wardrobe	300
Wife's wardrobe	650
Medical attendance	50
Stages, cars, and hacks	150
Opera, theatre, lectures, and books	200
Hospitality	150
Cigars	150
New furniture	75
Merry Christmas	25
Charity	5
Vacation	150
Sundries	100
Life insurance	150
Interest	300
Government bonds	900
Total	$5,380

It will be observed that in this statement there is no provision for servants. It was doubtless an omission, and $300 may be added to the total on that account.

The third statement is of another sort. The family consists of man and wife and four children, of which two are grown-up daughters. The house is in a pleasant little town about twenty miles from New-York, and the rent is about six hundred dollars a year. Travel between the house and New-York costs about four hundred dollars a year. There is left $4,000. The wife and daughters dress comfortably, but not extravagantly. This man thinks he saves nearly one thousand dollars a year in dress by living out of New-York. The servants consist of two girls and a man-of-all-work. There are two horses in connection with the establishment, one of which is a good saddle-horse for the young ladies. The young ladies, having already acquired excellent educations and the customary accomplishments, are able to instruct their younger brothers, and thus the expense of a governess is avoided. The society of the little town is very pleasant. The family mingles with far better people than it could in the City. Between the three conditions of living described in the above statements there can hardly be a question as to which gives the best returns for the money. There is sometimes, however, an impossibility that the man should live out of the City. His business keeps him from doing it. A great many men of this sort find their homes in the outskirts of the cities in the vicinity of New-York, and spend from an hour and a half to two and a half hours a day on the horse cars and ferries that connect their homes and business. They have very comfortable homes and experience no difficulty in living within their incomes. There is still another class of men who take houses in the City at $1,500 and $2,000 a year and have other things in correspondence so far as their money will permit them. Their living is showy, but must be one of constant watchfulness lest there be deficits at the close of the year. From $5,000 a year up to $10,000 a year the progress in the matter of style is gradual. The first extra thousand will put the family into fashionable neighborhoods; the second will allow a single coupé and coachman for the lady of the house. But every thing will depend upon the system of management. One family will make $8,000 do more than another family can do with $12,000. With $10,000 a year a man may live in what is called "good style," and his family may enjoy what is called "good society." What he gets beyond that goes for extraordinary luxuries.

There certainly must be a wide separation in the conditions of living in New-York when one man spends more in a single day than another spends in an entire year. There are many laboring men in New-York who support themselves and families upon nine or ten dollars a week—probably the majority do it—and during the present Winter there are families of from five to seven persons living on even less than nine dollars a week. In a great many cases, however, the wife of the laboring man contributes largely to the support of the family, and frequently the children are in the way of picking up a few cents every week by the sale of papers, the running of errands, or by regular work in stores and factories.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

The premises of Dionise Gazzara, No. 141 East Twelfth street, were broken open and robbed of $400 worth of clothing on Friday night last. While the thieves were proceeding along Suffolk street with their booty they were seen by Officer Riley, of the Tenth Precinct, and fled, dropping the property. The officer pursued the burglars, and succeeded in capturing one of them, who, upon being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, gave his name and residence as George E. Winnell, of No. 148 Suffolk street. The prisoner stated that he had been hired to carry the goods to a certain place in the latter street, the number of which he could not remember. He was held to answer for burglary in default of $2,500 bail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MORNINGSIDE AND RIVERSIDE PARKS AND AVENUES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The assessment on the West-side owners for Morningside Park and avenue was $896,693, (confirmed July 28, 1870,) and for Riverside Park and avenue $3,104,479, (confirmed Aug. 2, 1872.) The account therefore stands against the property-owners thus:

Total assessment	$4,001,172 00
Interest on above sums from the respective dates of confirmation to March 1, 1876, at seven per cent	1,129,083 74
Total	$5,130,255 74

Interest may very properly be added, since as yet no return whatever has been made to the property-owners for the outlay. Whether the assessments have or have not been paid, it is of no consequence to the City, for they are amply secured and carry interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; so that the above interest item of seven per cent. does not represent the full sum to be credited to the City on this account. All except about ten per cent. of the said assessments have, in fact, been paid.

What have the property-owners received from the City in return for this large sum of money collected from them under threat of confiscation? Absolutely nothing. It is simply a case where private property has been taken by the City for public use without just compensation, which is prohibited by the Constitutions both of this State and of the United States. Riverside Park assessment was much heavier and extended over property further east than would have been the case had that park not been bounded on one side by the Hudson River. Some of the lot-owners mortgaged their property to meet the assessments, and many of those mortgages are now being foreclosed. Was ever such a wanton attack made by a Municipal Government on property within its limits as this? The City has compelled a portion of its citizens, by color and force of law, under proceedings instituted by its regularly-constituted authorities, to pay into its Treasury for public use upward of five million dollars, without any compensation or return to them whatever, and now, adopting the language of Tweed, coolly asks them, "What are you going to do about it?"

Let us see what are the arguments, pro and con., relative to these proposed improvements.

1. The objectors say that the lot-owners were assessed for "opening" the parks, that is for one-half the value of the land taken, and not for the improvements.

We answer: The language of the act creating the parks forbids such a construction. The owners were assessed by the Commissioners to the extent to which they were deemed "to be benefited by such improvements." Besides, it is illegal, as well as unjust, to purchase land for the City by local assessments. Says Hon. Hamilton Fish, in his argument in the case of Stuyvesant vs. The Mayor, &c., 11 Paige, 414: "The City may take ground for public squares by assessment of loss and damage as local improvements; they are then bound to use it as a public square, and improve it at public expense. * * * They cannot say 'we will let it lie unimproved.'"

2. The objectors say that the lot-owners who were assessed for those parks have been sufficiently compensated by the increased value of their lots on account of the proposed parks.

We answer that, even were this so (although not the case) as to some few lots directly on the parks, it cannot be true as to much the greater portion of the extensive territory covered by the assessments. For example, Riverside Park assessment extended from Forty-second street on the south to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street on the north, and to Eighth avenue on the east. It is absurd to pretend that any considerable part of this large region has been enhanced in value by the mere laying out of that park on the City maps, or could be benefited in any other way than by the general character and tone given to the whole region by the entire completion of the proposed improvements. Let any one observe the peculiar location of Morningside and Riverside Parks with reference to the assessed territory, and he will at once see how fully the objection is answered. But the assessed values for purposes of taxation of lots in the neighborhood have within the past six years been increased in some cases from $300 to $6,000 per lot in anticipation of the improvements, and without any actual benefit to the lots so assessed. Mere waste land held by the City could be of no advantage to the individual lot-owners, but the contrary.

3. The objectors say that a large body of land has been taken for these parks out of the general market, and that the remainder is rendered more valuable thereby.

We answer: Riverside and Morningside Parks are hill sides, and could never have been used for building purposes, and therefore the objection amounts to nothing. The lands taken are suitable for parks but for nothing else.

4. The objectors say that the region of these parks is not yet needed for residences, and the construction of the parks and avenues bordering them would be premature.

We answer: It is enough to say that the completion of the rapid transit road on the west side takes away the entire force of this objection. The finishing of these parks and of what little remains to be done in this region, in the way of drainage and otherwise settling the soil, means more numerous, cheaper, healthier, and better homes for a large body of our citizens. It will also result in a largely increased revenue to the City. It is a mistaken notion that the increase of buildings up town would be detrimental to the down town property; whereas in fact the increase of population in the upper wards of the island must necessarily very much augment the demand for, and consequently the rental value of, stores and other property down town, besides lessening materially the average rate of taxation throughout the entire City.

5. The objectors say that the City cannot afford the proposed expenditure.

We answer: We think it would be good economy for the City to complete at once the two parks and the avenues above referred to. But the City can afford to make good its pledges. The good faith of the City requires it either to go on with these improvements or to repay to the owners the money it has taken from them, with the interest. It is far better for it to protect the rights of its own citizens than to waste its money on undertakings like the Brooklyn bridge for the benefit of non-residents. Now what the west-side owners demand is this: First, the immediate completion of Morning Side and Riverside avenues, one-half of the expense of which will be charged upon the adjacent lot owners in addition to the former onerous assessments paid by them. This additional expense they are ready and willing to pay. The completion of these avenues will give the owners access to their property, which is now denied them, and enable them to make some use of it. Second, the gradual improvement of the parks after the completion of the avenues by annual appropriations, the moneys to be economically expended, and, so far as possible, all work to be done by contract.

Is this asking too much? The west-side owners have been charged with extravagance. But is it not much more their concern who are obliged to pay them that the taxes should be as small as possible, than of those individuals without property who cry so loudly for reform, but are always most ready to accept office? Let it be borne in mind that for all future improvements on the parks or avenues of the City all property in the City must bear alike its proper proportion of the burden, and that from this the property on the west side, which has already been so largely and unjustly assessed, will not be exempt. It is to be hoped that this statement of the case will correct the many erroneous opinions abroad as to the rights and wishes of the west-side owners. Finally, the property-owners claim that upon the inauguration of all public improvements on the island by the levy and collection of assessments the work shall not be suffered to lag, but be completed with reasonable dispatch. As it happens, Morningside and Riverside Parks and avenues are the most important of such projects for which assessments have been collected now left unfinished, and the most contiguous to the built-up portions of the City. The total amount up to this time of assessments for improvements in the City not yet completed is $5,153,132, of which sum $4,001,172 is for Morningside and Riverside Parks and avenues alone, as above stated.

D. H. O.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

STOLEN BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the various articles of late published in THE TIMES in regard to the dishonesty of the Government officials at Washington and its suggestions of law reform, as well as that of political party associations, the writer of this article has been led to ask of any one capable of giving information upon the subject the following questions:

When, during our late war with the South, the exhausted Treasury called upon the citizens of the United States for loans of money to carry on the war, offering to such as would or could lend her in her necessity the coupon bonds as a safe investment, was the selling of these bonds considered an honorable offer on the part of the Government? At that time were the purchasers considered their lawful owners? If lost or stolen, was there any law at that time, or is there any law at the present time, forbidding the owners, if able to trace their whereabouts, to claim them? After being stolen, and while their numbers were advertised in the leading papers of this City, was the Secretary of the Treasury clothed with any legal authority whatever to order these stolen bonds to be purchased for the use of the Treasury?

If the Secretary of the Treasury is vested with power, from or by what lawful authority did he derive this power? Has this law always existed, or is it an outgrowth of the peculiarly deplorable political and financial state of the country that thieves may steal from those whose confidence in the integrity of the Government led them to purchase her bonds, and who were ready to trust their all, if necessary, for the country's weal, that the robbers of banks and homes find ready purchasers of their booty from the Treasury of the Government? If purchased against law or authority, is there honesty enough on the part of the Government to return these bonds to their lawful owners, that widows and orphans may thus recover their lawful property? A SUFFERER.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., March 7, 1876.

DR. PONZA'S COLOR AND LIGHT CURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your excellent editorial on Dr. Ponza's recent valuable discovery, that the solar rays have some curative power in diseases of the brain, I wish to present to your readers a brief account of my lecture, which I delivered on Thursday, the 2d inst., before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, (Cooper Institute Building,) on "The Relations of the Physical Temperaments," in which I substantially advanced the same idea, without ever having heard of Dr. Ponza's theory, as will be noticed by the following summary.

I stated that as early as the year 1831 I first announced my discovery, which I have promulgated with additional facts, from time to time, that there are but three—not seven—elementary colors; namely, pink, yellow, and blue; and those are the elements of darkness, (black,) not elements of light. Synthetically speaking, the mixture of all colors makes black; analytically, light. The elementary colors are most perfectly illustrated by carmine, gamboge, and Prussian blue. The yellow and blue rays are more easily seen through the prism, where the elements of their impurities are thrown off into their respective lines or angles in relation to light. The pink ray, being scarcely visible, mingles on each side with the darkness, because it has the least affinity with light, and is better seen in binary compounds; as, for instance, with yellow, in the red and orange; and with blue, in the violet and purple. And in order to be able to distinguish any color, we have the three elementary colors organized in the eye, forming a membrane called "pigmentum nigre," (black pigment,) behind which there is a luminous membrane; both, in combination, are the recipients of the influence of color and light.

The colors and rays of light also relate to the physical temperaments as stimulants—the yellow color, or ray of light, to the nervous temperament, which is distinguished by a large brain and prominent motor, sensitive, and sympathetic nerves; the pink color, or ray of light, relates to the nutritive temperament, characterized by large glandular, aerative, and assimilating parts, and superabundance of blood; and the blue color, or ray of light, relates to what I denominate the locomotive temperament, indicated by large bones and muscle, and predominance of the gelatinous tissue. The various temperaments may be stimulated by the colors or rays to which, as I indicated, they respectively relate; and are, therefore, capable of producing either a healthy or morbid influence upon different individuals. A person in whom the nervous system is dominant may have it increased or excited to prostration by the influence of yellow color or ray of light. A nutritive-locomotive system may be developed so as to counterbalance the excessive nervous, by the use of purple color or ray of light. A weak nutritive system may be developed by the influence of pink color or ray of light, while the same would be injurious to any one of plethoric nature. A weak locomotive temperament may be strengthened by the influence of blue color or ray of light, while the same would excite a strong person to work or make him irritable. The green color or ray of light excites the nervous-locomotive system; the red color or ray of light, the nervous-nutritive. So that sick or unbalanced persons should have the color of the walls, ceiling, carpets, window-shades, &c., of their particular apartments properly adapted to develop an equilibrium of their physical temperaments, which is the only condition of perfect health and long life required by nature and overlooked by man. All our public assembly rooms should be of neutral colors, with pictures of various subjects to suit the different tastes, so as to produce a neutral effect in the aggregate, in order that each individual might be suited according to his sympathetic and comprehensive attraction. EDWARD NEWBERY, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1876.

PROTECTION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States admonish us that we may again have a recurrence of the terrible impositions, with their vile accompaniments, such as baggage smashing, plundering, &c., to which persons landing on these shores were subjected previous to the establishing of the Emigration Commission. Having been a resident of the lower districts of the City during the past forty years, I am able to speak from experience of the many harrowing scenes to which I was an eye-witness when passengers were landed at the ships' wharves. The unprincipled boarding-house runners, who were in those days made up of prize-fighters and stalwart bullies, the decoy duck to corrupt the soft young lassies, as they stepped from the vessel's side, and the common thief, were all in waiting for their victims. The numerous outrages practiced on the emigrant from day to day cried aloud for some legislative remedy, and therefore it was that the State saw the necessity of establishing a commission under its sovereign authority, from whom the humblest peasant could receive protection, help, and advice. One of the original commissioners still survives in the person of the venerable Thurlow Weed, and I doubt if there is a work of his life in which he so much exults as in helping to establish the Emigration Board in 1847, in which good work he was aided by Gulian C. Verplanck, Andrew Carrigan, and other honored names, who have since gone to reap the eternal reward of their good works.

The Legislature should at once see that this Commission is perpetuated; its beneficial results are too well known to be abolished or swept away at a single breath, and as New-York will always be the grand centre of emigration, its existence as one of the noblest of our State institutions is absolutely necessary. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

THE COLORED RACE IN GEORGIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in one of our city papers taken from THE TIMES.

This is an address before the Methodist preachers at No. 805 Broadway, by Rev. Mr. Lee, of this State, and a man whom I have known for years. I have ever looked upon him as a true, honest, faithful Christian, but since I have seen this address my good opinions have gone through a great change. And I am sorry to see he is casting such great impediment in the way of truth and Christian feeling. Now, for a year or so after the war there was some such complaint as is alleged in his address. But since 1871, I must say no such things exist in this State, so far as I know; and it has been my business to circuit almost all the negro belts in this State since 1871. And I know I never saw nor heard of such conduct as is alleged in this article of Mr. Lee's. In regard to his remarks on the feelings of the people here, I must say they are far, far from the truth. This State has appropriated a large amount for the education of the colored race. I have attended their schools during the examinations, and assure you the best feeling prevails, and the white people are all doing what they can to encourage these schools and those who are at the head of them. I regret very much to see my old friend Mr. Lee give such reports to the world. If he was ever in Gen. Sherman's Army it was after the war was over, for the writer was with him during the war, in a good place to keep out of the way of the bullets. God will never bless the efforts of a man who is giving such falsehoods to the world. I am a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is my friend Lee, and I feel a great interest in the colored race. But I must give such scandalous falsehoods the denial. Yours,

J. B. CARNES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

PRISON LABOR FOR CONVICTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Recently a law has been passed in the Legislature in Albany to employ the prisoners, paupers, &c., in the State, especially those of the City of New-York, viz., Blackwell's and Randall's Island institutions, numbering about 10,000 persons altogether.

This law has been vetoed by Gov. Tilden, his reason for his veto being that if such a law prevailed these numerous persons would come into direct opposition to the different trades, and as the price of their labor would be very much lower in comparison with the outside price of labor received by mechanics skilled in all the multiform employments, they would injure all these trades and those employed in them.

There are two ways of punishing evil-doers and transgressors of the laws. One is by compensation, making them by the labor of their own hands restore what they have destroyed. The other is to punish merely for the sake of punishing, without regard to restitution or correction, which in the first instance is always principally aimed at.

The first mode of punishment is very ancient, and was in operation among the ancient Greeks, Scythians, and Germans. Among those nations, when a person had transgressed the laws, he was made to compensate the injured party. If it were beyond his power to compensate the wronged one then the widow or the orphans received restitution from him.

So great was the difference of those opposite modes of punishing transgressors felt to be, that even in the beginning of the new era, the year 9 A. D., the decisive battle of the Germans, under Arminius, against the Romans, under Varus, was a direct consequence of the latter ignoring the custom of the Teutons in this respect.

The Latins and their descendants, wherever they have maintained themselves, held to the second interpretation in punishing a transgressor, without regard to reforming the person in so punishing him. A punishment, pure and simple, becomes a mere vindictive act of revenge, which is expressly forbidden by the Christian religion, for "Vengeance is mine," says the Lord. "Love your enemies." How can you better show the practical illustration of this doctrine than by reforming your criminals instead of revengefully punishing them? Prisons like the Bastille of the last century, and "Mazas" of the present one, have become hideous through this total want of useful labor, combined with solitary confinement. All men have not the same faculties, and a great many circumstances combine to annul the best intentions of our fellow-men. It, therefore, seems to be much more humane to reform, and by so doing to instruct them in some useful branch of trade, that by the time their confinement is ended they may be better enabled to avoid their former errors, perhaps committed in consequence of idleness, than by punishing them, and when their term is ended, then turning them adrift upon the community in a worse condition than they were in before.

The consequence of the first mentioned humane treatment produces very often a useful member added to society. In the latter, most generally they are soon in trouble again, and being punished again become case-hardened, totally lost to society, and a regular tax upon the industrious classes. And with these our Governor wants to prevent the prisoners entering into competition, consequently he prefers leaving them as a tax upon society at large.

DESCENDANTS OF THE MINUTE-MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning I noticed in the description of the military pageant from each State at the great Centennial, that among those from Massachusetts were to be "from seventy-five to one hundred citizens lineal descendants of minute-men of '76." Now I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper why shall not New-York send a company of these lineal descendants to the great Centennial?

On the 17th of June, 1775, there was among the minute-men at Bunker Hill a youth of nineteen, standing in the solid phalanx, waiting to see the whites of the eyes of the haughty Britons, which was to be the signal for the terrible fusillade of death. He had reached the redoubt a few hours before, after a rapid march from his home in Westfield, near the Connecticut River. His name was W. Benjamin Wright. After seeing the first and second advance of the enemy driven back with great slaughter, at which time, as with his comrades, his ammunition failed, he was obliged to retreat across Charlestown Neck to the main body of the American Army at Cambridge. His right-hand man was shot down while crossing the "Neck." He lived to be eighty-six years old, and often related thrilling incidents of the Bunker Hill fight.

There is now at Fort Edward on the Hudson a youth of nineteen years, whose name is W. Benjamin Wright, a great grandson of the Bunker Hill minute-man of 1775. Can we find enough of these youthful representatives of the old soldiers to form a company to join the great procession on the 4th of July next, clothed in the ancient costumes of their revolutionary sires? CENTENNIAL.

FORT EDWARD, Monday, March 20, 1876.

A UNION OF MISTRESSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Fifteenth Street" has taken a step in the right direction in dealing with figures in place of argument. For two years the subject of reduction in servants' wages has been agitated and argued without any satisfactory result to the housekeepers, because no concerted measures were taken. Now, we must either fix upon a schedule of prices, and all agree to it, or ask to have it done for us, in the same way that laboring men's wages are regulated, which latter, I think, would be most satisfactory and convincing. Who regulates the prices for men? If there was a certain law about it servants would be more amenable, and those ladies who are indifferent to the high wages now asked, and who pay rather than discuss, because their means are greater than their neighbor's, could still gratify their generous impulses by little gifts to faithful servants who deserve them; but let there be a regulated scale of prices that shall be compulsory for every one to pay, and no more. Then there will be no rivalry, and every servant will fill her place according to her merits—or "characters" given or withheld. "Fifteenth Street" begins by fixing the rate for cooks at $12. That is a good starting point. Shall it be unanimous?

As to the question of engaging servants by the week instead of month, I do not quite agree with your correspondent. In the first place, it is more easy to make up a monthly account than to dole out weekly, especially if one has many to disburse to. And then, as to the objection "because we must keep a servant on for the whole month when she has forfeited her place," that we need not do under any circumstances—that point I have tested. An impertinent cook "gave notice" at the end of the week, after refusing to perform certain duties, and demanded a month's wages, which I declined to pay, and the consequence was I had the courage to accept the invitation of her lawyer (!) to attend the District Court, when the Judge decided that she was entitled to wages for just the length of time that she had worked and no more, and that no lady was obliged to pay for three weeks' impertinence because her servant was hired by the month. Of course, there must be a reasonable cause for dismissing her. I give this bit of experience for the benefit of those who do not know the remedy for the evil. I hope to call out a vote on the earlier question at once, and thanks to THE TIMES for allowing us so much space for discussion. M. W. F.

MURRAY HILL, Sunday, March 19, 1876.

AN EMPLOYERS' BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos of the servant question I would offer what I hope will be considered a few appropriate remarks. The question is not so much one of wages as it is how to remedy the present unfortunate state of affairs, that compels us to pay the same high wages for a drunken, wasteful, dishonest, slatternly girl as for a good servant. How is this reform to be accomplished? By effecting a radical change in the manner of engaging and dismissing servants—by inaugurating some method by which we may have correct information concerning the desirability of a servant, based upon her conduct in her former situation.

To do this the mistresses must be made to see that they must, when called upon concerning a servant's character, "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" not evade questions or repress information, trying to excuse themselves under the plea that that particular question was not asked; that they must cease giving good characters to bad servants. At present you engage a servant with a delightful ignorance of her capabilities. She has a written character, but that is worthless, only a very green housekeeper will place any reliance upon it. You visit her former employer, but unless you happen to meet a friend your information is very vague and unsatisfactory. You pay your girl high wages because she says she had it in her last place, find her incompetent, discharge her, and when inquiries are made concerning her, you "do as you have been done by."

Establish a "bureau of information," subscribers only entitled to use it, every subscriber to be bound in honor to furnish, immediately on discharging a servant, full and complete answers to printed questions asked by the "bureau;" have such information copied, filed, and taken care of. At first this "bureau" would be of little use, but as its information accumulated its value would increase. It would be liable to some abuses—everything is. It must not be managed to make money, but to contribute to the health, happiness, and convenience of its subscribers. M. J. W.

OBSCENE POSTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would confer a great favor upon the many readers of your truly family paper, and the community in general, if you could prevent the publishing of obscene pictures—or rather caricatures—especially the placards on our street corners, or adjacent thereto, by the so-called "Varieties." If there ever was a fruitful theme for Moody to preach on, this is one, for it is actually a shame to have such filthy illustrations spread before us so conspicuously, even in the neighborhood of our public schools, as, for instance, in Thirty-second street, east of Third avenue. To give special inducements to the boys the advertisements are headed in a seductive manner, such as, "Naughty but nice." Please do come to our rescue. You have exposed and checked many evils in our Metropolis; and if you succeed, which I hope you will, you may be assured of the blessing of our growing-up children and their PARENTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1876.

THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by stating to all losers in the Louisville Library Lottery that the legal rulings by Judge Ballard, of the United States Circuit Court, pronounced all their drawings illegal lotteries, and that losers could recover the amounts paid by them upon proof of loss and without producing the tickets. In a case decided by a Jury the fact was not clearly established of the loss to the satisfaction of the jury, and the verdict was given to the defendant. The legal decision stands, and all clubs and other losers can recover their money. The other lotteries which profess to be chartered by Kentucky will share the same fate if attacked by the losers. BLANTON DUNCAN.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

REST IN THE GRAVE.

Rest in the grave!—but rest is for the weary,
And her slight limbs were hardly girt for toil;
Rest is for lives worn out, deserted, dreary,
Which have no brightness left for death to spoil.

We yearn for rest, when power and passion wasted
Have left to memory nothing but regret;—
She sleeps, while life's best pleasures, all untasted,
Had scarce approached her rosy lips as yet.

Her childlike eyes still lacked their crowning sweetness,
Her form was ripening to more perfect grace.
She died with the pathetic incompleteness
Of beauty's promise on her pallid face.

What undeveloped gifts, what powers untested,
Perchance with her have passed away from earth—
What germs of thought in that young brain arrested
May never grow and quicken and have birth!

She knew not love who might have loved so truly,
Though love-dreams stirred her fancy, faint and fleet;
Her soul's ethereal wings were budding newly,
Her woman's heart had scarce begun to beat.

We drank the sweets of life, we drink the bitter,
And death to us would almost seem a boon;—
But why, to her, for whom glad life were fitter,
Should darkness come ere day had reached its noon!

No answer;—save the echo of our weeping
Which from the woodland and the moor is heard,
Where, in the Springtime, ruthless storm-winds sweeping
Have slain the unborn flower and new-fledged bird.

—*Temple Bar.*

WHY ARE YOU WANDERING HERE, I PRAY?

BY THE AUTHOR OF BLANCHE SEYMOUR, &C.

PART I.

"Why are you wandering here, I pray?"
An old man asked a maid one day.
"Looking for poppies so bright and red,
Father," said she, "I'm hither led."
"Fie, fie!" was the old man's cry;
"Poppies, 'tis known by all who rove,
Grow in the field and not in the grove."

As long as Georgie Verschoyle could remember anything, she had lived with her uncle, Mr. Arnold, in a small house on the borders of the New Forest, with Mattie, the cook and *factotum*, for mother and governess, and Nellie Shergold, housemaid and Mattie's predestined victim, for sister and companion. During her childhood and early girlhood the wild, free life had been full of charm, and no one was happier than Georgie. For hours she would wander about; there was no spot of beauty in all the forest she had not explored; no tree she had not climbed; no "lawn" embowered in high overarching beeches she did not know. Not a rivulet dancing its wayward round was unfamiliar to her. For miles she would follow its windings, crossing and recrossing, watching the growth of the ferns and flowers, tracing the birds to their nests, the snake to its hole, till not a sound or sight in all the whole district was strange to her. Morning after morning she saw the sun rise in majestic splendor; evening after evening she stood gazing while he set, gorgeous in purple and gold, till vital feelings of delight possessed her soul, filling it with a vague poetic yearning, half pleasure, half pain.

This was her life when days were long and bright; but in the Winter, when the branches were weighed down with heavy snow, or the forest paths ankle-deep in pulp, compounded of dead leaves and mud, she would sit in her uncle's room, reading with him and drinking in greedily the information which was the only thing he ever seemed to give her ungrudgingly. Her face resting on her hands, her eager eyes fixed on his, she would follow with quick keen intelligence through all the intricate paths of learning by which he led her. Theology, history, natural science—nothing came amiss to her; and where her mental development was concerned, no question, no interruption ever wearied him. She was the eager learner; he the sympathizing, painstaking teacher. But there the sympathy between them appeared to end. Once out of the "book room" their relations with each other underwent an entire change. Mr. Arnold was again the cold, sarcastic, stern recluse, of whom every one stood in dread; Georgie the wild, heedless "bog-trotter," as her uncle called her, only anxious to keep out of his way; happy if if she could get Nellie Shergold to accompany her on an exploring expedition; happier still if she could go alone, without any restrictions imposed by Mattie as to the trees she should climb or the hour she should return. How could she know the exact hour, having only her mother's watch, which wouldn't go, and the sun to guide her? The latter is good—when he shines—in a broad general way, but is apt to be misleading as to the quarters.

Mattie was given to scold about Georgie's clothes; not, perhaps, without reason. Getting up to one's knees in a bog in the New Forest *is* injurious to one's garments; and Miss Verschoyle's supply was limited, nor was it an easy matter to increase the stock or to replenish it when diminished, Mr. Arnold being unapproachable, especially on the subject of money; so at least Mattie said, and she was the only one whom experience warranted in speaking on the point. "It's like wringing his heart's blood, just, to get a penny out of him!" she remarked, pathetically, to Georgie. In fact Mr. Arnold was neither ungenerous nor niggardly; but he was possessed with the idea that, where money was concerned, Mattie was not to be trusted; and he was one of those men who, suspecting easily, retain with a limpet-like tenacity any suspicion they once get into their heads.

This distrust of her arose from the fact that she had applied to the purchase of a pair of red shoes for Georgie the money he had given to her for household expenses. From the moment he made this discovery her moral obliquity was established in his eyes. She had been his nurse, his mother's trusted servant and friend, and his own, after he had set up his tent in the New Forest, till that unlucky purchase. Henceforth his confidence in her was destroyed, and he never gave her the most necessary sums for household expenditure without a protest more or less openly expressed.

The misapplication of funds was of so innocent a nature that no man less crotchety than George Arnold would have dreamed of making it the foundation for a charge of habitual dishonesty.

When it happened, Georgie Verschoyle had lately become an inmate of her uncle's house, and had taken that place in the heart of the matchless and childless Mattie which had long been craving eagerly for something more tender than "Master George" himself to fill. He had been her child, her darling, and was still the beloved of her soul, her ideal of masculine perfection, her god in short; but a god is to be looked upon with awe and worshiped, not fondled and scolded and cared for.

George Arnold was divine, but awe-inspiring, and wanted little taking care of; ate sparingly, drank more so, and absolutely refused to be coddled. Mattie never forgot the look he gave her once when she proposed his putting his feet in hot water for a cold. The woman's heart in Mattie was not satisfied with being thus allowed to worship at a distance. She pined for a less awful idol. It has been said that women need an object to adore. It would be truer to say that they need one to protect and bless, and this object came into Mattie's life when "the master" wrote to her one day, saying his sister was dead, and asking her to come and take charge of her only child, who would henceforth live with him.

On the wings of love Mattie flew; received the two years old girl in her arms, and from that moment found her happiness complete. For "the master's" distrust of her honesty did not affect her equanimity. She smiled at it as a large strong nature smiles at the littleness or crotchets of a small weak one; or rather she smiled at it till she found it interfered with Georgie's welfare and comfort. Then she became angry. To dress her darling out in the best she could procure was the prize of Mattie's life; but this was just the thing George Arnold hated. Looking on the love of dress as the root of all evil in women, he resolved that it should not be fostered in his niece. He loved the girl with a love as profound, though less tender and lovable, than Mattie's, and would not be induced to consent to anything he considered injurious to her welfare. He was a born old bachelor—one of those men of whom it may be predicated from their earliest boyhood that they will die unmarried. Not that he was devoid of affection. He had been tenderly attached to his mother, and had loved his only sister, Georgie's mother, with passionate devotion. She warmly reciprocated the feeling; but there came a day when a stronger love still snapped the bond between them.

George's anger knew no bounds. Stigmatizing the lover as a lout and a sot, he refused to see him, thus forcing his sister to choose between the two. She did choose, as nature and generosity dictated. Philip Verschoyle was neither a sot nor a lout, but a warm-hearted, impulsive, gentleman-like soldier, with more precipitancy than prudence in his disposition, as was shown by his marriage with Mary Arnold, penniless though beautiful, and devotedly attached to him.

Captain Verschoyle died in Canada, and his young wife, heart-broken and ill, just reached England with her child in time to die too.

George heard of her illness, and, the separating cause being now removed, flew to her side; but his tardy tenderness could not kindle into vitality the waning spark of life. She followed her gallant husband to the land afar off, commending with her last breath her baby girl to her brother's care. It was then that the latter wrote to Mattie to come and take charge of Georgie. Tender even in that bitter alienation, the sister had called the child after the loved companion of her early days, and—so weak is human nature, such trifles touch us for good or evil—the fact that his niece bore his name did more to soften George Arnold and insure his tenderness than any arguments founded on reason or principle could have done.

The little thing quickly found a place in his heart, though his affection manifested itself in the strangest and most capricious manner. Wherever her intellectual development was concerned, he was gentle, wise, patient. In all other respects he neglected her completely; never allowed her to lavish any of the love of a most loving nature on him; never let her go anywhere or have any companions; and, what grieved Mattie above all the rest, never let her dress like other girls of her position in life.

Mattie did her best; but her taste was not faultless; besides, she had not the wherewithal to provide materials; and now, at nineteen, Georgie's wardrobe consisted chiefly of her mother's old gowns, modernized according to Mattie's ideas of fashion, and of some brocaded dresses with which the old woman had been presented by Georgie's mother. "You should speak to your uncle yourself, Miss Georgie, my dearie, and tell him he ought to give you a proper allowance, the same as your poor mamma used to have, so that you could be dressed like a lady." But nothing would induce the girl to say a word on the subject. "I won't, Mattie. I dare say Uncle George can't afford it. I've no doubt he would give me better clothes if he could."

Then when Mattie, scorning the idea of his poverty, proved beyond a doubt that not want of power but want of will was at the root of the matter, Georgie's pride took fire. "It's very good of him to have me at all," she returned proudly; "if he didn't, I suppose I should be in the workhouse. I must be a great expense to him, and I certainly should never think of asking him for anything more than he chooses to give;" and such a set, determined expression came into the sweet young face, that Mattie, alarmed, resolved never to allude to the subject again.

Thus the orphan girl grew up, a strange compound of child and woman; intellectually developed to an unusual degree, yet unconventional, entirely ignorant of the world, and with the artless simplicity of an unspoiled child. She led so secluded a life that, like some beautiful wild animal, dwelling in a land untrodden of men, she was absolutely free from shyness; fearless too, save where her uncle was concerned, and toward him it was not so much fear she felt as a proud reserve. She loved him dearly, but was not at her ease with him, and there was always a root of bitterness springing up to trouble their intercourse. Why would he never tell her anything about her father? Why did he so persistently avoid every mention of him and his family? Of her mother's family she learned enough from Mattie, the string of whose tongue was always loosed when there was an opportunity of talking about her dear Arnolds; but the old woman knew little of Captain Verschoyle personally, and nothing of his connections, and could not tell Georgie anything, save that her uncle had disapproved of the marriage, and had never seen his sister, after it took place, till just before her death.

Mattie could never gratify the girl more than by telling her she was like her father, and, though quite unconsciously to her, his memory came between her and her stern, cold uncle who lived absorbed in his books, training her intellect, while he neglected that no less noble part of her which so imperiously claimed attention. A certain haughty pride kept her from ever questioning him or asking for anything for herself; and this being so, it was not wonderful that she had no idea of the wealth of affection he felt for her. "He doesn't care for me because I am my father's child," she thought, bitterly; and no doubt in early days he had often been repelled by seeing Philip Verschoyle's eyes gazing out of the baby face. But all such feeling had long since passed away, and she was now his one tie to life, the final cause of all his labor and saving. For he did save. The habit began when he first conceived that distrust of Mattie, and then it grew on him till use became second nature. All this time when Georgie was bog-trotting in the forest in clod-hopping boots and without a decent gown, she was in fact an heiress, whose entry into the matrimonial market would have caused a perfect flutter of excitement among all the titled and unentitled paupers in London.

Perhaps George Arnold saved to please himself; but he thought he did so for Georgie Verschoyle, and the delusion added dignity to his life.

Till she was nineteen she lived thus absolutely isolated, knowing no one save the forest cottagers and the members of the household; and then the change came. A house near them that had been untenanted for years was taken for the Summer by a magnate of the neighboring county, and an acquaintance, founded on a misadventure in the forest, sprang up between his family and the lonely girl. A gay party of ladies and gentlemen, out on an exploring expedition, got fast stuck in the great bog, and there Georgie, out herself after the sundew, which grows abundantly in those parts, saw them floundering helplessly about up to their knees, wet, puzzled, laughing, their clothes and hands all torn and scratched.

From the vantage point of the only bit of solid ground in the quaking bog around, Miss Verschoyle watched the party, much as Miranda must have watched Alonzo and his companions.

"O wonder!
How many goodly creatures are there here!
How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world
That has such people in't!"

Her acquaintance with the male sex was confined to her uncle George, small, dry, and wiry-looking; to Nellie Shergold's father, tall, gaunt, and yellow as a guinea from chronic jaundice; to the occasional butcher and baker, whose visits made the brightness of Nellie's life; and to one or two other foresters or tradesmen, mostly rheumatic or asthmatic.

But the men in attendance on these nymphs floundering about in the bog were tall and bearded, and all more or less goodly to look upon. One soldier-like figure especially arrested her attention. He towered above his companions, like Saul, the son of Kish, and his own weight seemed to be sinking him deeper and deeper into the slough.

Seeing her standing on dry ground, a consultation took place among the party.

"Do call to her, and ask her if she can tell us how to get out," said Miss Aylmer, a bright-looking little brunette, to the giant who had fixed Georgie's attention; but he, under the drooping and shabby hat, had caught sight of a face and a pair of eyes that made him hesitate.

"Can I?" he asked doubtfully. "She is a lady."

"Never mind who she is, if she can tell us how to get out of this. It looks like bog where she is, yet she seems to be standing on firm ground."

"How can I shout to a lady? She will think it so rude."

"Could you get nearer to her?"

He tried, but sank every moment deeper and deeper into it; and Georgie, looking on, did not know whether to be amused or sorry.

"Mr. Chalmers, do appeal to that girl over there to help us!" said Julia. "A fit of shyness, surely the first he ever had, has come over Colonel Verschoyle, and he refuses to speak. Are you afraid she is a spirit and will vanish into thin air, or disappear with a melodious twang, if you address her?" she added, turning to him.

"She looks substantial enough, to judge by her boots," answered Mr. Chalmers, who prided himself on his small feet; but while he was talking, Julia solved the question by appealing herself to Georgie for help in a loud voice.

"I will come and show you how to get out," was the answer in tones so modulated that, while no syllable was lost, there was nothing harsh or discordant in them.

"A lady! I knew it!" thought Colonel Verschoyle triumphantly.

Picking her way with marvelous dexterity over the shaking ground, which yet looked so soft and mossy, she reached them by some circuitous route known only to herself, and then, telling them to follow her in single file, she soon led them out into one of the "lawns" which are a feature in the Forest.

The ground was carpeted with trailing wild-flowers, sweet-scented woodruffee, yellow tormentil, and periwinkle, whose dark-blue petals rivaled the sky that looked down through the foliage of those grand beeches, whose delicate green contrasted so harmoniously with the more yellow tint of the oak.

A mingled chorus of thanks and admiration broke from the rescued party—thanks to Georgie; admiration at the beauty of the scene.

The soft sound of some murmuring rivulet was just audible; it was evening, and already choruses of nightingales were pouring forth floods of melody, and a delicious fragrance filled the air. It seemed a desecration to wipe muddy boots on the soft grass, as Mr. Chalmers was doing.

"How can we thank you enough?" said Julia, her curiosity highly excited, like that of every one else, about her guide. Who was she, with the bearing of a queen, yet wearing the commonest of house-maid gowns—lilac cotton, looped up over a coarse brick-red stuff petticoat, with heavy clumped boots, and a chap straw hat tied round with a piece of red ribbon, carrying a basket of sundew, and guiding herself with a stout stick?

"I'm afraid we have taken you very much out of your way; you came from the other side, I think," said Colonel Verschoyle, in a tone which awoke a whole new world of sensation in Georgie's being.

As he spoke he took off his hat, bowing low, and she could see better the face which had fascinated her from the first—a highbred aristocratic type of face, with regular, clear-cut features; a complexion bronzed to a deep brown, and violet-blue eyes, contrasting well with the black hair and sweeping, glossy mustache. Had it not been for the eyes, the countenance would have been heavy. They redeemed it, and gave it its charm, a look of poetic spirituality not usually found in combination with the power visible in every line of the dark, strong features. To Georgie's girlish imagination, just stirred with the first dawn of passion, it was the very realization of all her dreams of masculine perfection. The latent poetry in her nature leaped into active life, and henceforth things could never be again with her as they once had been.

Troubled, she hardly knew why, she answered vaguely:

"Oh, it doesn't signify; that is, it's not out of the way at all. I can get home as easily from here."

"You know the Forest well?"

"I have lived here all my life."

"This is our first experience of it," said Julia; "not a very fortunate one."

"Most fortunate, on the contrary, I think," interposed Colonel Verschoyle, "for it has introduced us to this young lady. What a lovely basket of flowers you have got!" turning again to Georgie. "What are they? I have never seen any like them."

"It is sundew, not a very common plant, I believe, but plentiful about here."

"What wonderful eyes!" was his mental comment as he met her full, clear glance.

Troubled vaguely as she was at his presence, there was yet nothing of shyness in her look or bearing.

"I dare say you will kindly tell us how we can get back to Beechlands," said Julia, "for I haven't the smallest idea where we are."

Georgie readily volunteered her guidance, and she and Julia led the way out of the glade, through the checkered shade of the moss-grown paths, Colonel Verschoyle keeping close behind, debating with himself whether he should offer to carry the young lady's basket. It looked so picturesque that he hesitated to deprive her of it.

"As Colonel Verschoyle says, our misadventure has had a lucky result in introducing us to you," observed Julia as they went along.

"Verschoyle!" exclaimed Georgie, turning pale, "is his name Verschoyle? That is my name too!"

"How very odd! Philip," turning to the gentleman in question, "do you hear? this young lady's name is Verschoyle. Can you possibly be any relation?"

"I have none; at least I know nothing of my father's family," returned Georgie, her pallor giving place to a brilliant blush, as the mystery that had always hung over her parentage came upon her now with a sudden sense of shame. "My father's name was Philip, and he was in the Grenadiers. That is all I know," she added, speaking rapidly.

"My name is Philip, and I am in the Grenadiers too, so I have no doubt we are cousins in some way, and I have a double pleasure," said Philip the Second; and with this delicious non-sequitur he strode to her side. "I had a cousin in the Grenadiers once, I know; he married a Miss Arnold."

Every vestige of color left her face, and she almost staggered back against one of the lichen-covered trunks, as she exclaimed:

"Oh, that was my father! Can you tell me anything about him? I wondered and wondered why I was so attracted by your face."

At her passionate cry of recognition every one had stood still; but after a momentary pause Colonel Verschoyle, hating a scene, and already jealous for Georgie, took the basket from her unresisting hand, and made a movement as if to go on.

"I'm afraid I can't tell you much about him," he said in a quiet, low voice, which had the effect of calming her excitement; "he was only a distant cousin, and was years older than me. But he was a real good fellow; that I have always heard."

"Oh, he was. I was sure he must have been, though Uncle George will never speak of him."

"Ah, there was some hitch about the marriage. I remember hearing of it."

"Yes, Uncle George didn't like it. Mattie says I am like my father. Do you think I am? Did you ever see him?"

"I may have done so as a boy, but I haven't much recollection of him. I dare say you are like him, though; you have a strong look of all the Verschoyles."

Long before they reached the turning toward Beechlands he was acquainted with the main facts of her simple life, and she had learned in return that his mother and sister were expected in a few days, and that they would supplement the details of the family history which he had already given.

"And meantime I may come and see you?" he asked.

Her newly-found happiness was suddenly dashed. A visitor was a thing unknown at The Lodge, and what would her uncle say? but to refuse to receive her father's cousin was an impossibility.

"If I mayn't see him indoors, I will come out and walk up and down with him."

So she answered with queenly dignity:

"Yes, certainly. Uncle George may not be very nice to you, perhaps; but you won't mind that, as you come to see me, not him."

"Certainly not. I shouldn't mind anything I did for your sake."

"And I may come and see you too?" requested Julia, "and you must come to us. We are going to have a calico ball when Edith Verschoyle comes next week—"

"A calico ball?"

"Yes; every one is to wear calico, or satinette, if you prefer it."

"I don't think I ever wear anything but calico," answered Georgie, laughing.

"Then you will be all right for our ball."

"Oh, but I couldn't go to a ball. Why, I can't even dance."

Julia politely suppressed all sign of surprise.

"Never mind that," said Colonel Verschoyle. "You must do me the honor of being my partner, and I will pilot you safely through any number of dances."

"It would be delightful. I know that," she exclaimed, with simple rapture; "but I'm afraid Mattie will say I have no dress fit."

They had reached the turn to Beechlands, and Georgie stopped.

"You can't miss your way from here. I go in this direction."

But Philip absolutely refused to leave her.

"I couldn't think of letting you walk home alone."

Georgie smiled at the idea of her needing a protector, but felt no hesitation in accepting his companionship. This acquaintance, begun not an hour before, had already shot her life with gold. The setting sun was gilding the tree-tops, nightingales were pouring forth floods of song, as the two walked along, Philip Verschoyle glancing from time to time at the sweet eager face, upturned to his with the rapture of one to whom a sympathetic friend had long been wanting. Her freshness, simplicity, and charm were all as new to him as they were delightful, and he listened with a look of tender admiration on his dark face which considerably deepened the impression he had already made on her.

"I had little idea Providence had anything so pleasant in store for me when I came down here yesterday," he said, retaining her hand when they reached the corner where parting was inevitable, unless they meant to run the risk of encountering George Arnold's eagle eye.

That eye had, however, already seen them, for Mattie, never easy in her mind at Georgie's long absences and solitary roamings, was this evening more than usually anxious, owing to the presence in the neighborhood of a band of gypsies. In vain Georgie assured her that the vagrants were her very good friends. Mattie, convinced against her will, was of the same opinion still, that it was not safe for her treasure to wander alone so far from home; so when six o'clock came and no Georgie, it was borne in on her that she must speak to "the master."

He had not been quite free from some uneasiness on the subject himself lately. Interested chiefly in the development of the girl's mind, he had paid but little attention to her appearance, till one day it suddenly became apparent to his astonished perception that this forest flower, unnoticed, lonely, and wild, was of a rare and exquisite type of beauty; bright yet tender, with a fascinating grace about her which even his accustomed eye could not ignore. Was it well to leave such a flower unguarded?

Mattie, to her surprise, met with more sympathy than she expected in the uneasiness she expressed that evening. George Arnold got up from his books and wandered into the forest, looking about and listening more anxiously than he almost liked to confess to himself.

Suddenly he heard voices, sweet rippling laughter, and then the deeper tones of a man, and out into the setting sunlight, from the shadow of the trees, came his niece and her newly-found cousin, Philip Verschoyle, carrying her basket, and she accepting the service like one used to the devotion of a squire of dames. A sharp pang shot through the old man's heart at the sight. Vague memories of sorrows long since assuaged stirred within him—memories of the days when Georgie's mother had left him for a stranger, not so unlike the one now before him, soft-voiced, blue-eyed, and with that same glossy black hair.

Meanwhile, Philip took a tardy leave, and Georgie, too happy to wish even to see Mattie, sat down under a spreading beech to think over her newly-discovered bliss.

Living alone as she did, with the flowers and birds for her chief companions, she was in the habit of seeking among them for emblems of the few people she knew.

Nellie Shergold was a daisy; Mattie the furze blossom, always bright, always in season, and for whose sweet motherly care and tender love Georgie thanked God, as Linnæus did for the loveliness of the flower which the girl thought typical of her. Her uncle George was a rush, slight, stiff, and pithy. The poppy she had always held to be emblematic of her father, the idea being suggested by Mattie's enthusiastic description of him in his uniform. "He did look grand, my dearie, in his red coat; so tall and stately, and with his glossy black hair."

"Yes; making such a good contrast, like the beautiful red poppies with their jet-black stamens."

And now, as she sat watching Philip Verschoyle's figure, the simile transferred itself to him.

"How splendid *he* would look in his uniform. It is red, too; and his hair and mustache are so glossy and black!"

She stood up, unconsciously almost, and yet with some vague idea of keeping the receding figure still in sight, when a voice startled her.

"Pray, why are you wandering about here, Georgie?"

It was the very first time he had ever questioned her about her coming in or going out, and amazement struck her dumb.

"What are you doing?" he repeated, himself hardly knowing what he was saying, with those memories stirring at his heart.

Alarmed at his manner, and her thoughts still running on Philip in his uniform and her emblematic device, she made answer nervously:

"I was looking for some flowers, Uncle George—red poppies and things."

"Poppies!" he repeated sarcastically, casting a glance as he spoke down the path where Philip's stately figure was just disappearing. "I should have thought such a rover as you would have known by this time that poppies grow in the fields, and not here in the forest. Fie, child, fie! Don't try to put me off with such tales as those." And he turned abruptly away.

Georgie stood utterly confounded, overwhelmed with shame and confusion. She had told a lie, the first in her life, and to her uncle of all people; to him who, his belief in her truth once shaken, would never trust her or respect her again. The lie had been an unconscious one, it is true; her lips had merely given utterance to meaningless words while her mind was full of other thoughts. Not the less did she feel degraded in her own eyes. Had she then had nothing to conceal? Could she at that moment have spoken to her uncle about Philip Verschoyle? No, a thousand times no! His cold, sarcastic, curt tones would have struck a chill to her soul. As it was, they had done so, and ashamed, confused, alarmed at the dawning passion in her heart, so new to her, so incomprehensible, she burst into a storm of tears.

PART II.

"Tell me again," the old man said,
"Why are you wand'ring here, fair maid?"
"The nightingale's song, so sweet and clear,
Father," said she, "I've come to hear."
"Fie, fie!" was the old man's cry;
"Nightingales all, so people say,
Warble by night, and not by day."

George Arnold, for his part, went home too much disturbed to settle to his books again. It was many years since the even tenor of his life had been ruffled by such a tide of emotion as now swept over him. Anger, surprise, jealousy, all had their part in the storm that raged within him. That insane desire to be the sole possessor of the affection he valued, which had wrecked his young sister's life, was at work again in his heart—Georgie its victim this time. Naturally he felt himself the injured one. She had deceived him; she, the child he had brought up and loved; and he tortured himself with the question, "Why?" What had he ever denied her that she should not have trusted him, that she should have tried to put him off with a lie too childish to deceive a very fool? Who was the man? Where had she met him? How long known him? And Mattie? But, of course, that adept in deception was in league with her to hoodwink him. He paced up and down the walk outside his book-room, endeavoring to calm himself, and half ashamed of the passion which was sending the blood surging through his veins. Suddenly a cry—sharp, tremulous with feeling—struck his ear.

"O Mattie, Mattie! I've found some one who knows all about my dear father; at least, he didn't know him, he only thinks he saw him; but his mother knew him, and is going to tell me all about him; and his name is Philip too—Philip Verschoyle; and he is my cousin, he says. It was in the big bog; they all got lost, and I showed them how to get out. His mother and sister are coming next week to Beechlands, and he is coming to see me to-morrow. He walked home with me this evening, and I was so happy, and forgot everything till uncle George came, and was so unkind and disagreeable. And, O Mattie, I told him what wasn't true! I wasn't thinking, and he asked me what I was doing; and my head was full of a beautiful red poppy, with its glossy black points, and I said I was looking for poppies; and now he will never believe me again."

It was all said in a breath, regardless of any relation between pronoun and antecedent—though George Arnold had always been precise in his instructions on that subject—and with that note of passionate feeling in it which had gone straight to his heart.

A chance word often reveals us to ourselves in a new light. He had never thought of himself as either "unkind" or "disagreeable." All that Georgie was and should be to him was in his mind frequently enough. It had never occurred to him to reflect on what he was and should be to her, never till this moment, when that cry, carrying a revelation with it, struck his ear. The dullest perception could not have missed the tone of outraged feeling and long-suppressed affection in it.

What right had he had to ignore her natural desire to hear about her father and his family? The spirit of sarcasm and cynical hardness in him was, for the time at least, laid to rest, and he went back to his book-room a better man, perhaps, than he had left it.

She had not deceived him, either. That headless, tailless, pronoun-outraging story to Mattie had one merit: it was truthful and spontaneous; even his skepticism could not doubt that. How much this last consideration had to do with softening his anger it would not be easy to say.

Georgie did not see him again that night. Her self-respect was wounded, and she felt resentful toward the man who had, as it were, alarmed her into that involuntary falsehood. The vision of Colonel Verschoyle's dark poetic face was the last she saw before closing her eyes, and the first when, too happy for sleep, she woke early on the following morning.

Unable to settle to her usual occupations, she walked about after Mattie, telling her, for the twentieth time, the whole story; and then, still dreading to meet her uncle, wandered out into the forest, and so on to Fritham Plain, where hundreds of larks were making the air vocal. The floods of song seemed to be literally flowing down from the arched sky and to be clothing the rich incense-breathing earth like a garment. The soft wind was intoxicating in its freshness and elasticity; heather and furze, in the zenith of their bloom, made the plain a glory of color, toned into exquisite harmony by the bracken, whose tender green had not yet become "hard." Here and there tiny lakelets, born of the recent rains, which had left great patches of common still under water, shone golden in the morning sun.

"And God saw everything that He had made, and behold it was very good," rose to Georgie's mind as she stood bareheaded, drinking in the delicious freshness, bathed in the odors of that glorious time and place.

While she was so standing in a halo of sunshine, she saw a figure coming to her across the plain in the many-colored morning light, and a face that she had seen in her dreams. To her infinite surprise, in spite of her dreams, her chief sensation now was a desire to run away, to hide herself anywhere from those poetic-looking eyes, and this in spite of her yet far from satisfied curiosity about her father.

Ashamed of the feeling, and unaware, notwithstanding her scientific training, that it was probably a survival of the old days of wife-hunting and bride-chasing, she conquered it, and stood her ground like a woman. Indeed, under the circumstances escape would not have been easy. Unless she had crept under a dwarf holly bush or hidden behind a fern leaf, she could not well, on that open plain, have avoided observation.

A smile of glad recognition was on Philip's face as he came rapidly toward her, raising his hat and holding out his hand.

"I was thinking of you," he said, with direct simplicity, "when I suddenly saw you standing here. You may imagine that I lost no time in coming across to you. I'm delighted to see you again so soon; for though I was certainly coming to call, I suppose I could hardly have done so before the afternoon, could I? I shall call all the same, of course. Have you prepared your uncle for the meeting?"

He was holding her hand "just a little longer," looking with tender admiration at the graceful head and delicately noble features. It took but a few minutes to make him acquainted with the whole state of affairs at the Lodge, with her uncle's question, her own answer, and consequent remorse.

The recital amused him infinitely.

"Why poppies, of all flowers?" he asked, laughing.

"Oh, because I am so fond of them," she answered naively; "with their lovely red leaves and black stamens, they are so beautiful! And I thought of you in your red uniform, and with your jet-black hair. I should so like to see you in your uniform!"

"So you shall at the ball. I was very savage at having to wear it—thought it such a bore—and only consented because Edith scolded me into it."

"Who is Edith?" asked Georgie quickly.

"My sister. She keeps me in trimming order, I can tell you, and lectured me no end about masculine laziness and selfishness; till, for peace sake, I consented to dress up for this ball. And now"—with a gay smile—"you see the happy result, and virtue meets with its proper reward."

"How?" asked Georgie, inexperienced in the language of compliment.

"*You* say you wish to see me in my uniform."

"Oh!" with which monosyllable Miss Verschoyle blushed, she did not know why; and Colonel Verschoyle thought her all the more lovely for doing so. "I should like to see you, certainly. I think you would look so handsome; only I shouldn't like you to be troubled or bored."

A heart of stone must have been melted at this too-innocent flattery; and Philip's, which was not adamantine, straightway fell into an absolute state of solution within his bosom.

"Nothing that gives you the least pleasure could possibly bore me," he answered with sudden tenderness; "I would do any mortal thing in the world to please you." Then, after a pause, "If I were to adopt your plan, and compare my friends to flowers, I know what I should call you."

"What?" curiously. "I never thought of giving myself a name."

"Traveler's Joy. I came here, expecting nothing particular, because Edith insisted; but now, since I have met you, everything is changed. So you see the name is very appropriate, and I think the flower lovely. Do you approve of my comparison?"

"It is a very pretty idea," she said shyly, and looking down. "I shall think of you now when I see Traveler's Joy."

"You will think of me sometimes, I hope, without seeing it," quickly.

"I shall indeed. It would be odd if I didn't. You have made me happier than I ever was before in my life; in fact, I shall think of you so much, that I hardly know what I shall do when you go away."

He looked at her wistfully for a second or two.

"I'm not going away yet. I have to see your uncle George first, you know."

They had sat down on the trunk of a felled tree on the edge of the forest, while out of the sky above them came that flood of music,

"Like an embodied joy, who race is just begun."

"'Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest,
Like a cloud of fire,
The deep blue thou wingest;
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.'"

quoted Philip: and Georgie listened entranced.

"I do wonder what they sing about," she said at last.

"Ah, Shelley's question; but he found no answer."

"I come here morning after morning, and they seem fresher and more joyous every day. Is it just delight in the beauty of the world, the sunshine, and the air, such as I felt myself to-day when I came out, only I couldn't sing to express it?"

"Just that, perhaps; or Wordsworth's 'instinct more divine,' it may be."

For some time they sat listening in delicious silence; then Philip, suddenly taking out his watch;

"By Jove, they will wonder what has become of me. Breakfast must be over long ago. They will think I've got into the bog again."

"Breakfast! Do you mean to say you came out without any breakfast?"

"I mean that same, Miss Verschoyle."

"And sha'n't you get any when you go home?"

"I've no doubt I should if I asked for it."

"And sha'n't you ask?"

"No, because I am not going home yet."

"Where are you going then?"

"To stay here with you, if you will let me."

"Of course I will let you; only you mustn't go without your breakfast—that would be enjoying myself at your expense. I should like to ask you home, but uncle George might be disagreeable."

"Pray don't distress yourself. I wish I hadn't said anything about it. If you only knew how often I have gone without breakfast for far less reason than this! What is breakfast in comparison with the pleasure of being with you?"

"All the same, breakfast is a sad necessity of that imperious nature of ours," she said, laughing. "Stay; I know what I'll do," rising.

He laid a detaining hand on her arm.

"You shall do nothing but sit still."

"Promise me not to move till I come back;" and shaking off his grasp, she was away down a narrow path into the forest, and out of sight before he could stop her.

Almost ere he had realized that she was gone, he saw her coming through the trees again, a small brass-bound milk tin in one hand and a basket in the other.

"Now that is too bad," he said, rising to meet her. "Where did you get it? Have you a hermit's store in the forest?"

"Yes; Mattie is the hermit, and I have a short way to her from here, known only to myself. I creep through the hollies and get to her in three minutes, while by the regular path it is ever so far. And now see. How lucky it is. I remembered that Mattie baked this morning"—opening her basket and displaying a fresh crisp loaf and a pat of delicious-looking butter—"and I think our Alderney must give the best milk in the world, it is so good. Can you drink milk?"

"I believe you. New milk, fresh bread—home-baked—and butter, why, it's a feast for the gods! If you had tried for a month you couldn't have got anything I like better; only I'm so vexed you took the trouble."

"I should have gone away if I couldn't have got you some breakfast, and then you would have gone back to Beechlands and had it. I should have been sorry to leave you; but I can't bear the idea of any one being hungry."

"Only I wasn't hungry."

"Then I'll never believe in the air of Fritham Plain again."

And in truth, when he began upon Mattie's bread, he discovered that Fritham air had an appetizing effect.

Georgie laid a snow-white damask napkin on the tree, and in a second or two a dainty feast was spread in the wilderness.

"Won't you take some of Mattie's bread too?" he asked.

"Yes; I brought a supply for myself, for I'm hungry, if you are not, Sir," noting the rapidity with which the rolls disappeared.

"Now you are laughing at me, so I won't eat any more."

"I was laughing at the thought of what uncle George would say if he saw me at this moment."

"Would it be a laughing matter?"

She made a little *moue*.

"I shouldn't care what he said. He is unkind."

"You would tell him you had come out to hear the larks sing."

"That's just what I did come out for, but I shouldn't say so to him. I should more likely give him to understand that I came to hear the nightingales."

The deep silence of noon had fallen on forest and plain, when, for Georgie, that morning of unexpected and unclouded happiness came to an end. Such moments only come once or twice in a lifetime, because, perhaps, time takes off the freshness of feeling that gave them their real charm. They have about them the very dew of youth; and when that is gone—well, noon has its glories too, but they are not those of the morning.

The light that never was on sea or land was all around Georgie, like a cloud of gold, as she stood on the plain watching Philip's receding figure for the second time within the twenty-four hours. The separation was only temporary; he had gone back to Beechlands that he might accompany Julia on her visit to Georgie. They were to go to Rufus' Stone together, and an afternoon of happiness would succeed that morning of exquisite delight.

"Georgie, I've not seen you all day. Why are you out here in this scorching sun? What are you doing?" said George Arnold.

He had come so quickly and suddenly upon her that, till he spoke, she had not been aware of his approach. The preceding evening his voice had broken in on her dream; to-day the dream was become so much of a reality that even he could not dispel it. She looked at him calmly, her eyes radiant with joy.

"What am I doing, uncle George? Listening to the nightingales. Don't you hear them, so sweet and clear?"

He looked at her in return.

"Very sweet and clear, truly, Georgie; only—nightingales usually sing by night, and not by day; so people say, at least."

"People who only hear with their ears, not their hearts may say so; I say they sing night and day for those who can hear them."

"Fie, fie, Georgie! come in out of the sun, and don't deceive yourself, and try to deceive me with such sophistries."

PART III.

"The sage looked grave, the maiden shy,
When Lubin jumped o'er a stile hard by.
The sage looked graver, the maid more glum,
Lubin—he twiddled his finger and thumb.
'Fie, fie!' was the old man's cry,
'Poppies like these I own are rare;
And of such nightingale's songs beware.'"

When her uncle turned away abruptly into the forest, Georgie, without bestowing much further thought on him, went home to decorate her drawing-room with flowers in honor of her expected guests. On entering the house she found, to her rather indifferent surprise, that it was long past luncheon time, and that it was in search of her "the master" had gone out. Mattie, knowing she was with her cousin, had not been uneasy, and was only concerned for fear George should find the two together, and thereby take up wrong notions as to his niece's candor. Even she did not gauge the full depth of his affection for Georgie, but she was less indifferent to his anger than the latter, in her first dream of love.

"Why didn't you tell him to go to luncheon without me, Mattie? You knew I had had something."

"My dearie, I didn't like to do that; I wanted you to tell him yourself."

"He won't listen; he turns away, saying nasty, unkind things."

"You will tell him, though, Miss Georgie, dear," said Mattie entreatingly. "You see, if I tell him he'll think *you* deceived him; and if you don't tell him at once, he'll think *I* deceived him."

"You dear old Mattie, he thinks the worst possible of every one already. But don't worry yourself; I'll tell him all at luncheon."

And she did, with somewhat defiant courage. He listened, first to her rather proud apology for having kept him waiting, and then to her story, with that cold, sneering look on his face which she found so trying.

"And you mean to marry him, I suppose?" was the comment when she had done.

She crimsoned to the roots of her hair.

"Marry him, uncle George! I never thought of such a thing—nor did he either," indignantly.

"Oh, of course not. Your mother never thought of marrying your father either."

"Uncle George!" she burst forth; but he stopped her with a wave of his hand.

"We won't discuss that question; it is not one that concerns you." George thought it concerned her mightily. "With regard to the present one I think it right to warn you that this young man hasn't a halfpenny."

"How can you tell that, uncle George? You say you don't know him."

"I know that no Verschoyle ever had a penny yet. They are all poor, alike in brains and money."

"Uncle George, you have no right to say so. I'm a Verschoyle, and I'm not a fool."

"No, thanks to your mother and some hereditary qualities transmitted by her. I have never accepted the theory that brains come from the father; experience, to my mind, points the other way. And remember, even if you are a Verschoyle in name, that you have been brought up in a very different school."

"I'm a Verschoyle in name and in feeling, too," excitedly. "I will never deny my father's family."

"Far be it from me to ask you to do so, though your father's family hasn't shown much anxiety about you. You are nineteen now, I believe, and so far as I know"—a sarcastic emphasis on the verb—"this is the first time they have ever troubled themselves about you."

"They couldn't trouble themselves about me when they didn't know where I was, and were never told anything about me. You would never let me know anything about them, either"—with burning cheeks and eyes, and a voice tremulous with excited feeling. "You thought I was so poor a creature that if I loved them I couldn't love you, too—" She stopped abruptly, unable to control her words, and dashing back indignantly the large tears that welled into her eyes.

A compunctious stab went to George Arnold's heart. All the tenderest emotions in his nature were touched, and he would have spoken kindly and soothingly had he known how.

"You are mistaken, child; I never thought so," he said, in a half-apologetic way. "I didn't know you felt so strongly about your father and his family. I tried to do all I could for you, and let me explain to you that, if I hadn't taken you, on your mother's death, I don't know who would have done so. I did not force you from your father's family, as you seem to imagine. There was not one of them prepared to receive you; and what I did was in accordance with the expressed wishes of your mother, of whom, however, in your devotion to your father, you seem never to think."

"Uncle George, uncle George, you will misunderstand me! I do think of my mother; but I know that she loved my father, and that she would never have wished me to grow up in ignorance of his family."

"True, child; she did love him, as you say. She threw over the affection of years for a red coat and black mustaches; and I am not surprised at your doing the same, only that in your case there is no affection to throw over," bitterly.

"Uncle George, when I longed—" she began excitedly; but he again stopped her by that wave of his hand.

"Stay, Georgie: let me finish. Don't think that I want to separate you from your new friends. Marry this cousin, this Philip Verschoyle, if you please; only I must again warn you that he is a pauper, and that you have nothing to expect from me. I am a poor man."

"Oh, it's too bad, too bad!" exclaimed the girl, all her susceptibilities deeply wounded, not only at the ignominious epithet applied to her cousin, but by the whole tone of her uncle's remarks. "I never thought of marrying him; never thought of getting your money. I know you have been good, too good to me all these years; and I knew you must be poor, though Mattie and Nellie said you weren't; and that's why I never would ask you for any more or better clothes; and I *have* been grateful to you; and as to having no affection for you—"

He listened, half in surprise, half in anger, to this outburst, and then interrupted: "No protestations, Georgie, I beg. I don't need them, I assure you. I know exactly what you feel for me, and what my feelings toward you are; and I wish you to see that I have no desire to separate you further from your father's family. Your cousin and your new friend can come here, of course: this is your home so long as you choose to remain in it, and you can receive such visitors as you choose. You will not ask me to appear, I am certain, knowing that visits of ceremony are quite out of my line. But stay; lest you should attribute my not seeing your friends to a want of due observance toward them on my part, I will break through my usual habits for your sake, if you will let me know when they are here. I shall be in the garden;" and he abruptly quitted the room.

He had meant to be kind; but bitterness, not kindness, was in his heart as he left her. She had judged him, then, this girl; had discussed his circumstances and condition with the servants; had made allowances for him, as the strong do for the weak; above all, had "read his weakness clear," and aimed her shaft straight at the flaw in his character—his jealousy of the Verschoyles, one and all. He was humiliated in his own eyes, but had "grit" enough in his nature to carry him safely through the trial. His affection for Georgie did not turn to gall, as it would have done in a man of less moral strength; on the contrary, after the first shock of the discovery, it grew in intensity, developing into something higher than it had ever been before.

As to Georgie, in all her short life no such storm as this had ever swept over her. When her uncle left the room she clasped her hands over her head, and the tears which she had with difficulty restrained before him burst forth with passionate force. She could not know that he had meant to be kind; and her affection and delicacy were alike wounded by those cutting reproaches and implied suspicions. The idea of marriage had not once entered her head, and the mere suggestion of it so overwhelmed her that she felt as if she could never meet Philip again. But even this sensation, strong as it was, paled before the half-angry compunction about her uncle. How was she to make him understand her? After all, he had been her life-friend—father, mother, everything; had given her a home, and devoted himself to her education with unwearying attention. At this moment she felt that she loved him passionately; yet he had spoken as though she had no heart, no gratitude, no affection—she, who had pined for liberty to show her love by countless little tender attentions, being scarcely restrained from so doing by his repellant manner. She could have made his life so bright, had he only let her. Meantime Mattie, weighed down by more than maternal anxiety, and unable longer to curb her curiosity, came in to see how things were progressing. Suspecting the state of the case, she felt the solicitude of matrons of higher degree about Georgie's eyes damaged by much weeping. They were indeed in a pitiable condition, and, in spite of a copious application of cold water, presented a sad spectacle when her visitors were seen approaching.

"I can't go down, Mattie! Do send them away!"

But Mattie wouldn't hear of such a thing. "You must go down, Miss Georgie, like a lady as you are, just as if nothing had happened. Even if people see that something has happened, they won't take notice; that's how ladies do, and you must talk and say you're glad to see them, and your eyes will soon get better." Thus Mattie; so Georgie had to go down, trusting that no one would "take notice."

Philip's good manners unfortunately were not of the stoical type described by the old lady. At sight of the pale face and red eyes, his own features lengthened perceptibly. "What is it?" he whispered anxiously, retaining her hand.

"I will tell you presently," she said, summoning all her courage and philosophy to her aid, together with all the blood of all the Verschoyles, which on this critical occasion must not be allowed to belie itself. The body of the party had stayed outside with the dogs and pony-carriage; only Julia, her sister, and Philip had come in; and so apparent were the traces of a domestic storm, that the two first, at all events, devoutly wished themselves away again.

"I didn't ask for Mr. Arnold," said Philip; "I thought I would be guided by you in the matter."

"Thanks. If we are going to Rufus' Stone—I think you said you would like me to show you the way—wouldn't it make us rather late? It is a long walk; and another day might be better, as he is in the garden."

For a novice this was pretty well—Philip was lost in admiration of the tact displayed—and the reprieve was too gratefully accepted. "I will leave a card; wouldn't that be well?" he suggested; and Georgie acquiesced as if leaving cards had been familiar to her from her infancy. She had resolved that nothing would induce her to send for her uncle to make acquaintance with her "new friends."

Utterly wretched, dispirited—her cheeks and eyes smarting from her recent tears, and feeling (though, fortunately, not looking) altogether abject, she started for Rufus Stone, which is not a stone at all, however, so far as appearance is concerned but a triangular iron erection, singularly hideous, and suggestive of nothing so much as a substantial millstone. A stone is popularly supposed to lurk beneath the iron; but, so far as historic suggestiveness goes, the Red King might as well have been killed on Salisbury Plain.

They all admired the scene, and jumped, to the imminent peril of their noses, in the vain effort to see the real stone inside its iron casing, though what the real stone had to do with William Rufus no one would be bold enough to say.

By this time Georgie's eyes had recovered to some extent their normal appearance, and she had told Philip something of what had passed between her and her uncle—something, but not all. How could she tell him that he was accused of being a pauper, and of a design to marry her.

"My presence on the scene has not added to your happiness, I'm afraid," he said dolefully, adding a remark about an "old curmudgeon."

"Curmudgeon! What's that?" asked Georgie.

"A disagreeable old fellow," he answered, laughing a little.

"Well, he is disagreeable; but you mustn't dislike him too much, for my sake. He has been so kind to me, and I am so unhappy about his being angry."

"I suppose you would throw any fellow in the world over for him," rather gloomily.

"Throw over, throw over! Why should you use such an expression, or think such a thought? One's heart can take in more than one affection."

"No, it can't," he retorted quickly; "not of the absorbing kind, I mean."

"Is one, then, never to love but one person?" she asked.

"O Georgie, Georgie!" he exclaimed, laughing in spite of himself.

"O Philip, Philip! you want to be as exacting as Uncle George. But perhaps that is man's way; is it? I know so little of them?"

"Perhaps it is. It is my way, at any rate. I would like to steal you from that old fellow, and keep you all to myself."

"You mustn't do that," she answered simply. "I want to do something to let him see that, though I am so very glad to have met you, I like him still, and wish to make him happy if he would let me."

He didn't answer, and Julia came up to repeat her instructions about the calico ball. But Georgie had changed her mind about attending that festivity. Not only might it occasion a fresh collision with her uncle, but her dress, she was sure, from that afternoon's observations, could never be made to look anything like that of other girls of her age. Even if her pride would let her, which it would not, ask for money, Mattie was not equal to the task of making a fancy dress.

On hearing her decided refusal, Philip's face fell.

"But you are perfectly got up for a calico ball at this moment," he urged.

"Am I? I'm sorry to hear it, for I must look very fantastic and absurd."

"You look charming, if you would only believe me."

"I believe you, of course, Colonel Verschoyle;" with a gay smile, made more brilliant by contrast with the traces of the recent storm.

"Yet you won't be persuaded?"

"No."

"Not by the fact that you would see me in my uniform, which I was reconciled to wearing for your sake?"

"Ah, I shall be sorry for that!" her eyes going up deprecatingly to his face; "but what can I do?"

"Why, put your scruples in your pocket, and come."

"Ah, I can't do that!"

"Willful, like all your sex. I begin to think your uncle had a handful with you, after all."

"We never had a difference before, and shouldn't now, only it was about you."

"Flattering. It's lucky we are cousins, or I might resent your calling me a bone of contention."

"Are you affronted now?"

"Very much. I'll never forgive you unless you promise to stand my friend when my mother and Edith come."

"Stand your friend! Of course I will. But how can I? The idea of my being able to help you!"

"Oh, we can all do something to help each other. But I only want you not to deny our friendship. We are friends, are we not?"

"Yes, indeed," earnestly. "I hope so, at least."

"I hope so too. My greatest happiness would be to have you for my best friend always; remember that. And now I'll tell you how you can help me. My mother and Edith want me to marry Julia Aylmer;" looking at her as he spoke, and gathering from the sudden flush on the sweet eager face all he wanted to know.

"Julia! Why?" And despite her efforts there was a ring of pain in her voice.

"Because she is rich and I'm very poor."

"Are you so poor?" she asked, raising disappointed eyes to his. How her uncle would triumph! Mistaking the cause of the look, his own fell.

"Does that annoy you? Did you think I was rich."

"I didn't think about it; but uncle George said you were poor, and I'm sorry in this instance he should be right. I wondered how he could tell, too, as he doesn't know you."

"The light of impecunious families is not hidden under a bushel, but set on high, as an

awful warning to imprudent young ladies," he answered, laughing. "Besides, he judges from analogy. He knows that there never was a Verschoyle who had a halfpenny. There is a natural antipathy between the name and money."

"Just what he said, I must admit, only in other words."

"And he spoke like a book. Well, this being so, my people would like me to espouse Julia, who is made of money, and, owing perhaps to that antipathy of which I spoke, I don't want to espouse her," with another lightning glance at the lovely face beside him.

"I think I'm glad of that," responded the owner of the face naively. "I like her so much, but somehow not as a wife for you."

"Precisely my view of the case. I like her immensely—as any one else's wife; and what's more, I believe she would only like me as some one else's husband."

Miss Georgie's face expressed, as plainly as face could, her sense of Julia's depraved taste.

"Don't think it's a case of sour grapes," went on Philip. "I could almost say I wouldn't wish to marry her if there were no other woman in the world; but perhaps that is rather strong, for she is a nice girl, a very nice girl," condescendingly.

"Saving always her utter want of taste," put in the young lady, with a twinkle in her violet eyes which gave promise of some latent powers of sarcasm to be developed by time and circumstance.

"Saving her utter want of taste, as you judiciously observe," returned Philip, with a corresponding glance. "When I tell you that she seems to have set her affections on that idiot Chalmers, whose one object is to keep his boots clean, I think you will acknowledge that my renunciation of all claim to her hand is sincere. Fancy confiding one's future to a girl whose ideal finds a realization in Willie Chalmers!"

"I hardly noticed him, but from what I saw, I should say he is the very incarnation of silliness."

"That's just what he is. And he is welcome to Julia. Not for worlds would I stand in his light; but it will take some management to make my mother and Edith view this in the sensible way in which it presents itself to our unprejudiced minds, and it is here you can help me—"

"But how?"

"When the time comes we must think of ways and means. For one thing, you must come over to Beechlands, if not for the ball, yet some other time."

"Of course I will. I must return Julia's call, I suppose."

"They come on Monday," ("they" related to his nearest living relations); "and if you could come to dinner—"

"Oh, I can't, on account of my dress."

"Well, we'll see about it. If you are to help me, you know, you must be guided a little by me; eh?"

"I will, of course, do all I can." But dinner, among all those fine people, in the present state of her wardrobe!

Georgie did not see her uncle again that night, but on her dressing-table—unexpected sight!—she found a note from him. Wonderingly and with a beating heart she opened it, and the sharpest pang she had ever felt shot through her when a check for fifty pounds fell out. The note was short.

DEAR NIECE: From what you said during our conversation at luncheon to-day, I gather that you do not think I have behaved as liberally to you in the matter of dress as you had a right to expect. This may be so; I therefore inclose a check for fifty pounds, which will, I imagine, be enough to get you all that may be requisite for the present, and enable you to visit your new friends should they ask you to do so.—Your affectionate uncle,

GEORGE ARNOLD.

After reading it Georgie sat down, feeling stunned. How could he do such a thing? What had she said or done that he should thus wound her? For more than an hour she remained unable to think or move; then when that sensation, as if she had received a blow on the head, passed away, she resolved what to do. She would return the check, have a full explanation, and come to some sort of understanding with her uncle.

In her *exalté* state she composed many speeches, eloquent, pathetic, all tending to clear up the misconstructions that were now making both their lives wretched. She would throw her arms around him, entreating him to let her be to him all that it was in her power to be.

In the midst of her most touching appeal she fell asleep, to wake with its burning phrases still fresh in her mind. Alas, how faded and melodramatic did they appear in the sober morning light! And how impossible would be eloquence and pathos before George Arnold, cold, repressive, with the hard lines round his mouth and all that wiry hair standing aggressively on end! However, he must be met and the check returned; so without giving herself too much time to think, she walked boldly into the book-room.

George Arnold never "took his ease," never lay back or bent forward, or, in fact, gave way to any human frailty. He was seated now bolt upright in a straight-backed chair, looking spick and span as though he had just stepped out of a band-box. Georgie used to think sometimes what a relief it would be to see if only one hair out of place. At sight of him now even her burning eager excitement was quelled a little. There was no eloquence certainly, yet much simple pathos in the tone in which she began:

"Uncle George, I've come to you about the letter you wrote me, and that check—"

"It is payable to order," he interrupted in a business-like tone, "and you must indorse it, that is—"

"I don't want to know what to do with it. I won't keep it," in a voice trembling with excitement. "I wouldn't take it for all the world! And why did you write me that letter?" indignantly. "I never thought you ought to give me more money for my dress or for anything else. If you would only let me be a little affectionate to you, that is all I ask."

"You must keep the check," he answered in the same business-like tone, and quite disregarding her passionate appeal. "It is made payable to you, and must be indorsed by you before it can be changed."

"I will never indorse it, never use it, never touch it!" vehemently. "Do you think that money can make up for telling me I have no affection for you? I, who would die to give you pleasure!"

He rose, half in alarm, half embarrassment, conquered, in spite of himself, by the dominating beautiful personality of the eager, impassioned girl before him, as she stood, her soul in her eyes, defiant yet tender.

"Calm yourself, Georgie. Why this excitement, this scene?" he said. "Calm yourself, I beg, and take the check," holding it out with a trembling hand. While urging her to calmness he was much in need of it himself. These storms before breakfast were quite too much for him.

She did take the check, but it was to tear it across the middle and throw the fragments on the table with an indignant gesture.

George Arnold sat down aghast, helpless before a girl who could thus recklessly tear up a check. "Oh, oh!" he exclaimed, and there his power of utterance ceased; partly from surprise, partly owing to the fact that Georgie's arms were round his neck, her fresh burning face in close contact with his own cold withered one, and a torrent of kisses falling on his aggressive hair, shaggy eyebrows, and wiry moustache, while a yet fuller torrent of loving words, tender reproaches, and eager entreaties swept away the clouds and mists between them—"Uncle George, why are you angry? Why are you cold? Why won't you believe that I love you? You, the only friend I have ever known in the wide world! How could you say I would throw you over for any one! Why do you give me money and checks and things? I don't value them one straw!" And much more to the same effect, all interspersed with eager kisses and tender stroking of his wiry hair and brown forehead, in which even the wrinkles seemed to lie in geometric lines, as if conscious of the cut-and-dried nature of the precisian on whose surface they had to impress themselves. But what is geometry and what is cut-and-driedness before the passion of a girl giving vent to the long pent-up affections and repressed tendernesses of years? She was hardly conscious of what she said, nor was he. Neither could recall afterward any one phrase. Her eloquent appeals and burning words were all forgotten; but no eloquence could have been so moving, no appeal so touching; and George Arnold was conquered, tamed, and would henceforth be held by his niece in bonds of love which not even death himself would sunder.

And Philip? How were his claims and George's to be reconciled? That day she did not see him, though he was out early on the plain, hoping to meet her, and failing, wandered about disconsolately, foregoing even luncheon for her sake. She meanwhile was reading Greek in the book-room with commendable attention, and listening to George Arnolds' disquisitions on the text; yet who could say that the sunbeams which danced in and out, so joyously solicitous, carried no stray thoughts from the bright-haired reader to the plain, where she thought it just possible Philip might be? If Philip were only reading Greek too, or the weather wet, and she not so "almost sure" he was out there listening to the larks!

In the afternoon she went for a walk, not, however, toward the plain or Beechlands, some undefined feeling keeping her from doing so; but in the afternoon Philip had to do duty at a tennis party with the Beechlands ladies, and so the day passed—the longest she had ever known. She devoted herself to her uncle; read with him again in the evening, and was altogether satisfied with herself; yet so unsatisfied. With that restlessness that would not be stilled, that weary unsatisfied longing, that constant expectation of something that would not come! At last something did come—a servant from Beechlands with a note from Mrs. Aylmer, inclosing one from Julia. Both contained pressing invitations. Would Miss Verschoyle go to luncheon there the next day, and would she spend from Monday till Wednesday with them? Miss Verschoyle showed the letter to her uncle, announcing her intention of declining both invitations. However, as to the first, he overruled her decision, and without again bringing up that forever-to-be-avoided subject of her dress she could not get out of going. It was less formidable than she had expected. They had asked her that day because the whole party, save Mrs. Aylmer, Julia, Mrs. Chalmers, and Philip, had gone to Boldrewood. Her dress was therefore a matter of less concern to her. In truth the luncheon was summed up for her in the fact that Philip was there.

"I am distressed and disappointed that you won't come on Monday," he said. "I had hopes of overcoming your scruples about the ball."

"I can't dance. How absurd it would be for me to go to a ball!"

"People don't go to balls to dance; at least, you and I wouldn't. We could have sat so comfortably and talked."

"You would have told me how I can help you with your mother and Edith."

"I should, indeed."

"Can't you now?"

"Not so well. Things depend on circumstances so much. I must wait till they are here."

"Well, I'm sorry; especially, too, that I shan't see you in your uniform. So selfish of me, I know," with a half smile.

"Not at all. But you shall see me, if it pleases you. If you will be, early to-morrow morning, by the stile close to the tree where we had luncheon that day, I will come to you there, got up in all my toggery."

"O, Philip, will you really?" her eyes going up in a rapture to his face. "But the trouble—"

"Is no trouble—for you. I don't say I would do it for Julia, mind," with a gay smile.

"But if it rains?"

"Some propitious deity forbid! But it won't."

"It always does if one wants to do anything nice. So few nice things have come to me in my life."

"Poor little thing!"

"But so sure as I wanted to go anywhere with Mattie it rained."

"Things will turn out unluckily at times. But we're safe for this once, I think. There is not a sign of a change."

"Still there's no knowing. Of course, if it does rain, you won't come; it would spoil your uniform."

"You think my uniform was made to be kept in a glass case? No; the rain wouldn't hurt me; but on no account would I have you come out in it. Suppose it *should* be ill-natured enough to serve us such a trick, we will defer our visit to the stile till the next fine morning."

It did not rain. Never was morning more glorious than that which flattered the tree-tops with sovereign eye, and broke into Georgie's room as she lay watching its advance, too anxious and happy to sleep, on the auspicious day on which she was to meet her cousin.

"At any rate it won't rain before ten, with such a sunrise; and after that—" After that! Farther her thought did not follow. Let come what come might, if it kept fair till she had seen Philip, she would have had her day.

Earth and air were again vocal as she went out, herself fresh as the blushing morning, all the lovely light of happiness in her eyes. What could Philip have meant by early? Seven, half-past, eight, and he had not come. Georgie's heaven-born happiness was giving place to black despair. Could it possibly be raining at Beechlands and not at the Lodge?"

"Georgie, I thought I saw you the other side of the fir plantation." And George Arnold's self stood before her.

Embarrassment, surprise at seeing him (what *had* induced him to take morning walks?) blank disappointment at not seeing Philip, rendered her absolutely dumb for a second or two.

"Uncle George!" she faltered then.

"Has anything happened? What is it?" he asked anxiously, his thoughts recurring to Mattie's gypsy fears.

"Nothing—nothing has happened; only I am surprised. You came so suddenly. I didn't expect you." In confusion.

"Apparently not; nor did I you." And a shadow crossed his face. He was not sarcastic, but grave and troubled-looking, and her confusion was fast becoming painful, when suddenly, from out of the shadow of the trees, striding rapidly along, like one who is making up for lost time, came a tall, imposing figure—Philip himself, gorgeous in scarlet and gold, his sword clinking most martially, his face almost hidden under his bearskin, all in regulation order. Just for the moment Georgie didn't recognize him.

"My dear Georgie," he exclaimed, as he jumped quickly over the stile, "I'm grieved at being so late; but my miscreant of a fellow—"

His apologies came to a sudden stop when, instead of Miss Verschoyle alone—brilliant, expectant, blushing through her radiant smiles of welcome—he found her covered with confusion, looking as if an earthquake would be a welcome diversion, and George Arnold, with an aspect of executioner-like severity. "Confound him! why isn't he bigger? He's so small that a fellow can't see him," thought Colonel Verschoyle, from his magnificent height of nearly six feet. "I've put my foot in it, and no mistake, this time," he went on mentally; "convicted her out of my own mouth of having come to meet me. Well, there's nothing for it but to go boldly on."

So on he went—*i. e.*, with a glance at Georgie, half encouraging, half playful, he drew himself up, and, undeterred by his gravity, gave George Arnold a military salute. Miss Verschoyle's face was already rivaling her cousin's coat in its hue. She stood rooted to the spot with astonishment at his audacity, and yet with a convulsive desire to laugh at the absurd contrast between the two men, and the utter ludicrousness of the scene: Philip, in full regimentals, big, stately, nevertheless carrying it all off with that airy grace—her uncle, looking smaller, more terrier-like, than ever. To her infinite surprise he returned Philip's salute with a similar one—like, yet how unlike, she thought. Then, the corners of his mouth going up, he turned to her:

"A case of poppies and nightingales again, I see, Georgie. Well, child, well." And, shaking his head, he was about to leave them, when she seized his arm.

"Uncle George, uncle George, don't go! Don't, don't be angry! This is Philip Verschoyle, my cousin."

"I divined as much," casting a somewhat contemptuous glance over that gallant warrior's salwart proportions. "You told me you were looking for poppies; this sort is rare, I own, and I won't suggest a doubt as to whether they are worth gathering. I have already warned you to beware of the songs of such nightingales as you go to hear."

"Mr. Arnold, you are strong, be merciful," said Philip, coming forward and holding out his hand, with a genial respect and grace which won the old man in spite of his prejudices. "Appearances are very much against us, I own; but—"

"No, Philip," interrupted Georgie, a world of girlish dignity in her voice and manner, "there is nothing against us—nothing wrong at all—nothing to apologize for. As I couldn't go to the ball, I wanted to see you in your uniform, and you good-naturedly said you would come here this morning in it if I could meet you; and I came. There is nothing wrong in that."

Qui s'excuse, s'accuse, thought Philip, feeling nonplussed. He had meant to defend her, to take the whole blame on himself, but this adorable candor, as he considered it, put the matter at once on another footing.

"And I regret that I kept you waiting," he said in an almost reverential tone. "My servant made a mistake."

"I made a mistake, too," said Mr. Arnold, "in appearing so inopportunely. It is one easily remedied, however, by my withdrawing; you can then inspect your cousin at your leisure, Georgie; and when you have satisfied yourself, perhaps you will bring him to breakfast, if he will come."

"O, uncle George, uncle George, you are good!" embracing him with effusion. "You will come, Philip; and then Mattie and Nellie can see you too."

"You will be as good as a traveling show in this retired part of the country," remarked George, turning dryly to Philip. "You might stand him on the horseblock, Georgie, for the better display of his proportions."

"Is he like my father, Uncle George?" she asked in a low voice. "Do tell me."

He looked at the young man steadily, and there was more augury for her future happiness than she at all understood in his answer, though it disappointed her for the moment.

"No, child, I don't see much likeness. Your father was a less powerful man in every way."

Despite the sweeping mustaches and heavy bearskin, which all but hid the face, the old man descried the intellectual refinement in the countenance of the younger one, and his heart was won.

"He will care for something more than riding after a fox and firing off a gun," he said to himself as he was walking home; "and if she is to have a toy, perhaps she couldn't have a better one. She will be happy now, showing him off to Mattie; and, after all, what do they dress soldiers up for?"

Colonel Verschoyle was sitting writing, already dressed for dinner, in Julia Aylmer's boudoir, when the door opened and Georgie Verschoyle, looking somewhat shy in her unaccustomed finery, came hesitatingly into the room. She wore an evening dress of cloudy white material, trimmed with delicate scarlet ribbons and flowers; a small bunch of scarlet geraniums was in her hair, a similar one in front of her dress. Philip rose, shyly too. He had not seen her before in review order, and was abashed at her exceeding loveliness.

"I didn't kow any one was here," she said, hesitating.

"Nor is there, except me," he returned, still standing in a deferential attitude.

"Do you know me in this fine gown?" she said, laughing. "I don't know myself."

"I should know you anywhere;" tender admiration in his face as he went forward to shut the door.

"Your dress is beautiful," he continued, standing before her to gaze.

"Oh, I'm glad you like it! Out of compliment to you, sir," pointing to the red ribbons and flowers.

"I see and appreciate, believe me, and feel more honored than I can say. How did you manage it all so well?"

"I told Julia my idea, and she advised me what to get."

"Have you seen my mother lately—since you were dressed, I mean?"

"No; why?"

"Nothing. I hardly know why I asked."

But he did know. She taunted him with throwing himself away on this penniless forest-flower. Had she seen Georgie now she must at least have acknowledged her loveliness.

"You have heard the news?" he asked, after a pause.

"Julia's engagement to Mr. Chalmers? Yes; she told me herself. You won't want my help with your mother and Edith now. What do they say?"

"I don't know; I don't care. Georgie," quickly, a sudden excitement in his tone, "you say I won't want your help. I want it now and always," putting his arm round her. "You told your uncle you would never throw him over, and you needn't. I wouldn't ask you; but you can let me be a son to him as you are a daughter—will you?"

Her violet eyes went up to his face.

"You know, Philip, I would do anything for you; but your mother wishes you to marry money, and I have none," shaking her head.

"My mother's wishes don't weigh one straw with me," he made answer disrespectfully.

"She will say you have picked up a wild flower in the forest," giving him her hand, or rather letting him take it.

"She may say what she pleases," his dark face going down to meet her fair one.

"And so, Philip, you have actually engaged yourself to this girl, without knowledge of the world, without a farthing, and with nothing but a moderately pretty face to recommend her," said Mrs. Verschoyle to her offspring on the following morning. She was a tall stately dame, and gifted with the power of steeping her slightest words in gall.

"I have, mother; so the less said about it the better. I told you I could never marry for money."

"You might at least have married some one who had a little knowledge of the world."

"Intercourse with you, madam, will speedily correct that defect in my niece's character," said George Arnold, sarcastically, as he suddenly joined the pair. He and Georgie were staying at Beechlands. "Nor need you apprehend that she will be a portionless bride. She has chosen your son—I have nothing to say against the choice," holding out his hand to Philip. "Here, Georgie," calling to the young lady, who was walking on the terrace outside, "come and tell this lady that the day you marry Philip you will have thirty thousand pounds down; further I will not bind myself."

"Uncle George!" cried the girl, throwing her arms around him, while Colonel Verschoyle twirled his mustache nervously: "Mr. Arnold, believe me, I had no idea of this."

"And the antagonism between you and money?" said Georgie, peeping at him out of her long lashes.

"Is at an end, Miss Verschoyle, when the money comes in such a charming shape."

Mrs. Verschoyle, senior, was never weary of singing the praises of her daughter-in-law.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

JULES JANIN'S WAY OF WRITING.—Janin wrote very rapidly, and apparently never re-read to polish or otherwise improve what he had written. He was always delighted with what he had written, and did not conceive it possible that it could be improved. Years ago it was justly said of him: "Janin is a host who is guilty of cooking in his guests' sight. He writes one sentence, and then another, and then a third—none of them clearly expresses his idea. He writes four, five, six—a dozen. He has not hit it yet! At last he does find the expression desired, and he serves it up with a triumphant air to his readers; but he then neglects a petty detail, namely, to blot out all preceding lines." His weekly dramatic criticism in the *Journal des Débats* filled twelve columns of thirty-five lines, each line containing thirty-three letters. He would fill these twelve columns in three hours. Writing so rapidly, never reading over what he had written, never pausing to think, you may easily conceive that he should have written prefaces to above one hundred works, should have been an active contributor to fifteen newspapers or magazines, and to all the encyclopædias and dictionaries published since 1830, besides being the author of numberless works, among which are: *L'Ane Mort et la Femme Guillotinée*, two volumes, 1829; *Tableaux Anecdotiques de la Littérature Française depuis François 1er jusqu'à nos jours*, one volume, 1829; *Histoire de la Poésie et de la Littérature chez tous les Peuples*, four volumes, 1832; *Histoire de France*, (letter-press of the ten illustrated volumes describing the Palace of Versailles after Louis Philippe had made it a museum,) 1837–43; *Les Catacombes*, (a collection of tales,) six volumes, 1839; *Un Hiver à Paris*, (translated under the title: *An American in Paris During the Winter*,) one volume, 1843; *L'Eté à Paris*, (translated under the title: *An American in Paris During the Summer*,) one volume, 1844; *Horace*, (a prose translation of the Roman poet,) one volume, 1860; *Rachel et la Tragédie*, one volume, 1861; *L'Histoire de la Revolution Française*, two volumes, 1868; *Lamartine*, one volume, 1869. He would have undertaken to write a preface to a Hebrew Bible, to a Basque novel, (if there be such a work,) the life of Ossian, a biography of Davy Crockett, the adventures of Sam Patch. Want of information never concerned him. He believed with *Hamlet*, everything was "words, words, words," and that "words, words, words," were everything. This delusion continually led him into blunders. He called the lobster "the cardinal of the seas," for he supposed its shell to be originally dyed with the bright red color it has when served on tables. He described Bordeaux as situated on the sea, and Marseilles at the mouth of the Rhone, because it is in Mouths of Rhone County; spoke of Smyrna as an island; described Charlemagne as a leader of the First Crusade; denounced Louis XI. for his cruel persecution of Abelard; and lauded Catinat for his splendid victory of Denain (which Villars won.) Here is a curious passage from one of his works, which leads me to think that he believed Shakespeare, Walter Scott, and Byron to have been contemporaries: "I found the literary and political world in unprecedented abundance. What has become of them all? There were in those days Byron, the poet, who died in Greece; Mons. Casimir Delavigne, the poet, who died writing a ballad; Mons. Beranger, the poet, dead, or rather silent, since the last Revolution. There were also the History of the Revolution and Mons. Thiers; the latter has died in the Ministry. There were, moreover, Shakespeare, Schiller, Walter Scott. Schiller is dead; Shakespeare is dead; the poet-novelist is dead, as he returned from Rome to Abbotsford."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

LUDWIG DEVRIENT.—The next great light on the German stage was Ludwig Devrient, the uncle of the three Devrients, Carl, Emil, and Edward. He was perhaps the greatest genius the stage ever possessed. Unlike Garrick, who leaned more toward comedy than tragedy, Devrient was equally great in both. His *Shylock* and *Richard* were terrific performances, while in *Fips* the tailor in Kotzebue's "Gefährliche Nachbarschaft," (Dangerous Neighbors,) he kept the audience convulsed with laughter. Unlike Garrick, he never studied, and was given to intemperance. For nearly fifteen years he was connected with a low strolling company, and it was a sheer accident that made the world familiar with his power. It is said that one night, when he was announced to play *Scheva*, in Cumberland's "Jew," about five minutes before the rising of the curtain, the "Inspicient" (an upper call-boy next to the stage manager) appeared with trembling face before his chief and announced that Devrient had not arrived. The King was already in his box; messenger after messenger was sent out; and at last Devrient was found in his favorite tavern half seas over. He was taken to the theatre, dressed, and just before the cue was given for him to go on he found that he had not yet made up his face for the part. There was no time to lose. He looked around for paint, but alas! erratic genius knows nothing of order. He found a little carmine, but black! "Have you any black?" "No!" "Give me your boot; that's right; a little spittle on the hand will rub off the blacking; a dash here and a dot there, that will do."

"But you hav'n't got your beard on!"

"Never mind."

The cue was given; Devrient threw himself into his part. He entered: the house cheered. He looked the part to perfection, and never acted it better.

On another occasion, after the "Robbers," a jolly party were sitting in an inn where Devrient and his friends used to congregate, when a young man fresh from the provinces, who was in a state of ecstasy over his *Moor*, was heard to exclaim that he would thank God on his knees if he could see him once off the stage. Devrient advanced and said that his wish was easily fulfilled; here he is. The young man looked him dubiously in the face. "It cannot be you." Devrient threw the expression of *Moor* on his face, and the young man cried, "Yes, yes; great man, it is you."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PROVENCAL SONG.—Provence enjoyed almost entire immunity from the ravages and disorders that prevailed in the tenth century, and Languedoc was never invaded like the North of France. The mild Burgundian rule was a peaceful one, and the people dwelt in comparative freedom. Climatic influences, too, the southern exposure, helped to ripen the beautiful language, "eldest daughter of the Latin," in which the Provencal poets gave to the world all the Celtic, Frankish, and Arabian legends of which the air was full in those days. The stories of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, of Charlemagne and his peers, first obtained currency through the troubadours. Eschembach, the minnesinger, in his "Titural and Parceval," expressly acknowledges his indebtedness to the "Provencal Guyot," and he also criticises freely the Norman French version of "Chretien of Troyes," showing his familiarity with the "langue d'oil" as well as the "langue d'oc." William IX., Count of Poitiers, who lived in the eleventh century, is the earliest known troubadour, and he writes in such a polished style that he had evidently found in his language a ready-made instrument, whose "music helped his verses best." Even with our imperfect knowledge of the pronunciation, we can readily understand how the stories of the "Holy Grayle" and the wars against the Saracens, conveyed through such a melodious medium, became popular in Italy, Spain, France, and England. In fact, these versions still embody for us the most complete expression of the religious and political life of the Middle Ages. The cradle of art was also the cradle of religious liberty. These great lovers were great haters, and Rome crushed the most fearless, eloquent, and uncompromising upbraiders of priestly corruption in the bloody crusade of the thirteenth century. In so doing mother Church imbrued her hands in the blood of her own offspring; for hymns to the Virgin and legends of the saints in rhyme and assonance are among the earliest utterances of French poetry. The legends, or "prose," as they were called, were read in the churches till Charlemagne cemented his relations with Rome. Then the story of the Passion and the martyrdom of Stephen were alone retained, since they were to be found in the authorized version of the Scriptures. Some of the sermons quoted by Bartsch, in his *Chrestomathie Provencale*, are very artless and simple, particularly on the birth and presentation of the Virgin—the text, as it were, of Titian's picture poem. A "Confession," bearing date of the eleventh century, gives some idea of the quaintness and earnestness of these early rhymers:

O Lord, forgive me, for I trust
Entirely to Thee.
What I have done and said and thought,
All my perversity,

From natal and baptismal hour
Down to the present day,
To Thee, High Priest, Almighty God,
I do bewail alway.

The evil one has written down,
To keep me in his power,
The wicked deeds and sinful thoughts
Of every passing hour.

Sweet Jesus! for Thy Mother's sake,
Thy pardon I implore,
And by my youthful trespasses
I will offend no more.

From God, Thy Mother, and from Thee,
I humbly mercy pray;
For then the devil will be vexed
Upon the judgment day.

O, keep me, in temptation's hour,
From every shameful sin,
Dear God, without Thy loving aid
No soul can enter in.

Sin is so strong, and we are weak,
And I have faithless grown,
O Lord, in my extreme distress,
I cling to Thee alone.

—*The Galaxy.*

HAWTHORNE.—There are two things which are offensive to the average mind; that success which outshines everybody, and that other successful development which withdraws you from the prying eyes of neighbors, and lets you make of yourself something possibly better than they. And it was this latter kind which made Hawthorne troublesome to the "practical" community around him. Nothing in his books betrays the prolonged exasperation which he felt at the relations between himself and his townsfolk; but there are glimpses of it in some of his letters, which make one marvel at his self-restraint in not letting more of it appear in print. At last when a little gentle satire escaped him in "The Custom-house," it awoke hot scandal in the little city. "As to the Salem people," he wrote to a friend in 1850, "I really thought I had been exceedingly good-natured in my treatment of them." And so it appeared to most of his readers. But the general public would have been as startled as would the Salem citizens, if they could have known how deep was his disgust at the lack of sympathy there had always been between himself and his fellow-townsmen. Yet, patiently absorbing this bitter experience, he wrote late in life: "I am disposed to thank God for the gloom and chill of my early life, in the hope that my share of adversity came then, when I bore it alone.' This want of sympathy had a practical side, also, as when various Salem people combined to get Hawthorne ousted from the surveyorship, and made representations for that end which he thought untrue. But, in practical affairs, his experiences were often rasping. Most of his earlier tales were written for little or no compensation. In 1836 he went to Boston to edit a magazine, and seems to have been cheated out of most of his salary. It was at about this time that he was engaged by Mr. S. G. Goodrich to write either the whole or a large part of the famous *Universal History* of Peter Parley, which brought him $100, and sold by millions of copies for the benefit of his employer. Later, when married and living at the Old Manse, he advanced money to the *Democratic Review*, and delayed collecting the price of sundry contributions until the concern failed, and carried off both the loan and the value of his articles, irrecoverably. It is usually thought that the Liverpool Consulate made a delightful and vastly lucrative episode in his life. A shameful misinterpretation of his acceptance of it, however, was inflicted on him; the emoluments of the office were shortly cut down by Congress, large drains were made on his private purse by unfortunate fellow-countrymen, and his diligence in office was sometimes questioned—with the greatest injustice, however, for he was a most conscientious public servant, and went beyond the necessities of his position to make sure. At no time, unless in Italy, was he wholly free from the embarrassments of a small income. In addition to these more sordid annoyances there were many grievances that cannot be touched upon here. In short, he lived the checkered life of most men who had their own way to make in the world, and had to suffer misconstruction which more politic men might have avoided, and less sensitive men would not have felt. But, with perfect supremacy, he saw that these things were not worthy to affect him in any visible way. He was rational, self-possessed, and simply manful. Not the less, to a person of his disposition and genius, such things made a constant warfare.

It was a silent battle; all the more admirable the victory, then. He did not crudely call upon the world to be miserable because *he* suffered or was taken advantage of. But this silent battle speaks most powerfully throughout his works; this drama of interior development has issued in the visible action of creatures who take their places among the most dramatically conceived in fictitious writing.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

THE FIRST AMERICAN NOVELIST.—Brockden Brown began his career of authorship with dialectics, just as William Godwin, whom Brown took for his model in novel-writing, had done. Godwin's inquiry concerning political justice was a stepping-stone to his *Caleb Williams*. But here Brown's course differed; he had chosen a difficult theme in *Alcuin*, and did not pursue it in his novels; prudently, perhaps, though the subjects of his fictions need a coherence which some sustained course of ideas might have supplied. We get an amusing but pathetic glimpse of literary conditions in the liberated colonies through the obstacles which met Brown's wish to make authorship his profession. He was born in 1771, and his uncle, Charles Brockden, had drawn up, just forty years before, the constitution of the old Philadelphia Library Company, as if with a vague sense of obligation toward his non-existent nephew; books, too, were early made familiar to him in his father's house. Yet his family and friends all cherished a strong dislike for the scheme of his writing books himself. "Libraries," reflected they, "are all very well as long as your own sons or near relatives do not attempt adding to their contents from their own inkstands." This objection was a part of the incredibly superficial respectability which then reigned in this country in matters of the arts. One finds plenty of wealthy people at this day who profess, and make their children profess, the utmost reverence for books and pictures; people who read with relish and indignation about the struggles of noted poets and painters against poverty or parental stupidity; but nothing could be more dreadful to them than to have their children seriously and generously devote themselves to either art in question. When Brown was still an infant, his biographer Dunlap tells us, a book was sufficient amusement to him even when left for some time alone. His parents allowed him to study much more than was good for him; at ten he was "a sort of gazetteer" to his father; at eleven, on the threshold of Latin and Greek, his health gave out. Returning from boarding-school at the age of sixteen, he very naturally set about planning three great epic poems founded on the discovery of America, Pizarro's conquest of Peru, and Cortez's campaigns in Mexico. Fortunately, they were never executed. It was now that he began the study of law, in which he distinguished himself; but the needful books having been read, and dry practice coming in view, his docile ardor failed him, and he openly resolved on giving his life to literature. It must be said for Brown that, in addition to his natural bent, he had a clear perception of the need for an American school of writers, and wished to do something toward founding one. His friends represented his desire as being lawless and impetuous, as conflicting with filial and social duties. He was sensitive, and their harangues reduced him to a morbid and deeply wretched state of mind, ending in broken health. But he had been given books to play with when a child, and children, from the small eminence of a quarto, often catch sight of strange things. I think Brown had seen a vision of himself enshrined somewhere far off, as an American classic. He went to New-York, found two congenial friends there with names as easy to remember as his own, Smith and Johnson, to wit, and became an author. I am afraid he did *not* become an American classic, though his works are still kept on the shelves of certain book-preserving institutions, and a little mortuary heap of dust, a handful of the author's native soil, fell from the long-slumbering volumes when lately exhumed and examined for the benefit of readers of this article. All unconscious of predestined oblivion, nevertheless, *Wieland* came forth, and was successful, though only after surmounting many perplexities of printer and publisher, owing to the prevalent indifference for American-born romance at the time. Even Cooper, at the beginning of *his* career, stuck for several years upon the harbor-bar of reluctant type. *Wieland* is, on the whole, the best of Brown's novels, and possesses a sort of phosphorescent impressivenes. Yet it is a preposterous book. Opening with a terrible case of spontaneous combustion, gloomier but less powerful than Dickens' similar disaster in *Bleak House*, it proceeds with a chain of terrifying and shocking circumstances which end in madness and murder, but prove to have been occasioned merely by the pranks of a ventriloquist. One feels a sort of shame at participating in such wanton and wasteful horrors. But considered simply as a literary performance, the work has undoubted strength, though of an unhealthy sort. It gives evidence of ability, hardly of genius, and cannot be called original in any sense. Clearly patterned after *Caleb Williams*, it smacks of the unearthliness of *Frankenstein*, and is founded on machinery of the Radcliffe kind. Still it has a species of *keeping* with itself. The atmosphere which it generates is sombre, dank, miasmatic; a single ray of the fine humor belonging to all highest genius would have dispersed and destroyed the entire unhealthful exhalation. Neither is there any character in the story, as we now understand the development of character.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MOZART IN ITALY.—It was for the Royal Ducal Theatre, as we have ascertained by investigations made on the spot, that Mozart composed his two operas, "Mitridate" and "Lucio Silla," which Henry Beyle (de Stendahl) states to have been written for the Scala. There is no more delightful episode in all musical history than that of these fledgeling flights of the composer of the "Zauberflöte." When old Luitpold Mozart took Wolfgang Amadeo to Milan, the musical world was already cognizant of the existence of the wonderful child who, at six years old, had written a full-scored *concerto*, the only objection to which was that it was so difficult nobody could play it; but his operatic genius had yet to be revealed. At this time he was a merry joyous boy, brimming over with fun and drollery—somewhat of an *enfant terrible*, who told his mind to kings and princes, more especially if they played the violin out of tune in his hearing—but the most loving and lovable little soul on earth. An entire child, reveling in the *Arabian Nights*, toiling over his sums, jumping and capering from one end of the room to the other, sending millions of kisses to his "dear mamma," and tender inquiries after "Mr. Canary" to his "Cara sorella," but already a splendid performer on the clavier, an exquisite composer, and an acute musical critic! Such letters were never written as those dispatched by the brother at Milan to the sister at Salzburg. With what charming naïveté the boy speaks of his compositions and of his successes, seeming to have not the slightest suspicion that he is the extraordinary phenomenon every one else considers him. What exuberance of gladness is shown in the multifarious little jokes and mystifications bandied to and fro between Nannerl and Wolfgang. He writes to his sister after one of these playful sallies: "I immediately said to papa, 'Oh! how I do wish I was as clever and witty as she is!' Then papa answered, 'Indeed, that is true enough;' on which I rejoined, 'Oh! I am so sleepy!' so he merely replied, 'Then stop writing.' *Addio!* pray to God that my opera may be successful. I am, your brother, W. M., whose fingers are weary from writing." It is to be feared that this was very often the case just at that time, for little Wolfgang was working tremendously hard at the opera "Mitridate, Rè di Ponto," for which he had been *scritturato* at the Royal Ducal Theatre in the year 1770. Indeed, his father seemed rather anxious about the too serious look which appeared on the bright child-face as the result of this severe application, and begged kind friends at home to put a little mirth into their letters so as to make Wolfgang laugh. The boy amused himself in odd moments by talking on his fingers to the deaf and dumb son of the people with whom they lodged; he was exceedingly proud of his proficiency in this art. When "Mitridate" was nearly finished a terrible panic occurred—the prima donna expressed her doubts about the arias she had to sing. How was it possible that the small boy of fourteen should have composed a part worthy of being interpreted by the Signorina Antonia Bernasconi? She asked to see her music. Wolfgang desired nothing better. He handed her one, two, three arias. The cantatrice eagerly tried them over, and then retired, completely bewildered with the genius of the marvelous child. Not only was the music lovely in itself, but it suited her voice and style to a nicety. She rehearsed the airs with her *maestro*, Signor Lanpugnani, and the two could find no words for their joy in Wolfgang's compositions. But envious tongues were not wanting; some one went secretly to the Signorina and did his best, or worst, to turn little Wolfgang into ridicule; he had armed himself with a whole set of new airs to the same words by a Turinese Abbé, and he would fain have dissuaded the artist from singing a single note of the original music. However, La Antonia remained stanch and proof against all temptations, and the first stage rehearsal went off so well that the whole array of spiteful folk was completely discomfited. At last the great day arrived—the *festa* of San Stefano, Nov. 26, 1770. "Maestro Don Amadeo," as old Luitpold Mozart laughingly calls him, took his place at the clavier. The Royal Ducal Theatre was crammed to the ceiling; the opera was a magnificent success. All over the house were heard ringing cries of "*Evviva il Maestrino!*" intermingled with salvos of applause. What must have been Luitpold Mozart's feelings when he looked out from his box and beheld Wolfgang make his best bow to the vast and delighted audience? The year after that Wolfgang brought out at Milan a dramatic *serenata*, which the Empress Maria Theresa had deputed him to compose for the nuptials of the Archduke Ferdinand with a Modenean Princess. The veteran Hasse had to write an opera in honor of the same event, but the Milanese quite forgot to applaud "*Il Divino*," as they used to call him, in their enthusiasm for "*Il Cavaliere Filamonico*." Old Mozart declared that he was "quite sorry" that Wolfgang's *serenata* had so utterly knocked Hasse's opera on the head. But the veteran composer seems to have borne no enmity toward his young rival, for he said when he heard the music of "Ascanio in Alba," (the festal *serenata*,) "This boy will cause us all to be forgotten"—a prophecy which the sequel almost pathetically verified. In the following year Mozart, then sixteen, wrote "Lucio Silla," the last work he produced in Italy. During the preparations for its performance he had to undergo numberless annoyances—"through the mismanagement of the blessed theatrical people," old Luitpold wrote—nor did these cease on the night of the first representation, (Nov. 26, 1772,) for the whole audience was kept waiting in the theatre three hours after the proper time before the performance began. Moreover, the tenor had fallen ill and a cathedral singer who was hastily put in his place, being quite unaccustomed to the boards, and having in one part to upbraid the prima donna, appeared so painfully in earnest that he looked as if he was going to box her ears. Of course the audience laughed, and it tells much in favor of the discrimination of these Milanese opera-goers that, notwithstanding all attendant mishaps, the opera came off triumphant and ran some thirty nights. "Wolfgang is well," wrote Luitpold Mozart just at this time, "and while I am writing is making caprioles about the room."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

JULES JANIN'S LIBRARY.—Janin's library deserves mention. It was one of the most valuable private libraries in Paris. He had had made for him the best Holland paper, each page of which bore this water-mark: Jules Janin. Whenever a meritorious work was to be issued in Paris, the publisher would go to Janin and ask him for sheets enough of this Holland paper to print on it a copy of the work in press. His library in this way contains copies of all the best works published here during the last five and twenty years; all are presentation copies, and enriched with piquant notes from the authors. The other portion of his library consisted of the rarest bibliographical treasures—Elzevirs, Aldines, Estiennes, &c., illustrated works, the first edition of the French standard authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The library contained twenty editions of Horace, among them that of Henri Estienne, 1577; that of Turnèbe, 1605; the Elzevir, 1675. He used to tell almost with tears in his eyes a trick played one day on him. Second-hand books are sold on the quays. The books are placed in boxes, which lie on the top of the wall which separates the sidewalk from the wharf. This wall is fifteen or twenty feet high on the river's side, and three or four feet high on the sidewalk. The majority of boxes have tickets announcing the price of the books they contain. Janin one day discovered an admirable copy of Bond's edition of Horace, in a box ticketed five cents. Book-hunting had delayed him, and he reached home (he lived in Rue de Vaugirard) after the dinner hour. He had no sooner entered than he shouted to his wife, "Don't scold me! I bring with me a Bond's Horace fit for a King." He threw on the table a dirty, dog-eared, ink-stained school edition of Horace. While he was hunting in his purse for five cents, another lover of books had substituted this copy for Bond's edition, which he himself had borne off. Janin used to say this was one of the great misfortunes of his life. He excluded from his library writers of the decline of Roman letters, and gave for his reason: "There is nothing on earth more mournful, next after the dishonor of a great nation reduced to bear the yoke of a foreign oppressor, than the decline of a literature." All of Janin's modern works are bound in the most splendid manner; he paid as much as $250 for some of the bindings. He said: "How often have I refused to buy a new coat for myself that I might dress *Lucrèce*, or *Les Effrontés*, *Colomba*, or *Valentine*, *La Demoiselle à Marier*, or *Le Jeune Mari*, in one of those purple and gold habits which Capé, Niedrée, and Bauzonnet knew so well how to embroider." Mme. Janin has offered her husband's library to the French Institute upon conditions that it shall be placed in a separate room, which shall be called "Jules Janin's Room." These conditions have been accepted. She has added to her gift Adam Salomon's marble bust of her husband, which stood in his study, and Geoffroy's (the actor) picture of the green-room of the French comedy, which Dr. Louis Véron gave Janin.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

COOPER.—It is this very tenderness which puts Cooper, who succeeded in imparting it, quite above a writer like Sealsfield, superior as the latter was in breadth and variety of perception. No criticism, I imagine, however much justice it may have, will quite dislodge Cooper's leather-stockinged hunter—Deerslayer, Pathfinder, Hawk-Eye—from his high seat in our hearts. There is deep poetry in the conception of this life, with its different divisions so aptly characterized by the different names of the man: first the Deerslayer, who has not yet been forced to stain his conscience with even Indian blood; then the Pathfinder, a man of stern and settled purposes, with a tender heart amid them all; later, Hawk-Eye; lastly, the aged wanderer, in *The Prairie*. In *The Spy*, Cooper had sounded a *réveille* to American fiction; and in *The Pioneers* he awakened to the reverberations of fame our deep forests, which had so long lain silent. But it is on the Leather-Stocking Tales and two or three of his sea romances—*The Red Rover*, *The Pilot*, *The Water-Witch*—that his most lasting reputation will probably rest. *The Pioneers*, with its shadowless figures set into the topography here and there, resembles a quaint and primitive map of the frontier settlement which it describes. Yet it was from this region that the author recruited his forces for many another book. Here already stands Leather Stocking, leaning on his rifle, that "noiseless laugh" of his in full play over "the lineaments of his ingenuous countenance." Near him reposes Indian John, the Chingachgook of a later time, in all the ease of a first sketch. The hearty old gentleman, the lovely young female, and the alert, romantic, and well-oiled youth who were afterward so incessantly put under requisition, are all on the stage, even the honest and useful tar lies coiled up in the person of Benjamin Penguillian. These various persons the author, finding them popular, sent off on extended scouting expeditions, in after years, to obtain fresh material. They invaded the prairies, endured the hardships of storms on lake or sea, and the perils of war and murder in sundry places; they colonized the most distant regions, and even through some strange error got turned back through the past, and operated on the reader from behind the bulwark of centuries. Sometimes they suffered by these changes, and came before the public in a rather emaciated condition. Apart from Natty—

"All his other men-figures are clothes upon sticks,"

as Mr. Lowell has said,

"And the women he draws from one model don't vary,
All as sappy as maples and as flat as a prairie."

Yet the one true star lights the horizon, and everything borrows beauty from the single creature who displays in full the tenderness of heart, the lonely grandeur of imagination, that belong to Cooper. I must include another person, however; Cooper has positively made Solitude a character in these dramas of ocean and open plain. The solemn rustling of the league-losing forest, the formless murmur of the incessant Atlantic surge, entered into his spirit and found embodiment from him. The novelist of a new continent could not, had he consciously deliberated, have made a wiser choice for one of the chief players in his histories; and in the spacious theatre which Cooper has provided will be found room for a large posterity of praisers. For myself, recognizing his numberless defects, his many absolute failures, I am still inclined to repeat, in leaving him, the epitaph which his own pious hand placed over the grave of Pathfinder: "Let no wanton hand ever disturb his remains."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

ANY POET TO HIS MISTRESS.

Immortal Verse! Is mine the strain
To last and live? As ages wane
Will one be found to twine the bays
And praise me then as you now praise?

Will there be one to praise? Ah, no!
My laurel leaf may never grow;
My bust is in the quarry yet,—
Oblivion weaves my coronet.

Immortal for a month—a week!
The garlands wither as I speak;
The song will die, the harp's unstrung,—
But, singing, have I vainly sung?

You deign'd to lend an ear the while
I trill'd my lay. I won your smile.
Now, let it die, or let it live,—
My verse was all I had to give.

The linnet flies on wistful wings,
And finds a bower, and lights, and sings;
Enough if my poor verse endures
To light and live—to die in yours.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SPANISH FRUIT MARKET.—No one who has not personally seen and studied the fruit markets of Murcia and Valencia, of Ronda and Port St. Mary, in all the varying seasons, can have the slightest idea of the enormous size and beauty of the vegetables and fruit. In Port St. Mary's market radishes, (called "*dravanos*,") average from eight inches to a foot long, and, being of very quick growth, are also tender and juicy. Before, then, we come to cooking, and follow the peasant girl to her home, laden with her store of fruit and fish, let us take a bird's-eye view of the fruit and vegetable stalls. Let me premise that this sketch of Alicante Fruit Market is an Autumnal sketch, taken during the month of September. Here is a pile of *calavasos*, or gourds, some of them looking like gnarled, twisting boughs of a hoary oak; some round and flat, measuring one foot in height and a foot and a half in diameter; their yellow flesh is tasteless, but they are in universal request—sold at two farthings per pound, every poor woman buys a lump of gourd flesh for her stew. Some of these weigh as much as fifty pounds avoirdupois; the smallest which I weighed turned the scale at ten pounds. Here are water-melons (*sandias*) weighing from ten to fifteen pounds apiece, their crimson and lake-colored flesh, as they are cut, contrasting beautifully with the dark green, unpromising-looking rind of the exterior; beside them is a pile, five feet in height, eight in length, and four in breadth, of fragrant melons of all kinds, shapes, and colors, called "*melones de olor*," which average four pounds in weight, and are sold at three farthings per pound. Here, in hundreds, are rich lemon-pippins, called "*perillones*;" heaps of crimson, yellow and purple plums, or *ciruelas*, sweet crab-apples; purple and green figs, large and luscious; tomatoes by the million, some of which are of the weight of three-quarters of a pound; *pimientos*, bitter and appetizing capsicums, of which the plants take six months before they bear and ripen fruit; some of these *pimientos* are so large that, although they are empty, or nearly so, they weigh three ounces apiece; heaps of parsley, cabbages, and cauliflowers, which last put their comparatively tiny brethren in England to the blush; lettuces (the old fashioned cos lettuce,) of which two or three go to the pound, the pound costing but two farthings; almonds, cocoanuts from Havana; *algarrobos*, or carob beans; green tomatoes for pickling (to be had for the asking;) small cucumbers and gourds (*pepinos* and *calacasinos*,) two for a farthing, used for stewing with slices of ham; baskets of black grapes, each basket weighing twenty pounds, sold at three farthings per pound; baskets of pungent bird-peppers, (*pimientos picantes*,) of green, red, and bright gamboge color, sold at one penny per pound, are eaten raw, or in vinegar; potatoes, (*papas*,) of large size, strewed in heaps over the ground; some of them weighed one pound apiece, although this weight is, of course, exceptional; they are sold at three farthings per pound. Add to these French beans, green unripe lemons, a few unripe oranges, white grapes, quinces, and peaches in abundance, and the stock of fruit is complete. Before All Saints' Day the chestnuts and walnuts will, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, have "swamped" the market, the whole coloring of which, from that day until about the 10th of December, will be of a pervading tone of russet-brown; about the middle of December the oranges will have come into season, and the whole market will be one vast orange store.—*Temple Bar.*

THE BURG THEATRE.—Anschütz, of the Burg Theatre, known as *Der alte Anschütz*, and the "father of the present German stage," is one of the "old guard," and was dearly beloved up to his death, which happened only a few years ago. He remembered Schroeder, and in parts like *King Lear*, *Der Förster* in "Das Forsthaus," or *Miller* in "Love and Intrigue," was inimitable. Laroche, Löwe, Fichtner, and Joseph Wagner were for years his associates. These five actors, together with Frau Rettich and Hebel, made the fame of that theatre. They very rarely went on what are called *Gast-rolle* or "starring engagements," but, nevertheless, were great actors. They concentrated their power entirely on their institution. They employed their vacation strictly for the purpose for which it was given, namely, as a recreation for body and mind, and returned after a two months' rest with renewed vigor. Of course they had no anxiety as to their earnings, for their salaries went on whether they played or not, and when they became old they retired on a liberal pension, or in Vienna language, a *Decré*. There was no greedy desire after wealth in their disposition, and they lived and died like true artists. Laroche was an excellent actor for old men and character villains. His *Sir Peter Teasle* was a splendid performance, and he was the original *Mephistopheles*. When playing as a young man at Weimar, Goethe became very fond of him, and at last consented to have "Faust" produced on the stage. He taught Laroche the part, and when assured of its great success, was even induced to see it. The public was in an ecstasy of delight, but Goethe shook his head and said, "They play a thing called 'Faust,' but it is not my 'Faust,' which was not intended for the stage." This was the last time Goethe ever visited the theatre. In fact, he took little interest in it from the moment the *Dog of Aubry* had driven him from the management. Löwe was a fiery, impassioned actor, and took his audience by storm with his intensity of passion, while Joseph Wagner, the idol of the women, was the perfection of a poetic, handsome, godlike man. When I saw him he was in his fiftieth year, but he looked an Apollo. Never were the lines of *Ophelia*, "the courtier's, scholar's, soldier's eye, tongue, sword; the glass of fashion and the mould of form," more applicable. He was in every true sense of the word "Ein Heldenliebhaber." Parts like *De Moor*, *Othello*, or *Brutus*, he looked and acted to perfection. But he sadly lacked versatility. Fichtner, the greatest light comedian of the present age, was the fifth of that excellent *ensemble*. He was the Charles Mathews of Germany, but he surpassed Mathews in one sense, and that was in pathos. He could touch to the heart, and his pathos was as deep as Jefferson's. When last I saw him, he must have been almost sixty-five, but he looked twenty. Frau Rettich was a fine rhetorician and a most powerful actress, and so was Frau Hebel, while Frau Haitzinger was the perfection of an old woman. This remarkable band, with a constant influx of younger actors and actresses, formed for years the foundation of the Burg Theatre, which reached its high position in art through the wise guidance of Heinrich Laube, the excellent dramatist. Laube has been for several years replaced by Dr. Dingelstedt, whose knowledge of Shakespeare is very profound.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

THE RECEIVER'S OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LEASE OF THE ROAD—GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE FORMER MANAGEMENT.

Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, has prepared an answer to the petition of the Directors of the company recently presented to the Supreme Court, asking for leave to lease the road, its franchises, &c., to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. After reciting the order by Chief Justice Davis appointing him as Receiver, Mr. Southworth speaks of the opposition he met with on endeavoring to assume charge of the company's affairs, on the part of John T. Conover and others. The old officers had to be coerced by the Sheriff before he could gain possession of the company's books, papers and property. In regard to the second mortgage of the company, the Receiver says that only three of the 300 bonds under it have been issued, the remainder being held by the former management of the company "for divers unlawful purposes of their own." A large amount of the 9,000 shares of the capital stock of the company is declared to be fraudulent, and should be cancelled. In regard to the act of 1875, giving the majority of the Directors the right to lease the road, the Receiver claims this is unconstitutional, as being an interference with vested rights, and was procured to be passed without the consent of the stockholders of the company, by Jacob Sharp and his associates, in the interest of the Twenty-third street road. The pretense in the petition for the lease of the road that such proposed lease is in order to liquidate the debt of the Bleecker Street Company is alleged to be false and specious, and the real object is declared to be the enabling of Jacob Sharp and his associates to control and subvert the Bleecker Street Company to their own use and to that of their associates and confederates. The Receiver then proceeds to restate what has already appeared as to the manner in which the stock and bonds of the company were parceled out, and says that a large proportion of the bondholders who have signed the petition for leasing the road have done so in consequence of false representations made to them, or else they are part of the number who received their bonds unlawfully for little or no value. The majority of the stockholders who have signed the petition are said to hold fraudulent stock, which should be delivered up and canceled and which forms no part of the company's indebtedness. The Receiver asks that the petition for leasing the road be denied, and the lease prohibited pending the foreclosure suits against the company and the accounting of the alleged fraudulent bonds. This answer was sworn to on Thursday. Appended are the affidavits of Frederick Ponto and of George K. Sistare. Mr. Ponto, who is an accountant, avers that the petitioners have made misstatements in regard to the Receiver's reports, and alleges that the road has been economically run by the Receiver. Mr. Sistare, who is plaintiff in a foreclosure suit against the Bleecker Street Company, says the road was ruined by the scandalous management of Sharp and his associates; that many of the bonds of the company are fictitious, and should be subjected to a rigorous inspection; that the proposed lease is inexpedient, and an improper attempt to obtain a valuable franchise on the part of the Twenty-third Street Road, and the same ought to be prevented and prohibited, and that under the management of Mr. Southworth, the Receiver, the company has been greatly improved and benefited, and the receivership ought to be continued pending the foreclosure suits. The matter will be argued on Wednesday next.

USURIOUS MORTGAGES.

A CERTIFICATE NOT ALWAYS AN ESTOPPEL—DECISION BY JUDGE SEDGWICK IN SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

The evasion of the usury laws in the giving of mortgages on usurious loans is an evil of long standing, to suppress which many attempts have been made from time to time by the decisions in the equity branches of the courts, and by various legal enactments. That these attempts are not successful is evidenced by the numerous cases of this class which arise in the courts, and which form only a very small fraction of the whole number really to be found. A decision in a case of this character was made by Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action was brought by Henry Well against Fanny Fischer, her husband, and others for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $9,500, made on Aug. 1, 1873, and due Sept. 1, 1876. The defendants in their answer alleged that the mortgage was delivered without consideration to Anna R. Wessa for the purpose of enabling the latter to borrow money thereon. This was known to the plaintiff at the time when Wessa assigned the mortgage to him. The defendants further alleged that the assignment was a mere cover for money. At the trial it was shown that Mr. and Mrs. Fischer had signed a certificate of the usual character, certifying that there were no defenses, legal or equitable, to the mortgage. This, it was attempted to be shown by the plaintiff, constituted an estoppel behind which the defendants could not go, in order to show that there was a defense. It was shown by the defendants, however, that they were Germans and not sufficiently acquainted with the English language, and did not know the purport of the certificate which they signed. Judge Sedgwick, in commenting upon the fact, says: "I have come to the conclusion that the defendant is not estopped by her certificate from making the defense of usury. An estoppel in pais is based upon equitable considerations. In the present case the mortgagor and her husband were imperfectly acquainted with English, and, as a matter of fact, on the evidence, I am satisfied, did not know the effect of their certificate as meaning that they had received a consideration for their mortgage. It is not the case of their making the certificate and letting it go into the hands of third parties, who had no means of knowing that they did not understand the full legal effect of the certificate. But the plaintiff's agent procured the certificate, saw how far they were ignorant, and the plaintiff's right must rest upon the fact that they never received, as asserted, the consideration excepting by the general legal phrases and the certificate which stated no specific fact; also, by their saying orally that the mortgage was given for value. Under these circumstances, a party should ascertain the fact by asking for the circumstances under which the mortgage was given. In the present case the plaintiff's agent acted in good faith, but experience is showing that there is danger of the usury laws being nullified by the means of certificates of estoppel made as mere forms. In the present case, upon a mortgage of $9,500, there was a purchase, about two months after its date, upon a discount of more than $1,100. The defendants should have judgment dismissing the complaint.

A QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of James W. Auten, John G. Auten, and William O. B. Bourne against Emily G. Ellingwood, for herself and as Executrix of Grace Burritt and of Louisa B. Storer and Augusta B. Storer. The parties to the action were part owners of the newspaper known as *The Shipping and Commercial List and New-York Price Current*. From 1850 down to April 1, 1870, the plaintiffs and one Selah C. Cornish were the sole conductors, editors, and business managers. On the latter date a written agreement was entered into between the parties continuing the plaintiffs and Cornish in the management, &c., *for five years*. Each of the plaintiffs was to receive twenty per cent. of the net profits of the concern, and Cornish was to receive an amount equivalent to fifteen per cent. of the net profits, which amount was to be considered as a part of the expenses, and was to be included as such before the division of the profits. The remaining forty per cent. of net profits was to be divided between the plaintiffs and defendants as part owners. At the expiration of the written contract no other written agreement was made between the parties as to the management or conducting of the publication of the newspaper, but the plaintiffs, without Cornish, by the assent of the defendants, continued to conduct the publication of the newspaper as before, excepting that, instead of receiving sixty per cent. of compensation, they were to receive reasonable compensation. What constituted reasonable compensation was a matter on which the plaintiffs and defendants were widely at variance, and an appeal to the courts was had by the plaintiffs to break up and dissolve the organization or partnership, to have a Receiver appointed, an accounting had, &c., and a sale of the property. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, but this Judge Sedgwick denied, giving judgment for the plaintiff, ordering a dissolution, an accounting before a Referee, &c. The judgment is to contain a proper adjudication that the property of the concern, the newspaper, proprietary interest, good will, appurtenances, &c., are not partnership property but are held in common.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SHAMAN.

A warrant was issued yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields for the arrest of Robert Brown, seaman, of the American bark Branswick, of Portland, Me., charged with an assault with intent to kill upon H. B. Symonds, first officer of that vessel, Oct. 21, 1874, while at sea. From the testimony taken before Enoch Jacobs, United States Consul at Montevideo, it appears that Brown had been found asleep on his watch several times, and one morning was ordered on the royal yard in punishment, where he refused to stay. The attempt was made to put him in irons, when Brown suddenly drew his sheath-knife and stabbed Symonds in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound six or seven inches deep. The prisoner was detained at Montevideo for some time, as transportation could not be found to this City. He was finally brought here in the brig Elizabeth, in charge of Frank R. Bedell, and was yesterday turned over to the proper authorities. The witnesses in the case are supposed to be in Portland, Me., where Brown will probably be sent for trial. He freely admits the stabbing, but says it was done in self-defense.

COURT NOTES.

The will of the late John Charles Gunther was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, and letters of administration were issued to Charles E. Gunther. The estate of the deceased is valued at about $100,000, and is wholly distributed among the members of the family.

Ernest Groesbeck and William R. Kitchen, Jr., obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an injunction restraining the Executors of the late John S. Mitchell from disposing of or paying out the annuity of $700 per annum and a legacy of $10,000 bequeathed to Samuel A. Mitchell.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an attachment against the property of Moses Jesurun, the defaulting Custom-house broker. The attachment is in the suit of Abraham R. B. Moses, John D. Murphy, and Henry Murphy, who claim $8,923 which Jesurun received but did not account for.

The action in which Appleton Sturgis, as Administrator of Russell Sturgis, sued Daniel Drew and others to enforce their liability as Trustees of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, having been decided in favor of the plaintiff, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an extra allowance of $750 to plaintiff's counsel.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an attachment against the property in this State of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, in a suit brought by William Williams, who sues to recover $5,000 alleged to be due on coupons of 200 bonds issued by the railroad in 1873, on each of which $40 was due in October, 1875. No part, it is said, has been paid.

An examination into the charges of false pretenses preferred by Henrietta A. Geyer, the proprietress of the Maison Richelieu, against Annie C. Kiey, was held yesterday at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Mrs. Geyer testified to substantially the same facts as have been already published. After the examination of the witness was concluded an adjournment was had until Saturday next.

The suit of Cochrane, McLean & Co. against Charles Heald and others came up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Heald was a clerk of the plaintiff, and, as alleged, stole $20,000 worth of goods. He was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison. An attachment taken out against his property was vacated, and the plaintiffs appealed, Judge Donohue, yesterday, granted a stay, restraining the defendants from interfering with the property.

William Broeslin, James Smith, Michael Colwell, Thomas Owens, John Nicholson, John Eakin, and William Fenton, members of a gang of desperadoes, who have their head-quarters between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, near Sixth avenue, were yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of assaulting Bridget Fitzpatrick. Nicholson was fined $10, and Fenton and Eakin were held for trial at the Special Sessions. There being no evidence against the other prisoners, they were discharged.

John Peter applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the custody of his grandchild, Anna Maria Zimmerman, given over to him. The child is about eleven years old and is at present in charge of a stepmother, its father having died. The grandfather claims the custody because he is created testamentary guardian of the child by the will of its father, which also provides that the child shall be educated in the Roman Catholic faith. This provision of the will, he claims, the stepmother refuses to carry out.

Judge Curtis, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, dismissed for want of jurisdiction the proceedings whereby the release from imprisonment of Roberts and Gleason, the alleged forgers, was sought to be accomplished. It appeared that the notice to creditors required by the statute for the release of insolvent debtors was not given. The other objections to jurisdiction Judge Curtis deems it unnecessary to pass upon. Messrs. Ralston, alias Sheridan; Rogers, Gleason, Williamson, and Hall, the alleged forgers, will be brought to trial speedily on the criminal indictments against them.

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER ARRESTED

William H. Birchard the absconding postmaster of Florida, Orange County, New-York, was arrested Friday evening at Roseville, near Newark, New-Jersey, by Deputy United States Marshal Newcombe of this City, assisted by Sergt. Trowbridge of the Second Precinct of that city. The warrant for his arrest was issued about three weeks ago, by United States Commissioner Shields, and since that time the Marshal has been following him through various parts of New-Jersey, finally tracing him to the house of his brother-in-law, John Newton, in Orange street. Birchard was brought to this City, where examination was waived, and yesterday he gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The charge against him is of detaining letters in his charge as Postmaster.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It will be remembered that some time since, Augustus D. Leighton, by Pullman & Sexton, his attorneys, commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the San Francisco Minstrel troupe, under the Civil Rights bill, to recover the statutory penalty for refusing said Leighton admittance to their theatre after having purchased tickets for himself and a young woman whom he had invited. Yesterday an answer to the complaint was filed by C. W. Brooke, attorney for the minstrels, setting up the fact that the corporation was a private one, organized under State laws, and therefore not within the purview of the Civil Rights law; also denying all knowledge of the matters alleged in the complaint. The case will be moved for trial at the April Term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Thayer vs. Bassett et al.—I think the plaintiff entitled to the relief asked on payment of the note due, not the notes not yet due.

Motions Granted.—Lewis vs. Ray; Tuthill vs. Kessler.

Granted.—In the matter of opening Fort Washington Ridge Road from Eleventh avenue to King's Bridge Road; Batcheller vs. Palsen; Polx vs. Polx; Woodruff vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; Swison vs. Talk; Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company; Rego vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; Wolf vs. Burke et al.; in the matter of Brook avenue; Schreuekelsen vs. Hopper; Citizens' Savings Bank vs. O'Rorke, &c.

Motions Denied.—Anderson vs. Callahan; Douglass vs. Douglass.

Pfannenschlay vs. Pfannenschlay.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of Pegram.—Must be a reference.

Bloomingdale vs. Sigel.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Barnett vs. Schifer.—Order granted.

Fischer vs. McClure.—On payment of costs of inquest and subsequent proceedings, and $10 costs of this motion, motion granted; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Roe.—Motion granted as to part of answer marked; denied as to balance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

No Jurisdiction.—In the matter of Gleason, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, applying to be discharged from imprisonment. Also in the matter of Roberts, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, applying to be discharged from imprisonment. Proceedings dismissed for want of jurisdiction. See opinion.

Hardie vs. Palmer et al.—Order signed.

Rogers vs. Rowe et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

O'Rourke vs. Taylor, Executor, &c.—No. 1—Motion to advance cause denied.

Whitney vs. Whitney.—Report of Referee confirmed. Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

O'Rourke vs. Taylor.—Motion to advance cause denied.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Willner vs. Morrell.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Auten et al. vs. Ellingwood.—The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for a dissolution, and that an accountion, &c., be had before a Referee. See opinion.

Weil vs. Fischer et al.—Judgment for defendants, discharging the complaint. See opinion.

Pursell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff's complaint discharged. Opinion.

Kenny vs. Dexter.—Case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

Orders Settled.—Pendergast vs. Phillips et al.; Astree vs. Rauch; Negus vs. Moore et al.; Spofford vs. Texas Land Company et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Kinney vs. Schmitt.—The disputed items will be allowed.

Motions Denied.—Mathisins vs. Metz; Scherer vs. Price.

Lange vs. Carpenter.—Motion to open default and inquest granted on terms.

Deagl vs. Weil.—A. W. Adams, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Baxter vs. Andrews.—Motion granted.

Sammins vs. Thorne.—J. H. McCarthy appointed Receiver.

Homberger vs. Hild.—Motion granted, &c.

Reid vs. Burke.—Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Motion to Dismiss Complaint Granted with Costs.—Barclay vs. Lee; Baebler vs. Lee.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Regan vs. Cosine; Brown vs. Clarke; Calstavis vs. Groht; Gerker vs. Robinson; Disenberry vs. Jesamp; Kohn vs. Oppenheim; Erhardt vs. Unstatter; Schumann vs. Weidmunger; Singer vs. Schneider; Frost vs. Wheaton; Seligman vs. Rhind.

Leale vs. Smith.—Opinion.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

CLEANSING SMOKE.—At a factory at Menilmontant in Paris, the practical employment of what seemed to be the theoretical solution of getting rid of the smoke nuisance seems to have been successful. In the chimney stack a fine spray of water is introduced, which falls all through the column of smoke, and this not only washes it but takes from it the carbon. The impurities are caught at the bottom of the chimney, where they run off into a tank. A certain quantity of lampblack secured in this way amply repays the cost of the introduction of water.

GILDING IRON.—All efforts, as far as durability goes, to cover iron with gold have been unsuccessful. Gold, among all the known metals, stands at the head of the electro-negative ones, and, in relation to iron, is, of all others, that which most powerfully tends to promote its corrosion by air and water, and by such impurities as float in the air of coal-consuming cities, both the gold and iron surfaces being freely exposed to their action are destroyed. If a total separation could be made by means of a varnish applied on the iron before the gold leaf was superposed, the disintegration of both the metals could be stopped; but no varnish yet invented will stand the effects of time. Galvanizing or coating the iron with zinc previous to gilding it, nor coating it with the electro-metallurgic methods with copper or bronze, seem likely, when gold is applied, to give lasting results.

NITROGENOUS ALIMENTATION.—English physiologists are following with great interest Weston's performances. Now, as Liebig taught that muscular work involved the destruction of muscular tissue, to maintain the capacity for work nitrogenous food was needed to repair the material of the expended tissue. The researches of Fick and Wislicenus, conducted in 1866, suggested doubts as to the strength of Liebig's views, and since then somewhat of a reactionary tendency has set in. Physiologists have even expressed themselves in opposite terms, and asserted that the force manifested in muscular action is due to the oxidation of the non-nitrogenous matter, the fat, starch, sugar, &c., and that the muscles are not destroyed or oxidized in their action, but merely serve as the medium for the transmission of the conversion of the generated force into motor power. From the products eliminated from the human system, as shown by Weston, the results given as to may be considered at variance with our preconceived notions. Nitrogenous elements certainly leave the system under heavy work, but there is a large increase of the sulphates and phosphates, and on the other hand the chlorides are not thrown off in larger quantities.

SPONTANEOUS ORIGIN OF RABIES.—Some facts hardly of a reassuring character relative to Rabies canina have been recorded of late in England, and the gravest is that the opinion is entertained that rabies may be produced in a dog by the bite of a non-rabid animal. There has always been a certain amount of doubt in regard to the disease in the human being when the dog which inflicted the bite was shown not to have been afflicted, but if we reason by analogy, according to the facts deduced by Mr. G. Fleming, it seems possible that a sound animal can bite another dog, which latter dog may have in time all the symptoms of rabies, while the first dog is free from the fearful taint. A case is brought in evidence where a retriever, which had been carefully tied up except when taken out for exercise, was bitten by another dog. The first dog in time showed the pendulous lower jaw, flowing saliva, vacant expression, weak hind legs, and half unconscious movements, while the dog which inflicted the bite is now, according to the authority of the *Lancet*, alive and well. There can be no possible doubt that the retriever was afflicted with rabies, because, having bitten other dogs, they were all attacked, and had to be killed, and on their autopsy showed that all the thoracic and abdominal viscera were healthy, but the membranes of the brain were congested, and the anterior lobes softened and hypercemic. In New-York, some two years ago, public attention was directly called to a case of rabies the origin of which was traced to an apparently healthy dog. The matter, however, wants further solution. It is probable that an animal may have rabies and recover from it, and might propagate the disease when unsound, and we are still disinclined as yet to support the opinion that rabies may arise from the bite of a healthy dog.

FOG SIGNALS.—From various sources of distinguished ability, both in England and this country, the use of guns as fog signals is announced. From the bell we have ascended to the steam whistle, and now it is quite possible, and for the best of reasons, that we will return to the old explosion of powder as the only proper warning for the ship enshrouded in the fog. Of course modern science will add to the gun certain acoustic adjustments which will not only intensify the sound but will give it direction. In the excellent articles which appear in *Appletons' Journal* and *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* the advantages to be derived from cannon signals are clearly shown. One great point is that the machinery of the piece as to its working is fully understood, and that the Government have many old guns worth hardly more than the whole, at a trifling cost, could be adapted to the purpose. Even without the acoustic additions, cannon would be useful. In England the Admiralty, warned by the loss of the Vanguard by collision with her consort, has ordered that in future guns shall be used as fog-signal instruments. The loss of the Schiller on Bishop's Rock, where there is a light and a bell, might probably have been prevented had the dull booming of the gun been heard by the ship's officers. Of course, iron guns would have their use, but it would be more desirable, from the sharp ring they give, that bronze or brass guns should be employed. What effect a steel gun would have has not yet been determined. The chamber in the signal guns, which have been experimented upon, being the same, the question arose whether the attachment at the muzzle should be in the form of the parabola, the concave, or the cone. Major Maitland has decided in favor of the parabola, at the muzzle, claiming "that for sound, as for light, the best reflector is that which will project the impinging waves in parallel directions to the front, and that for this purpose the parabola, supposing that the waves all emanated from its focus, is the best." The principle of the propagation of sound, and its intenseness when powder is exploded, may be better understood by the general reader when the difference of the report is listened to when a Creedmoor rifle is fired, with its short, sharp crack, and the booming of a blunderbuss.

LATE ENGLISH ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS.—The monster 81-ton gun now being experimented upon by the English Ordnance Office has been somewhat altered as to its bore. The previous calibre having been 14½ inches, it has been enlarged to 15 inches. From the data obtained this important result was deduced—that an enlarged calibre had a tendency to reduce the pressure in the powder-chamber and to increase the velocity of the projectile. The behavior of the gun seemed even improved by the enlargement of the calibre. The probability is, then, that another ½ inch will be given to the calibre, making its diameter 15½ inches. Some details as to the absolute bulk of the charge will be interesting. The powder, contained in a cylindrical bag, was about 40 inches long, and the shot a trifle less than 36 inches. On ramming home the cartridge would be shortened some 3 inches, so that powder and shot would occupy a space of something like six feet when chambered. As to the loudness of the report, taking 220 pounds of powder and the projectile weighing 1,226 pounds, as an average, the noise when the gun was fired was not as great as might have been expected. But with the heaviest charges the great volume of sound had a somewhat piercing character. It was the long sheet of flame and the immense mass of smoke which indicated the extent of the force at work in this monster piece of ordnance. Velocities of projectile, with 220 pounds of powder, shot weighing 1,226 pounds, was 1,510 feet per second and the pressure 21 tons to the square inch. With 230 pounds of powder, same projectile, 1,543 feet velocity was attained, with a pressure of 22.5 tons on the square inch. With the largest charge, 250 pounds of powder, in two-inch cubes weighing one-half of a pound each, the projectile weighing 1,226 pounds, the velocity obtained was 1,533 feet per second, with a pressure of 23.2 tons per square inch. The gun is mounted on a twelve-wheeled carriage and is elevated by means of a hydraulic jack. The tremendous effect of the charge can be better appreciated when it is stated that the recoil varies from rather less than forty feet to about fifty feet.

MINE EXPLOSIONS.—The late terrible accidents which have occurred in the Belgian mines has drawn renewed attention to the dangerous effect of fire-damp, and new methods of prevention have been discussed. Alone this carburetted hydrogen which is constantly arising from the natural deposits of carbon is destructive of life, but for a single life lost by its asphyxiating powers thousands are killed by its explosive force. When the proportion of fire-damp is excessive, the Davy lamp goes out, and the miner leaves the spot, but the danger here is not so great. It is much more serious when the carburetted hydrogen becomes mixed with the air, when a compound possessing the most fearful detonating power is formed, which a single spark will fire. The method of prevention proposed against these explosions is in some respects a return to the old plan used when mines were first worked. The idea is to suspend from the roof of the mine a number of small lamps, which will burn the gas just as fast as it is generated. Of course, there might occur some slight explosions, but they would be insignificant, and could do no serious damage. The action of coal-dust in connection with colliery explosions has also been of late thoroughly investigated. If, as it has been assumed, the magnitude of some colliery explosions has been determined by the presence of coal-dust in the workings, and the hygrometric state of coal-dust changes with the humidity of the air with which it is in contact, then it must be an obvious conclusion that explosions of this kind will be most likely to occur when the air in the mines is dryest; for at such times not only will the coal-dust be most easily raised into the air by local explosions, but it will be turned more easily than when it contains a larger proportion of moisture. Considerations of this character lead then to the conclusion that explosions whose magnitude is due to the influence of coal-dust should happen most frequently during cold weather. The following English statistics, somewhat substantiated in America, show that the frequency of explosions is in December, and the minimum in August. The suggestion of watering the roadways in coal mines might lessen this source of danger.

SPRING SCALES FORBIDDEN.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says: "An ordinance adopted by the late City Councils relative to weights and measures prohibits the use in this city of any steel-yards or spring balances in the weighing of provisions. In the language of the ordinance, it provides that 'no person shall sell any meat, poultry, or provisions of any sort, within the limits of the City of Reading, with the several kinds of scales known as steel-yards and spring balances, under a penalty of a fine of not less than $5 or more than $25. The ordinance went into effect on Monday, 20th inst., and the Market Commissioner has since been on the alert to make arrests for all violations of the ordinance. The parties who have used spring scales claim that they are perfectly reliable, and that no opportunity is afforded for cheating, while it is an easy matter, they say, to defraud customers with the ordinary weight balances. A single firm has sold over one hundred spring balances in this city within a year past.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On Wednesday, in the City Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., Judge Wellford decided in substance, in regard to the petition of William C. Wickham, Receiver, for instructions as to the disbursement of funds belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in his hands, that the Receiver might use his own discretion in the payment, giving preference to the persons actually employed in the service of the road, and that he apply from time to time, as they may accrue, and as far as necessary, the residue of the surplus earnings in extinguishment of the accrued interest on the obligation known as the Virginia Central bonds. By this decision the employes and officers of the company will get their back pay.

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THE FOLLOWING VARIOUS-PRICED, well-located houses, the owners of which are anxious to sell at prices to suit the times: 37th st., East Park av., full size, frescoed, complete order, $36,000; 38th st., West 5th av., 19-foot, elegantly fitted up, $31,000; 39th st., West 5th av., 25-foot, $43,000; 45th st., West 5th av., 20x60-foot, $30,000; 54th st., East 5th av., elaborate 25-foot, extra built, a bargain; 48th st., West 6th av., handsome 19-foot, perfect order, $21,000; 39th st., West 5th av., 21-foot, hardwood finish, frescoed, less than $40,000; 55th st., East 5th av., 20-foot, elegantly built and finished, $39,000; Murray Hill, first-class, modern, 25-foot, with extra stable lot attached, $60,000; 41st st., East 5th av., 22-foot and extension, perfect order, $40,000; 17th st., West 5th av., 28x90 feet, $37,000. Full particulars furnished upon application. Also, list of others on 5th and Madison avs. and side streets.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway and Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOW-priced houses, with possession on or before the 1st of May:
Lex. av., n'r 24th, $15,000. Lex. av., n'r 26th, $15,000
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29th st., n'r 8th av. 20,000 30th st., n'r 5th av. 30,000
30th st., n'r Lex. av. 12,300 31st st., n'r 8th av. 30,000
33d st., n'r Mad. av. 26,000 34th st., n'r 9th av. 15,000
35th st., n'r 1st av. 22,000 37th st., n'r 8th av. 20,000
43d st., n'r B'way. 16,000 43d st., n'r 8th av. 12,500
44th st., n'r 6th av. 22,000 46th st., n'r 5th av. 25,000
48th st., n'r 6th av. 23,000 49th st., n'r 6th av. 23,000
50th st., n'r Lex. av. 12,500 57th st., n'r Lex. av. 17,000
64th st., n'r Lex. av. 16,000 127th st., n. 5th av. 12,000
130th st., near 5th av., 20x45, $14,000.
For permits and further particulars, apply at the office, No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

SARATOGA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE premises owned by the estate of Peter Keese, decased, with first-class brick house and brick stable, situated on Regent-st., corner of Park place; 75 feet front by 382 feet deep to Cottage st.; a location particularly desirable, and a good opportunity for a purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND K. BABER, Executor, Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., or to SAMUEL T. KEESE, 22 Ferry st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 104 COLUMBIA Heights, Brooklyn, Long Island, house and lot, 31x100; house 60 feet deep; nine bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, &c.; complete and in good order. Owner,
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ALSO,
at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, two from depot, cottage, with two acres or eleven, eight bed-rooms, &c.; stable for three horses, cow-house, henery, ice-house, and well; water in laundry; plenty of shade trees and fruit. Owner, as above.
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Or, GEORGE MERRITT, No. 131 William st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
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FOR SALE.
37.6x80x98.9; four-stories, brown-stone.
Price, $60,000.
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NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.
NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.
I offer for sale this splendid 25x80x100 brown-stone high-stoop four story house at a price that more than meets the times; owner wants money in his business and must sell.
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TO CAPITALISTS!!!!!—AN EXCEPTIONALLY desirable well-rented 6th av. store property, near to Broadway and 6th av. junction, at 29th st., having fine present and immense prospective value.
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Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
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LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—FOR sale, choice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 20x50x77.
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FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, ten rooms each, situated on high ground; five and ten minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Depot.
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White Plains Road, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1876.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The latest discovery of the Washington investigators, relates to a Ring which was formed in the Pension Bureau when Mr. VAN ARNUM was at its head, for the purpose of securing and disposing of fraudulent land warrants. The Ring was composed of the Commissioner of Pensions acting in concert with three attorneys—Mr. CHENEY, of Orange, Mass.; Mr. VAN LETRE, of Lyons, N. Y., and Mr. HILL, of Dunkirk, N. Y. According to the testimony of a former Chief Clerk of the Bureau, one or other of the lawyers mentioned would make application, in the assumed character of administrator for the heirs of some deceased soldier, for the land warrant which such heirs could have legally demanded, and having obtained it through the aid of the Commissioner, he would assign it for division among this combination of swindlers. The essential step was to get at the names of persons who were entitled to land warrants, but on whose behalf no claim had ever been made. There was nobody to contradict the assumption that these persons were dead, or that they had left heirs who were represented by the attorneys who claimed to act on their behalf. The Commissioner of Pensions being in the Ring, their operations seem to have gone along very smoothly. Some of the clerks of the bureau must also have been in the confidence of the combination, as the ex-clerk who testified yesterday said he had himself examined more than a hundred warrants which he knew to be fraudulent. As he has kept this knowledge for a long time to himself, it would only be simple justice to the accused persons to wait for confirmatory evidence of the truth of his statements.

"The State uprising for Gov. TILDEN" is the magniloquent heading given by the *World* to the mention of an insignificant incident at Binghamton in favor of TILDEN as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. We recommend our contemporary to reserve its grand headings until something really worthy of them occurs. At present they are wasted. Not only is there no evidence of "the State uprising" for the candidate of the Manhattan Club, but there is very distinct evidence of a current running strongly in quite a different direction. So much is, indeed, confessed by Tilden organs in other parts of the State. One of them, printed at Lockport, with a righteous show of indignation, cites a passage from a private letter to prove that a prominent New-York Democrat has visited Michigan with the view of helping the cause of HENDRICKS, and has there declared what is unquestionably the truth—that, if nominated, TILDEN could not carry his own State. The Buffalo *Courier*, whose orthodoxy even the *World* will not deny, so far recognizes the force of the anti-Tilden current as to suggest the expediency of sending an unpledged delegation to St. Louis, if no other method of preserving party unity can be presented. The Lockport paper already referred to scouts the suggestion. On the other hand, the Binghamton *Democrat*—which surely ought to know something about the "uprising"—hints that "it may not be discreet to pledge the delegation," which is the most sensible view of the matter. The truth is, as anybody who takes a little trouble may discover, that Gov. TILDEN has contrived to alienate and disgust a large section of his own party without winning a single convert from the ranks of his opponents. He is in every sense a failure. It is absurd to suppose that such a man can kindle any genuine enthusiasm, or produce any "uprising," save that which may be paid for.

Gen. CROOK has been heard from. The last dispatches reported that he had arrived at Fort Reno, after a march from Fort Fetterman, during which the force had some little skirmishing with hostile SIOUX. These evidently were scouting bands, difficult to come to close quarters with. After leaving Reno, the force struck north-west, and scouted through the country watered by the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, tributaries of the Yellowstone. Finding no Indians there, they marched across the country, in an easterly direction, toward the Powder River; and struck the trail of a large band under CRAZY HORSE. Gen. REYNOLDS' division was thrown forward, and rode seventy-five miles from the morning of the 16th to the evening of the 17th, when the village must have been within easy striking distance. After remaining concealed during the night, the attack was made at dawn. One division stampeded the herd, numbering five or six hundred ponies; the other charged into the collection of lodges, scattering their occupants and driving the Indians to the broken ground at the back of the camp. While destroying the village a lively fire was kept up by the enemy on the troops, and four men were killed and seven wounded. The village consisted of about one hundred lodges, which would give over two hundred fighting men to the band. They were evidently well prepared for a campaign, as the place was found to be a perfect magazine of warlike supplies.

Nearly every country in Europe has suffered more or less damage by floods during the past Winter and present Spring. In England, there were inundations on the east coast which laid the country under water for miles, and made communication in some towns only possible by boats; the south of France was visited with more severity, and immense damage done; then the Danube overflowed its banks and swept away hundreds of houses and devastated an immense area of agricultural land. Lastly, we have the intelligence that the town of Bois-le-Duc, or in the Dutch, Herzogenbosch, situated at the confluence of two small rivers which flow into the Meuse, has been partially laid under water and completely isolated by the bursting of the surrounding dikes. The railways have been destroyed, a large number of houses swept away, and over six thousand persons rendered homeless.

If the reports from Washington be correct, the surrender of WINSLOW by the English Government is far from being assured. His extradition is requested under the Treaty of 1842; but it appears that in 1870 Parliament passed a law requiring a proviso to be inserted in treaties for the extradition of criminals, that the prisoner should not be tried for any other offense than that for which he was given up. It is said that the English Government has asked that a special law be passed by Congress making this provision in WINSLOW'S case. This seems incredible. WINSLOW stands charged with crimes against the State of Massachusetts, and Congress could not, if it would, give him immunity, a fact which must be perfectly well known to the English authorities. Probably a request has been made that some official assurance to that effect be given by the President, which, of course, is not likely to be acceded to. The United States Government can only recognize the treaty of 1842; it is the agreement it has made with the English Government, and whatever Parliament has done since is a matter which does not concern us, since this country's consent was not asked for the change. It appears as if the English Home Secretary was shaping his official action by a law which it must be assumed could only have been intended to apply to future treaties, and not to those already in force. At any rate, it is well that the controversy should be settled so that the two countries may clearly understand their relative positions in regard to so important a subject.

One after another the Democratic idols are tumbling down. PENDLETON went first—now HENDRICKS totters and seems ready to fall. Their overthrow develops a moral obliquity on the part of the Democratic managers and editors, and on the part, also, of the offenders themselves, which is surprising. A man does something toward the mitigation of his wrong-doing when he evinces the shame and sorrow which it should call forth. But though Mr. PENDLETON stands self-convicted of a betrayal of trust which, if equity be a vital principle of law, may yet have to be atoned for in a summary way, neither he nor his friends can truly be said to have shown anything like a just appreciation of the position in which he stands. The wrong done to the company whose interests he was bound to protect, and to the orphans who were helpless in his hands, is aggravated by the effrontery with which the offender seems to snap his fingers at the consequences of his acts. And, as Mr. PENDLETON is, so are his brethren from Ohio. In the judgment of honest men, he has forfeited all title to confidence and respect. We read the other day, however, that he figured conspicuously as the guest of Senator THURMAN on an occasion designed to settle the preference of Ohio Democrats for the Presidency, and that Mr. PENDLETON—the perpetrator of an offense more aggravated than that of BELKNAP—actually covenanted to deliver his followers, like so many cattle, to the THURMAN interest. It was an impudent pretense, of course. A broken idol, like PENDLETON, has no longer worshipers. But the bare idea, and the fact that Mr. THURMAN was not ashamed to give it countenance, may be taken as a queer commentary on the sensitiveness of the Democratic conscience.

So, too, with ex-Gov. HENDRICKS. Unless Gen. MCGINNIS or the Cincinnati *Gazette* is far astray, certain financial transactions of this pet of the Indiana Democracy are hardly less culpable than those which have consigned PENDLETON to ignominy. Gen. MCGINNIS dares Mr. HENDRICKS to bring him to the test of proof in a court of law. Will he venture to respond? Were we permitted to offer a suggestion to the Democratic managers, it would be that another Committee of Investigation should be appointed to overhaul the business records of prominent Democratic candidates in advance of the St. Louis Convention. The list would be a slim one before the inquiry ended.

THE REAL FOMENTERS OF STRIFE.

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in a letter designed to help Mr. TILDEN'S pretensions to the Presidency, chooses to impute to the Republican Party a purpose to revive bitter sectional issues as a means of averting administrative reform. He declares that the Republicans endeavor "to keep alive the issues of the war for the purpose of prolonging abuses which, however great, go unchecked while sectional strife holds the public mind." The *World*, referring to the Syracuse Convention, and particularly to the ground assumed by Mr. CURTIS and his friends, has sufficient hardihood to say:

"Aside from the personal preference that may exist for a new Pharaoh who will wholly fail to remember the friends of Mr. CONKLING, there is the other patent reason that those men propose deliberately and with six months' forethought, to tear open the issues of the war. We find no other issue uppermost in the minds of Republicans who speak frankly. No difference of opinion exists on this point. * * * From a people sobered by disaster and disgrace, these rejected suitors propose to appeal to a people drunk with the passions of a war whose issues are thrice dead."

The *World* was in possession of all that was said and done at Syracuse when it framed this sweeping indictment against the convention and the party behind it, and there is therefore no room for any plea of ignorance or misinformation with regard to the positions assumed and the line of policy marked out for the approaching campaign. To the published proceedings we refer as proof that the purpose ascribed to Mr. CURTIS and the convention has no place in the speeches of one or the resolutions of the other; and that the very reform which Mr. BLAIR and the *World* declare has no place in the Republican programme was, both by Mr. CURTIS and the convention, promulgated with an earnestness that leaves nothing to be desired. What was it that imparted a distinctive character to the convention, and to the minority the moral strength which enabled them to lay the foundation of a work whose excellence and importance the mere partisan utterly fails to comprehend? It was the fact that Mr. CURTIS, and those who spoke and acted with him, ignored appeals to partisan or sectional animosities, and appealed to the principles and aims which first gave life to the Republican Party, and are still the source of its usefulness and power. Not a syllable was uttered, not an idea suggested, which can be made to indicate a disposition "to tear open the issues of the war," and to use these as a means of staving off reform. From first to last there was no allusion to "the issues of the war," except as this may have been necessary to emphasize the determination of the country to uphold in their integrity the results of the conflict. Not a word escaped the lips of the speakers, not a phrase can be picked out of the resolutions to which the Southerner who accepts these results in good faith can object. The desire to foster sectional reconciliation, and to render the Union the living, harmonious force which it ought to be, pervaded the whole proceedings; and the only man who can trace in them what the *World* pretends to have discovered is the unrepentant rebel who professes acquiescence in the consequences of the war, in order that he may more effectually "tear open" its issues when the convenient moment arrives.

If the *World* really desires that the passions of the war shall be banished from the domain of current politics, why does it withhold its censure from the leaders of its own party? If Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is honest in his anxiety to rid the country of the enmities growing out of the struggle for national existence, why has he no rebuke for those of his own friends who wantonly outrage the loyal sentiment of the North, and under the guise of peace foment fierce and lasting strife? The recent election in New-Hampshire afforded both an excellent opportunity for reading the Democratic managers a lesson of which they stand sorely in need. The spectacle presented in New-Hampshire was one which none who would bury "the issues of the war" can have contemplated with indifference. The anti-war record of the candidate for the Governorship was on a level with the records of the speakers imported from the South to advocate his cause. The nomination and the canvass fastened upon the Northern Democracy of to-day the stigma it earned during the war, and justified the Syracuse Convention in charging that party "with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason." If the allegation grate upon the feelings of the sensitive *World*, we beg that journal to remember that the blame rests, not upon the Republican Convention, which simply gave expression to a fact, but upon the Democratic Party, who withhold amnesty because JEFFERSON DAVIS cannot be included, and set up an unrepentant sympathizer with DAVIS for the highest office which New-Hampshire has to bestow. Can it be that the *World* deprecates an "appeal to a people drunk with the passions of a war" only when that appeal is an answer to the insolent menace of those who would give the guardianship of the Union to its unrelenting enemies?

So far as the promotion of reform in the administration of the Government is concerned, the Syracuse Convention has furnished a leverage infinitely more efficient than a majority of Clymers in the House of Representatives is likely to supply. The apologists of corruption who may still cling to the fortunes of the Federal Administration are less damaging to the work of purification than the imbecility and blind partisanship of Democratic investigators. The latter, by their blunders and inconsistencies, have raised a doubt as to the genuineness of the task they have assumed. The Republican Party, on the other hand, wherever its utterances spring fresh from the people, proclaims war against fraud and corruption in all forms and places, and against the pretentions of candidates not absolutely untainted in their public record. The *World* may concoct sounding periods, under the delusion that the country will accept them as evidence of Democratic fitness to rule. The real test in that respect is the record of the party during and since the war, and that record is not favorable, as the *World* well knows. The Republicans have their resolutions, too, but their strongest hold upon the country is derived from an experience whose teachings are not impaired by individual misconduct, and whose determination to purify the administration of the Government cannot be misunderstood.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes, and is directed by law, to withdraw the fractional currency and substitute in its place silver coins exactly similar to those coined between 1853 and 1861. A number of objections to this step have been made in various quarters. Most of these objections are totally destitute of foundation, but are plausible enough to mislead those who are ignorant of the principles involved. Desirous of clearing up this subject, as far as possible, we briefly summarize the important facts:

1. Once rid of the legal-tender notes, which are not convertible into the dollars they promise to pay, the standard of value in the United States is the gold dollar, and the gold dollar alone.

2. The silver coins of the United States are not a value, but a token currency. The duty of the Government with respect to them is to keep them from becoming so numerous as to lose their purchasing power as fractions of the standard dollar, now unfortunately the dollar greenback, itself depreciated 12½ per cent.

3. The silver coins, the dollar piece excepted, have not for twenty-three years contained their exchange value in silver bullion, and it was not intended by the law that they should contain it.

4. The objections to the proposed silver change, on the score that two halves, four quarters, or ten dimes of it do not contain a full legal-tender dollar's worth of silver bullion, are of no weight whatever.

5. Although it was not intended, and is not to be desired, that these coins should contain their full nominal value in bullion, if their bullion value becomes *greater* than their value as money, they will pass out of circulation, and either be hoarded, melted down, or exported. Numerous misrepresentations to the contrary, notwithstanding, THE TIMES has recognized the fact in every article that it has published on this subject.

6. The only danger to which the issue of silver change is exposed is a rise in its bullion value above its face value. Supposing the Government to have the most ordinary allowance of common sense, the bullion value of a quarter may be five, ten, or twenty-five per cent. below its face value, and the quarter will not lose a particle of its purchasing power.

7. To maintain the purchasing power of token coins, nothing is required of the Government but to regulate the issue of them by the wants of the public.

8. Their purchasing power may be effectually maintained by making them a limited tender between individuals, but an unlimited tender to the Government, as is the practice of most nations, or by making them exchangeable, like the fractional currency, in sums of three dollars and upward for the standard of value, which is now the inconvertible and depreciated greenback, but which should be gold coin.

9. The substitution of tokens stamped on silver for tokens printed on paper cannot possibly lower the value of small change, unless the Government floods the country with silver, refuses to take it for taxes, and suffers it to be offered in the markets at an open discount. This the Government cannot lawfully do, since it can only substitute silver for fractional currency, and if the mints were kept in full operation for a year longer, they could not turn out the quantity of coin necessary to produce a depreciation.

10. The value of silver bullion is as far from being synonymous with that of silver token coins as the value of blank paper is from being the same thing as that of currency.

11. To quote the value of silver bullion as that of silver coins is to confound things entirely distinct, to confuse the ignorant, and to obstruct a very desirable reform.

12. The issue of token coins is neither an experiment nor a matter of theory, but their advantages have been demonstrated by the actual experience of most of the great nations of Europe and America.

13. Computations of the cost of paying one's debts savor of swindling. Whether the Government makes or loses by the depreciation of silver matters little. In point of security, durability, intrinsic value, cleanliness, and healthfulness, silver is preferable to paper, and it is the duty of the Government to restore things to the state in which they were before the depreciated and fluctuating paper dollar was let loose upon the public.

14. Assuming, as the Democrats do, the total depravity of the officers of the Government, the people are a thousand times more likely to be robbed by paper, which costs about one cent to the dollar, than they are by silver, which is worth, at present quotations, nineteen-twentieths of the sums for which it is issued.

15. We do not here discuss the probability of an advance in the value of the bullion in the silver tokens above their face value as coins. The present difference between the two is from five to six per cent. in favor of the coins, and all the permanent forces are working to widen the distance between them. We think that Secretary BRISTOW will be perfectly safe in issuing the coins, but those who think the coin will be withdrawn from circulation and sold as bullion, on account of an advance in the gold value of silver, or a fall in the gold value of greenbacks, or the two movements combined, have a right to their opinion. We can only say that we do not share in their apprehensions.

"NO OUTSIDERS ON THE STREET."

It has been evident for some time that the members of the Stock Exchange were engaged in something very like a dumb show. Stocks have gone up a little and down a little, with now and then a bound, and here and there a sudden tumble, but that the variations resulted from any essential changes in the demand for, or supply of, the stocks involved few believed. They came rather from the efforts of the brokers to make the general public believe that such changes were going on, and that fortunes were waiting for shrewd men who knew on which dice to stake their money. But the general public has been either indifferent or suspicious. Those who have had no money to stake, which class includes the great majority of ordinary business men, have been indifferent, and those who have money have been suspicious. So that it is a complaint frequently heard that there are no "outsiders" on the street.

However this state of things may affect the interests of particular cliques, there is little reason to suppose that it will be soon changed. The causes which have killed speculation in stocks for the general community are the same that have given a check to speculative movements in all directions. These are deep-seated, and they affect nearly all sections of the country and nearly all branches of business in each section. It is generally understood that outsiders speculate in stocks almost exclusively for a rise, and as there has been no general rise, and is not likely to be any marked or sudden one very soon, outsiders will hold aloof. The reckless speculation of the last twelve years has spent its force. It depended for its activity upon great and rapid fluctuations in prices, these again resulted from the unchecked expansion of credit, and this in its turn largely flowed from the issue of great quantities of paper money. The bubble thus blown was pierced at one point in 1873, and immediately collapsed. It will not readily be expanded again very soon.

When prices were steadily rising, and when trade was active, men who thought they were making money, and who really were making money according to their own books, were ready to dabble in stocks. Business men in large numbers were in the habit of keeping a "margin" with their brokers. Some of them were gradually led in deeper and deeper, until they were ruined. A few made large gains. The remainder experienced varied fortunes, now losing, now making, but on the whole scoring a good many wounds, of which the scars are by no means all healed yet. "A burned child dreads the fire," and a good many "outsiders" keep away from the street because they have suffered there and are cured, being sensible business men, and able to take a lesson from experience. Others, as we have said, are too much crippled to indulge in speculation. We cannot see that this class are likely to return very soon to the struggles of the Stock Board.

On the whole, the general abstinence from speculation is not of bad omen for the country. The so-called speculative shares on the Exchange do not, for the most part, represent productive enterprises, and so far as they do, speculation in them does not advance their real strength. The whole system of speculating on "margins" is an unwholesome one, and does not turn upon any exchange of real values. It is an elaborate mode of betting, with enormous temptations to unscrupulous men on one side or the other to protect their wagers by unfair means. For the "outsiders" the game is a dangerous one at best, and a continuous run of luck, or even a balance on the favorable side, is not common. Men see the gains of the winners and ignore the others in prosperous times, and the system will always flourish. Neither law nor preaching can stop it. But it is not to be specially regretted at this time, when the sustained energy and careful economy of the whole business community are needed to bring about a restoration of order and activity in our deranged affairs, that there "are no outsiders on the street."

"CROWNER'S 'QUEST LAW."

There is a very general popular belief that the law relating to the duties and functions of Coroners is something unique, mysterious, and awful. This delusion is sedulously encouraged by the Coroners and by those who wait upon them. The shocking and disgraceful affair in a dock adjoining the Wall Street Ferry, on Tuesday last, is a fair sample of the way in which matters relating to the finding and recovery of dead bodies are usually managed. During the blinding snow-storm of Monday night, a woman living in Brooklyn missed her way while returning homeward, and walked off the pier adjoining the Wall Street Ferry. At noon her body was found by the Harbor Police; a rope was fastened about the floating form of the drowned woman, and it was thus moored to a pier. Word was sent to one of the Police stations, it is said, but no steps were taken to remove the body from the water. It remained there, in sight of the passengers by the ferry-boats and of idlers upon the wharves, until Wednesday, for more than twenty-four hours altogether. Crowds of people, attracted by a strange and morbid, but common curiosity, gathered about on the piers and viewed the pitiful sight. The husband of the missing woman, searching for his wife, was drawn to the spot, where he found the object of his solicitude. It was forbidden him to raise the body from the water, and this wretched man kept his vigil on the wharf until Wednesday, when the body was taken to the Morgue, and then delivered over to him by order of Coroner CROKER.

This is a horrible story to tell of the administration of affairs in a city that makes some pretensions to the decencies of civilization. The plea of the Harbor Police was that no person could be allowed to lift the body of a drowned person from the water without a Coroner's permit. Word was sent to the Police station at 4:20 P. M. on Tuesday, and was at once transmitted to the Coroners, who are said to have vacated their office "on their usual business," whatever that may be. And because these officials were attending to their "usual business," nothing was done until noon on Wednesday. But, whatever may have been the cause of the stoppage at the delicate point where the duty of the Police leaves off and that of the Coroners begins, it is clear that both Police and Coroners regard an incident of this kind with brutal indifference. Policemen very well know that a matter of fees is involved somehow in the disposition of the remains of a person who dies without medical attendance, and Coroners are tenacious of their rights and punctilious as to the ceremony required of those who are responsible for the finding of the body of the dead. The law forbids the "willful" disturbance or removal of a body found under such circumstances. Of course, the intention of the statute is to prevent, under severe penalties, the removal or concealment of any evidence which might be valuable in following any clue leading to a discovery of persons who may have been instrumental in causing the death. But it is the manner of Coroners to deepen the popular impression that any interference whatever is a high crime and misdemeanor. Ignorant people, before now, have found a suicide hanging and yet in dying struggles, and have run off to inform the Coroner, in the firm belief that to cut down the would-be suicide and attempt to restore life would be equivalent to homicide. Their first impulse is to try to save life—to recall the fleeting breath—but that awful thing, "Crowner's 'Quest Law," confronts them with its terrors, and they leave the victim to swing while they wait for the Coroner. If he is a humane man, he rates the foolish people for their ignorance and bewails the folly which may have sacrificed a life. If he is hardened in the ways of a Coroner, and anxious about his fees, he approves and smiles.

Nothing could have brought back the life of the poor woman who was drowned on Monday. But there is no excuse whatever for the brutal negligence with which her body was exposed in the dock until Wednesday, a spectacle for an idle crowd and an object of anguish to the husband who stood his watch, day and night, over the corpse which he was not allowed to remove. It was owing to unaccountable carelessness somewhere that this matter was not attended to for more than twenty-four hours. And, at the worst, there was nothing whatever to prevent the Harbor Police from lifting the remains from the water and covering them decently on the dock, so that one part of the shocking spectacle could have been avoided. The proper authorities, whoever they may be, owe it to themselves that this shameful business shall be explained, and they certainly owe it to the public that it shall never be repeated.

A GYPSY WIFE.

In the Summer of 1874 a good deal of interest was excited in reference to the marriage of an English gentleman, reputed to be young, well born, and wealthy, to an exquisitely lovely gypsy girl. The bridegroom, Mr. HUBERT SMITH, was understood to be a disciple of GEORGE BORROW, in respect of the intense interest he took in the mysterious wandering race, and had written a book called *Tent Life in Norway*. Further light on this romantic event came on the 1st of this month from a very unexpected quarter—the Divorce Court, where a suit was brought by Mr. H. SMITH for divorce from his lovely ESMERALDA, on the ground of that young lady's misbehavior with a Mr. GROOME.

It appeared from the statement of the petitioner's counsel that his client was a lawyer, holding the office of Town Clerk of Bridge North, a medium-sized town in Shropshire, where he possessed considerable property. On his estate was a charming sequestered nook sloping to the River Severn, for which a gypsy family named LOCKE had a particular partiality. Mr. SMITH, being of a literary turn, and at once contemplative and inquiring, was greatly interested in these Romany intruders, and far from following the example of Mr. Bertram of Ellangowan, visited their encampment, and soon became on friendly terms, until at length his attachment toward one of the daughters grew so warm that he followed the family when they betook themselves to Norway, and there, in June, 1874, was married to her.

Meanwhile Mr. GROOME, who is stated to be a member of the University of Oxford, had met with Mr. HUBERT SMITH'S book, and was fired by a similar spirit of curiosity, which was destined to result very disastrously for its author. Before long Mr. GROOME contrived to scrape an acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, and the lady became quite enamored of him. Their proceedings were of a very peculiar character, and her husband seems to have separated from her for some time, but then condoned her offenses, and they came together again. However, in January, 1875, ESMERALDA confided to her husband her solemn conviction that they were both bewitched, and further intimated that the only way of breaking the spell was to repair to Gussoree Georgio, a mysterious Gypsy power, who alone could dissolve the odious state of enchantment. To this mighty being, who dwelt at Cardiff, she straightway repaired, and even found it necessary to consult him a second time, when she imprudently brought back two letters in his handwriting. Mr. SMITH somehow thought when he saw these august compositions, that he had certainly seen some very similar writing before, and made inquiries which satisfied him that the writing was GROOME'S. Subsequently he left his wife and went to Spain for his health, and on returning accompanied ESMERALDA'S brother, ZACHARIAH—who is described as prepossessing in appearance, and as having given his evidence in a most intelligent manner—to Edinburgh, and found his wife and GROOME living there as Mr. and Mrs. HINDS. A smart encounter took place on this occasion between GROOME and ZACHARIAH, when the former received a most exemplary beating from the indignant young gypsy. "Decree *nisi*; costs," is the finale of this strange, eventful history, which, altogether, presents one more salutary warning against Cœlebs wandering from the beaten track when in search of a wife. On the whole, Mr. HUBERT SMITH, who must have loved this wayward girl devotedly, for he twice took her back after offenses which very few husbands would have forgiven, may have reason in after years, when he is married to a suitable companion of his own class, to feel very forgiving to Gussoree Georgio. It appears from the evidence that "ESMERALDA had a temper of her own. She got hold of a candlestick, and threatened to strike him with it. On another occasion he had to box her ears with his open hand. She struck out well in return." Facts which, occurring within a year of marriage, scarcely suggested a pleasing vista of connubial felicity in time to come.

FOREIGN NOTES.

English-grown strawberries made their first appearance this year in London on the 2d of March.

A Liverpool firm the other day divided among those of their employes who had been with them five years and upward a sum of $200,000.

A translation of George Eliot's new work, *Daniel Deronda*, appears in the February number of a Russian periodical devoted to the publication of novels.

Two officers of the Chinese Navy have received permission from the British Government to visit and study the manufacture of war material at the Royal Arsenal.

The remains of an ancient city have been discovered on the steppes bordering the Caspian Sea. Several minarets of Arab architecture were found in a perfect state of preservation.

A London tradesman has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for sending a blackmailing letter to the wife of a city merchant. Such an example would be useful here.

The breaches in the slave-trade treaty made between Great Britain and Madagascar have become so frequent that a British squadron, in command of the Admiral of the Indian Station, has sailed for Tamatave.

Japanese journalists must be a favored race. A recent decree of the Mikado gives them complete freedom of postage. They are now allowed to send whatever communications they may think fit from any part of Japan to any other free of expense.

The King of Ashantee has paid another installment of 500 ounces of gold on account of the indemnity to the British Government. But he has shown some progress in civilized usages. The payment was long overdue, and the gold is adulterated.

It was reported the other day by telegraph that the Spanish Government had demanded of Great Britain the surrender of a prize crew which had been carried by an English schooner into Gibraltar. Our European files tell a different story. It now appears that the Spaniards have been committed for trial on a charge of piracy.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the internment of several thousand Carlists in France has led to the discovery in their ranks of a number of cosmopolitan insurgents, including several ex-officers of Gardes Mobiles, Germans, Poles, and several deserters from the French Army. The latter have been arrested and will be tried by the military authorities.

Among a number of articles recently sold by auction at a sale near London were several relics connected with the delusions of the celebrated Joanna Southcott, comprising a patchwork coverlet made and marked by her, together with nine pieces of baby linen made and presented to her in 1814 for the expected Shiloh. After a spirited competition the lot was knocked down for £16.

POLITICAL FRANCE.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

HOW THE "PUBLIC POWERS" WERE TRANSMITTED—UNIMPOSING CEREMONIES—THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE—OUT-OF-DOOR SCENES—M. THIERS AND PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 10, 1876.

On Wednesday I went out to Versailles to witness the ceremony of the "transmission of the Public Powers," but was doomed to disappointment, in common with hundreds of others. The ceremony was strictly private, and was only seen by the members of the Assembly, who rather enjoyed their advantages as they left us in the *salle des pas perdus* or lobbies as we should call them. These gentlemen were mostly in evening dress, with white cravats, and seemed prepared for some grand ceremonial. Yet everything passed off in the simplest possible manner. At 1 o'clock most of the old and new Deputies were present at the palace, and a provisional bureau was formed. Up to Sunday last, it was supposed that M. Thiers would preside over the new Chamber, by reason of his years, and it is hinted that he made extensive preparations for the day, having arranged a programme in the interests of the Republican Party. But, as luck would have it, Father Raspail, who came out of prison but a short time ago, was elected at Marseilles on Sunday. He is eighty-two years of age, and hence was called to the chair. M. Gaultier de Romilly was the oldest man in the Senate, and was hence the Provisional President of that body. When M. Raspail took his seat in the Speaker's chair many curious glances were cast upon him. It was curious to see this old Radical presiding over a French legislative body. He consulted a member of the late bureau as to what he should do, and then ordered the huissiers to call the youngest members of the House to act as Secretaries. The young men were MM. Escbasseriaux, Louis Janvier de la Motte, Roy de Loulay, Sarlande, and Casimer-Périer, all sons of Deputies, and all Bonapartists but the latter. M. Raspail then took up his hat, and invited the officers of the Chamber to follow him into the Salon de Hercules, where the powers of the last Assembly would be handed over to them.

THE COMMISSION DE PERMANENCE.

Meantime the Commission de Permanence had been holding its last sitting in this hall under the Presidence of the Duc D'Audiffret Pasquier. Very little business remained to be done, and after hearing the report of the Committee of Pardon, showing how many persons had been pardoned for complicity in the acts of the Commune, the Duke said that the docket had been cleared. He then got off a little speech, prepared for the occasion, and pronounced the Permanent Committee dissolved. Soon after this, M. Gaultier de Romilly came in with the officers of the Senate; then came M. Raspail and his Secretaries; then the old Bureau of the Assembly, and behind them were some two hundred white-cravated Deputies, who followed to witness the historical spectacle. It amounted to very little, according to their reports. Duc d'Audiffret, as President of the old Assembly, made another little speech, to which M. Gaultier de Romilly replied in a few words, and then M. Dufaure, Garde des Sceaux, spoke in the name of the Government. He said that the Marshal-President would carry out the wishes of the country, and provide for the maintenance of the Constitution. The labors of the old Chamber were then pronounced at an end, and the new Chamber entered upon its functions.

THE CHOICE OF OFFICERS.

M. Gaultier de Romilly and M. Raspail then went back to their respective halls, and the first public sessions of the new bodies began. In the Chamber of Deputies (as the lower house is to be called,) it was necessary to proceed at once to the election of a presiding officer, and no one could have a doubt about the result. M. Grévy was a candidate, and it was certain that he would be elected. Only a few votes were cast against him, and he was elected almost unanimously to fill the position so ably and worthily filled by him in the time of M. Thiers. The committees were then drawn by lot, and the Chamber began to verify the elections of its members. So far no contested elections are reported, but public rumor has it that there will be at least one, where a Republican was defeated by only two votes. At this time chance played some curious tricks. It was Baron René Reille who presented the old Radical Madier de Montjau, and asked that he be admitted, and it was the Prince de Lucinge who had to perform the same service for M. Marcou. Matters went on in the usual humdrum way until the hour of adjournment came, when the new Deputies hurried away to the train. The Senate had already adjourned, having retired soon after constituting its bureau and fixing the order of the day.

OUT-OF-DOOR SCENES.

The interest of the first day was mainly in the galleries, and in the surroundings of the Palace. A large crowd was blocking up the Saint Lazare station when I arrived, and we had to enter between two lines of curious people, who stared with all their eyes, and generally called aloud the name of any Deputy they were able to recognize. There are men who make a business of acting as cicerones in these stations, and they manage to have a group about them every day. They give the names of the notabilities as they pass, so that their clients can have at least a passing glimpse of the celebrities of the day. At the Versailles station another crowd was gathered, and there we had some curious demonstrations. A loud murmur of applause was heard as Gambetta came out. He bowed right and left, raising his hat slightly with a rapid and rather snappish movement, and rolled on with the heavy side-long motion familiar to him. He goes on with a rush, rolling like a whale in the water, but at the same time giving you the idea of power. One instinctively feels like getting out of his way. And all the time he was loudly and passionately declaiming to a friend at his side, his tones coming out snappingly as if he were in ill humor.

M. THIERS.

I was close behind him going out when I heard one of the spectators say, "There's M. Thiers." Turning aside, I joined the crowd and saw the aged statesman come by. He was warmly cheered. He seemed in excellent health, walked uprightly and briskly, turned his eyes about with the old twinkle of malice in them, and seemed to take the plaudits of the crowd as a matter of course. He raised his hat in acknowledgment of the cheers once in every twenty paces, with mathematical regularity, and walked straight to the carriage waiting for him, tripping into it like a boy. I am sure that this cost him an effort, but he meant to show the crowd that there was plenty of vitality in him yet. Then came Janvier de la Motte, looking every inch a gentleman, dressed in exquisite taste, and with a good word for everybody. He must have given his hand to twenty persons coming out. Everybody knows him, everybody likes him, and it must be a churlish fellow indeed who could not get on with him. His gayety of heart is unbounded, his manners are charming, his wit is endless, and, in sum, he is a perfect type of a Gallic gentleman. Besides, there is some solid stuff in him, and he is worth a great deal more than

many suppose. If I had to choose an ambassador, prefect, or administrator of any sort, I should take him in preference to any man that I know.

A POPULAR DEPUTY.

The most curious part of the spectacle was yet to come. Just then Paul de Cassagnac left the station, and once more the murmurs began. They were of the heartiest kind. Hats were raised and handkerchiefs waved; "*Bonjour M. Paul!*" came from scores of lips; and "That's de Cassagnac," was heard at every step. Paul has the dignity of a mastiff who knows his strength. He moves slowly, he is placid in every way, nothing disturbs his equanimity, and when hailed by the crowd familiarly as "Monsieur Paul," he turned slowly to bow and raise his hat clear from his head in a very polite way. Paul was accompanied by Robert Mitchell, Deputy also, and editor of the *Soir*, both of the young men having bunches of violets in their button-holes. Indeed, violets predominated everywhere, for a goodly number of persons in the crowd were decorated with them. As I saw these two young men come by to enter upon their legislative duties my mind ran back to 1870, when I saw them start off together for the war as high privates, in new zouave uniforms and chassepôts slung across their backs. Both of them will make their marks in the present Chamber, for they both have talent, and an amount of diplomatic and political tact that is not always found in men of their years. Those who think of Paul de Cassagnac as a mere bravo little know the man, and they will find themselves greatly mistaken in him. The old tradition clings to him yet, but it will wear away. It was the same with Gambetta. Only a short time ago he was accused of violence and everything else that was bad, but when he had the opportunity he demonstrated the error of judging young men in this hasty way. It is a good rule in life to judge all young men with charity, for we can never tell what they may become. They may put us to shame sooner than we expect. Most of us had our youthful wild oats to sow like Gambetta and De Cassagnac, and I fancy that there are few men of middle age who have made their mark, who would feel disposed to throw stones at them for their past. Only those who fail have this inclination.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Yesterday's session of the new Legislature was short and uninteresting, the only thing on the docket being the verification of the papers presented by the members. These were brought forward one after another as soon as the electoral returns were examined by the committees. The interest of the day was centred in the new Ministry. It was supposed that no attempt would be made to form a Cabinet until the Chamber was in working order, but the negotiations, momentarily broken off, were resumed in the morning, and an understanding was arrived at. M. Dufaure refused the Interior, and for very good reasons, in my opinion. He said that the result of his experience had been that the Minister of the Interior had so much work upon his hands that he could not give sufficient time to questions affecting the general feeling of the Government. Since he was to be Premier, or Vice-President of the Council, he thought that the public service could be better attended to if he remained Minister of Justice, a department in which there was comparatively little to do. M. Ricard was offered the Interior, and the new combination stands as follows: Vice-President of the Council and Garde des Sceaux, M. Dufaure; Interior, M. Ricard; War, General De Cissey; Marine, Admiral Fourichon; Foreign Affairs, Duc Decazes; Finance, Léon Say; Commerce, Teisserenc du Bort; Public Works, M. Christophle; Instruction, M. Waddington.

This is a Left Centre combination out and out, arranged, in all probability, by M. Thiers, Dufaure, Léon Say, and Casimir-Périer. The latter refused to enter the Ministry, having resigned because the seat of Government was kept at Versailles, instead of at Paris. The greatest objections are to M. Ricard, who does not belong to either the Senate or the Chamber. He was defeated in the late elections. At best, however, this combination can be but temporary, for the majority being a great deal further to the Left, some notable changes will have to be made.

Some idea of the tone and temper of the Republicans may be gained by the following extract from the *Union Republicaine*. It says:

"The Honorable Mr. MacMahon must now be able to see that he is not the man for the new situation. We await with impatience, but also with confidence, for the rapidly-approaching moment when the functionaries of the Republic will be real Republicans."

And Victor Hugo has announced his intention of bringing forward his demand for a general amnesty in the Senate this morning. Of course, this is the height of impudence, for all things of this kind ought to be left until the Republic is securely seated; but that matters little to Victor Hugo and his friends. The *République Française* also complains of this Ministry, and intimates that the Government is trying to continue the old Right Centre tradition of a Republic without Republicans. But it says that all this will soon be arranged, and I have every reason to think that it will be.

Owing to the importance of M. Gambetta as chief of the present large majority, a few words about his paper may be of interest. It was started only three years ago, yet jumped into notoriety at once. It is very popular at the Palais de Justice among the lawyers. It is even more violent than the Bonapartist *Pays*, but its articles are dignified when not violent, and all are very ably written. It is naturally one of the best-informed papers in the city, but gives scarcely any space to news, confining itself mainly to its political rôle. This paper is now considered the organ of the new majority. Although very young, its income is large, as can be inferred from the salaries it pays. M. Gambetta receives 30,000 francs ($6,000 in gold) per annum as general director; M. Spuller, editor in chief, gets 15,000 francs, and M. Challemel, M. Freycinet, M. Bert, and Ranc have 10,000 francs a year each as "outside" writers, doing three or four articles per week. Besides these there are the "inside" writers, who get salaries in proportion. The *Figaro* alone is able to pay such salaries as these. The income of the paper must be large, yet it has but a limited number of advertisements, the whole advertising space being farmed out for some 60,000 francs a year.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.

Yesterday a famous lady writer died in the Rue des Ecoles. This was Mme. Louise Colet, *née* Revoil, aged sixty-six years. Mme Colet has played a moderately important rôle in the romantic school of her time, her principal works, besides her poetry, being *Les Derniers Marquis; Deux Mois aux Pyrénées; Les Derniers Abbés; Molière;* and *Lui*, which caused a literary scandal. Mlle. Revoil married M. Colet, Professor of Harmony at the Conservatory, but she introduced discord into his home. Of a passionate and intolerant nature she could not bear contradiction or criticism, and was guilty of some public acts of violence. The chief among them was her attempt to kill Alphonse Karr. Attacked by her with a knife, Karr disarmed her and put her out of doors. He carried the affair no further, but keeps the knife, upon which he has had engraved: "Received from Mme. Colet (in the back)." Afterward, she attacked her nephew Revoil in the street, who, unable to call out his aunt, made his harmonious uncle responsible. Mme. Colet inherited the salon of Mme. Récamier, and for years she entertained a literary society in a charming manner.

A TORRENT OF RAIN.

EXTENT OF YESTERDAY'S STORM.

ITS IMMENSE AREA — HOW THE STORM MOVED—THE AMOUNT OF RAIN WHICH FELL—THE RAIN-FALL IN THIS CITY.

The rain-storm of yesterday was one of the most extensive of recent years, and probably covered a larger area than any which has visited this City since 1873. From Cheyenne on the west to Boston on the east, and from New-Orleans to the lakes, the storm raged unceasingly for more than twelve hours, sleet and snow prevailing in the West and North-west, and rain in the East and South. Every State east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of certain portions of the Gulf States, was invaded by the storm, and the total area covered was less than 1,800,000,000 square miles within the United States alone. In the extreme North-west it snowed heavily all Friday night, and from Keokuk, Iowa, to Savannah, Ga., the rain fall was heavy and continuous. The storm centre, which was over Michigan yesterday morning, moved to the East and South during the day, and at 9 o'clock last night rested over New-York and New-Jersey. The evening reports of yesterday represented the weather as clearing in the West and North-west. At Breckenridge, Minn., one of the extreme North-western stations, the barometer indicated 30.01. The thermometer stood at 25°, and the wind was north, with a velocity of nineteen miles per hour. The sky at this station was cloudy. At Cheyenne the wind was north, with a velocity of twelve miles per hour, and the sky clear. The temperature was 31°. Evening reports from the South-west were of a similar tenor. At New-Orleans the wind was north-west, the thermometer 70°, and the sky clear, while at Key West the Summer temperature of 81° was recorded, with fair weather, and a light wind from the southward. In the central districts of the West the traces of the storm were still visible, and along the lakes and in the Middle States the snow and rain were still falling. At the four principal lake ports, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee, the snow and sleet was falling steadily at sunset yesterday.

In this City and its vicinity the storm did comparatively little damage, although the rain-fall was unusually large, and continued for fifteen hours without interruption. The sleet, the forerunner of the rain, began to fall at 12:50 on Saturday morning, and continued for upward of five hours. At 6:30, the rain began to come down in torrents, and from that hour until sundown there was no cessation. In the upper districts of the City, and in all quarters where the inhabitants were able to keep in doors, the streets were deserted, while the heavy business localities of the south end were only sparsely populated. Very little business was done at the retail stores on the avenues and in the larger establishments on Broadway. The fashionable promenades on Broadway and the neighboring streets and avenues were deserted, and in many of the up-town districts the day wore the appearance of Sunday. Notwithstanding the heavy rain-fall, the wind was comparatively light, the highest velocity being twenty-eight miles per hour at 7 o'clock, a rate which decreased to eighteen and sixteen during the afternoon, and to thirteen miles at 9 P. M. At 4:47 P. M., the barometer at the Signal Service Station on the Equitable Building stood at 29.63, and at 9 o'clock at 29.45, having fallen .18 in a little over four hours—a large fall, and one which would indicate that the storm centre was approaching New-York. In the eight hours between 7:47 A. M. and 4:47 P. M. yesterday the rain-fall noted at the Signal Service Station was 2.57 inches, while the total fall during the fifteen hours of continuous rain was upward of three inches. The amount of damage done by the storm was little considering its extent and force. In this City a few cellars along Water and South streets were partially flooded. The lower portions of Jersey City suffered in a similar manner.

Cautionary signals have been displayed at proper points along the coast, and the majority of the sailing vessels outward bound have remained in port. Reports have not yet been received as to the amount of damage to shipping along the coast, but it is thought to be considerable. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the wind at Barnegat was blowing from the north-east at a velocity of forty miles an hour; at Sandy Hook, forty five miles, and at Long Branch, forty miles per hour. The afternoon telegraphic dispatches in many instances were seriously delayed by the violence of the storm, interruptions of over an hour in length occurring between the East and the West.

During the progress of the rain yesterday afternoon the high hill in Green-Wood Cemetery, on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, Brooklyn, slid down into the avenue, carrying the iron fence with it, and covering the sidewalk with earth to a considerable depth.

LAND-SLIDES ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—THE FLOOD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 25.—A heavy north-east storm of rain and snow has prevailed all day, and the water in the Hudson is unusually high. Reports from the south to-night show that there are five or six land-slides on the Hudson River Railroad, and all up trains are several hours behind. One slide at Spuyten Duyvil is two hundred feet long and covers three tracks. Reports from Boston Corners state that several Harlem trains are blocked in there, and also trains on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Road, the snow-drifts in some places being fifteen or twenty feet deep. The trains on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Road are all behind, owing to snow-drifts fifteen feet deep between Copake and Boston Corners. The storm has abated some, with prospects of clear weather.

ELIZABETH, March 25.—The storm to-day caused a greater flood in this city than has been known for over twenty years. The Elizabeth River is swollen immensely; several streets are flooded for hundreds of feet, and residents in some of the rear houses near the river were taken out in boats. In the lower wards, which are thinly settled, whole blocks are submerged, and the people are staying in the second stories of their dwellings. The Water Company's reservoir above the city has been thrown open to prevent the dam from breaking, but is yet full, and considerable anxiety is felt. Men are engaged in watching it closely. Out-houses and loose lumber have been carried away, and hundreds of citizens are watching the river in expectation of a greater rise and damage at high tide if the storm continues.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 25.—The snow-storm which commenced this morning changed to rain during the forenoon, and up to this hour (10 P. M.) it has poured down incessantly, which, combined with the rapid dissolving of the snow, is raising the Naugatuck River, causing a big flood the entire length of the valley, and greatly impeding railroad travel. The 3 o'clock P. M. train from New-York, due here at 6:30, is at Derby, its passage being obstructed by several land and rock slides and wash-outs. The milk train which left here at 6 o'clock has only got to Ansonia. Below Derby there is a wash-out forty feet in length and fifteen feet deep. It looks now as if the damage to the railroad and to other property would be great.

MILFORD, Penn., March 25.—From five to seven inches of snow and hail fell here last night, and a severe rain-storm set in this morning, which still continues. A flood of the Delaware is apprehended.

ART NOTES.

The Munich Royal Academy of Fine Arts has conferred upon the American artist David Neal the "great silver medal" in acknowledgment of the merits of his picture, "Marie Stuart."

The Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Tuesday, 28th inst., and close on Wednesday, May 31. It will probably be the largest exhibition that has ever yet taken place in the Academy.

The collection of paintings belonging to two English bankrupts, Walter Armstrong and Alexander Collie, were recently sold by auction in London. Mr. Millais' large and famous picture, "Hearts are Trumps," a portrait group of the three Misses Armstrong, brought only £1,365. It is said to have been purchased of the artist for £2,000, some say £5,000. "A Mill Stream," by Creswick, brought £283 10s.; "The Moorish Proselytes," by E. Long, £1,207 10s.; "The Drover's Halt," by Creswick and Ansdell, £661 10s., and a portrait by the late John Phillip, painted in the style of Velasquez, £630. The total sum realized by the sale of pictures belonging to the two estates was £16,305.

Only a very few of the American artists now in Paris will be represented at the Centennial. Knight and Senat, of Philadelphia, and Henry Bacon, of Boston, will be of the number, and so will Bloomer, of California, whose landscapes and mountain scenes have already earned for him considerable reputation. Mr. Senat will show two, and perhaps three, excellent marines, a school in which he excels. Mr. E. V. Pardessus, of Brooklyn, a young and ambitious sculptor now studying in Paris, has a statue in clay which he calls "America," and which is said to be a very meritorious work, that he intends exhibiting. His finished bust of Minister Washburn will also add to his growing reputation, when placed in Memorial Hall.

At the remarkable sale of engravings collected by the late Viscomte Du Bus, concluded recently at Brussels, the following were the most important: Etchings by Vandyck, portrait of Peter Breughel (le Drôle) in the first state, 650 francs; Vandyck, by himself, the head only, of the greatest rarity, 2,200 francs, (both purchased for the Royal Library of Brussels;) Philippe le Roy, first state, superb example, the head only, 2,050 francs, for Royal Library; Momper, the painter, first state, 1,050 francs, M. Olivier; Pontius, (Paul Dupont,) with margin, second state, from the Martelli sale, 1,050 francs, Royal Library; Snyders, first state, one of the rarest etchings of the master, 1,250 francs, Royal Library; Suttermans, first state, 1,110 francs, Royal Library; a portrait of Prince Rupert, after Vandyck, by W. Faithorne, bust in oval, 74 francs, and Mary, Princess of Orange, by the same, 210 francs; Margaret Smith, afterward Lady Herbert, by the same, after Vandyck, 490 francs. Most of the rarest examples were purchased for the Royal Library by order of the Belgian Government, others for the collection of the Hotel de Ville and the Feyber Museum of Haarlem.

NOMINATIONS FOR TOWN OFFICES.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN WESTCHESTER TOWNS.

At the caucus meetings held in East Chester the following were elected members of the Town Committee: First District, (East Chester,) John Davis; Second District, (Bronxville,) Darius Lyon; Third District, (Tuckahoe,) Matthew Horan; Fourth District, (Mount Vernon,) Adam Paim, Jr. The Democratic nominations for town officers are as follows: For Supervisor, William H. Pemberton; Town Clerk, Addison Lyon; Justice of the Peace, James W. O'Conner; Commissioners of Highways, M. Nolan and John Hargers; Assessor, C. Miller; Excise Commissioners, Andrew Barr, G. Fisher, and J. Hartmann, Jr.; Town Auditors, J. H. Duncombe and W. H. Underhill; Trustees of Town Property, B. Schaff, A. Sedar, and J. Emmuluth; Overseers of the Poor, J. Barker and D. Carney.

The Republicans of New-Rochelle have made the following nominations: For Supervisor, E. M. Tompkins; Town Clerk, Benjamin B. Strong; Justice of the Peace, Moses B. Badeau; Overseers of the Poor, Conrad Roth and John W. Shearwood; Assessor, George W. Horton.

The Democrats on Friday evening nominated the following ticket: For Supervisor, William M. Gambling; Town Clerk, William Lange; Justice of the Peace, Adam G. Cole.

The Republicans of Rye on Friday evening made the following nominations: For Supervisor, Jonathan Sniffen; Town Clerk, Charles De Mott; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Kirby.

The Democrats of Rye have renominated Samuel W. Johnson for Supervisor.

The Democrats of Yorktown have nominated John W. Carpenter for Supervisor.

The Democrats of Cortlandt have nominated the following ticket for town officers: For Supervisor, Coffin S. Brown (present incumbent); Town Clerk, Joseph H. Mason; Justice of the Peace, Franklin Couch; Town Auditors, William A. Hunt and Francis Timony; Commissioner of Highways, Nathaniel B. Lent; Assessor, Cornelius V. Simpkins; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Mosher and William Borden.

The Republicans of Cortlandt have made the following nominations: For Supervisor, Alexander D. Dunbar; Town Clerk, Carlton B. Jordan.

THE PRIMARIES ON LONG ISLAND.

The Democratic primary for the town of Hempstead was held on Friday evening. Ebenezer Kellum, the present incumbent, was renominated for Supervisor. The Republicans have nominated Valentine Clowes.

At the Republican primary for North Hempstead, held at Roslyn on Friday evening, Samuel Willets, the present incumbent, was renominated for Supervisor. The Democratic primary will be held on Tuesday evening next.

The Democrats of the town of Oyster Bay have renominated George S. Downing for Supervisor. The Republican primary will be held at Norwich on Tuesday next.

The Democratic primary for the town of Jamaica will be held on Wednesday evening, when Supervisor John H. Brinckerhoff will doubtless be renominated; and the Republican primary is called for Thursday evening.

The Republicans of North Hempstead have renominated Samuel Willetts for Supervisor.

A FRENCH POISONING CASE.

HOW A MOTHER AND SON DO AWAY WITH THE FATHER—A SON'S RETURN FOR HIS EDUCATION.

An extraordinary poisoning case, showing what rural manners are in France, is now being tried by the Assizes of the Dordogne. The facts, as detailed by the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, are as follow: "M. Garrigues, a well-to-do-farmer, living at Saint Julien Lampor, had an only child, a son, and, like many persons in the same position, he desired to make the young man a gentleman. So he sent him to Paris to make a doctor of him. But as often happens, even in the best regulated families, the young man on arriving in the French capital preferred pleasure to medicine, and devoted himself more to the study of the interesting subjects outside the hospital than to the patients within. However, he passed his examination, and was duly legalized as one of the disciples of Æsculapius. But on returning home he found that his father had not only ruined himself in paying his debts and for his education in Paris during seven years, but that the family situation was aggravated by a difference between his father and mother, which led to the latter leaving the conjugal domicile for six months. Mme. Garrigues, however, eventually returned to her husband, and matters went on pretty smoothly until M. Garrigues, *père*, being taken unwell after eating some soup, began to suspect he was being poisoned. A quarrel arose, M. Garrigues *père* struck his wife, and was sent to prison for a few weeks. On regaining his liberty, he found that during his absence a domestic named Issier had taken his place at home, and that they were determined to get rid of him somehow. Being entirely ruined, he brought an action for alimentary pension against his son, who was condemned to support his father. On leaving court the young Doctor was heard to say, "I won't pay that pension long!" A few weeks later M. Garrigues *père* came home rather late; he had not dined, but his son and wife had taken the precaution to leave him some of the *civit de lièvre* they had eaten. He partook of it, and in a short time was seized with cramp and vomit. He took to his bed, and died in a few days. His death was the occasion of general rejoicing at home. The domestic Issier, the lover of Mme. Garrigues, ordered the coffin and volunteered to place the body in it, which he did, but the coffin being rather too small, he had to trample on it to get it in. A jovial banquet was then given by Mme Garrigues, and toward midnight the coffin was found to be in flames, the curtains round it having been set on fire. Notwithstanding these suspicious facts, the burial took place in due course. But the Police were aroused, and a post-mortem examination of the body showed that the deceased had been poisoned with arsenic. Dr. Garrigues, his mother, and the domestic Issier were at once arrested. As usual in such cases, they all protest their innocence, and throw the onus of the crime on the shoulders of their accomplices. Mme. Garrigues, however, admits giving her husband something in his soup provided by her son, but she protests she thought it would do him good, and that her son, being a doctor, knew what he was about. On the other hand, Dr. Garrigues *fils* pretends that he acted under the influence of his mother. As for the servant Issier, whose relations with Mme. Garrigues were no secret to her son, he denies having taken the slightest part in the death of M. Garrigues *père*. The son is thirty-two years old; he appears in court dressed in unimpeachable black, with violet gloves, and appears calm and confident. His mother is a little woman of fifty-two years, and wears her mourning and widow's weeds with apparent sincerity. Issier, her lover, is described as a vulgar clodhopper, with blond whiskers and mustache. The trial has created great sensation, not only in the Department of the Dordogne, but also throughout France.

A GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

John De Witt, the pedestrian, began an attempt to walk 1,000 quarter-miles in 1,000 quarter-hours on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in Stella Hall, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. De Witt is the same person who was recently engaged in a match, in Brooklyn, with John Goulding, to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. Both men accomplished the feat, a full report of which was given in THE TIMES when it occurred. According to the record of his time-keeper Mr. De Witt accomplished his 890th quarter mile last night about 10 o'clock. He walks on a sawdust track laid round the hall, and has to make eleven laps or rounds to accomplish the quarter mile. During the first four days he suffered considerably from swollen feet, but by applying the proper remedies he has been relieved. He does not appear to be very much exhausted, and says that he feels confident that he will succeed. To-morrow morning at 2 o'clock the time for completing his task will expire. Following is the time made by him from the 881st to the 890th quarter inclusive: 4:33, 3:52, 4:03, 3:19, 3:08, 3:58, 3:51, 4:09, 4:00, 4:16.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the chess tournament now being played at the Café International. The most interesting games have been those between Messrs. Mason and Alberoni. The first, played on Friday night, resulted, after sixty moves had been made, in a draw. Consequently there was a large number present last night when the contestants sat down. After five hours' play there were only four pieces left on the board, Mason having a king and rook and Alberoni a king and bishop. At this point Alberoni, whose position was the weakest, announced that his opponent would have to win in fifty moves, or else the game would be declared a "draw."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITING PROCESS.

The Philadelphia *Record* gives the following as the mode of copying notes employed by the counterfeiters who were arrested in Pennsylvania on Friday: "A paste is prepared, upon which the note to be reproduced is laid, and allowed to stand until a clear impression of the finest lines are taken. The note is then removed, and the paste in time becomes almost as hard as stone. An electrotype of the impression is then taken, and the notes are struck off, and are so faithful that none but an expert can detect the fraud."

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The habitués of this popular place of amusement have certainly had no reason to complain of a want of variety in the entertainments provided by Mr. Wallack during the past week. No less than three sterling works have been produced on alternate nights, in each of which the same degree of care has been shown by the management in the distribution of the parts as would mark the representation of a new piece. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Wonder" possess qualities which will always insure them a warm reception whenever they are represented at Wallack's Theatre. To-morrow evening Planche's charming comedietta, entitled "The Captain of the Watch," and Morton's comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game" will be reproduced, and will doubtless prove quite as acceptable to the public as they have done in former seasons. "The Wonder" will be given on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Ferreol" concluded the first week of its run at this house last evening, and now that the imperfections common to the earliest performances of all new plays have disappeared, and the actors have become familiar with their rôles, we may safely venture upon the prediction that the piece will have quite as successful a career as its predecessors. The play is in Sardou's familiar vein, the plot being so cunningly developed that it is impossible for the spectator to conjecture what will be its termination, and this circumstance while it increases the curiosity of the audience, adds to the satisfaction with which the dénouement is greeted. The scenery and appointments of "Ferreol" are in every respect worthy of the reputation of the management, and Mr. Marston has on more than one occasion been compelled to appear before the curtain, in response to the applause intended to reward his labors as a scenic artist.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The announcement that the term allotted to the representations of "Julius Cæsar" is drawing to a close, has not had the effect of diminishing the audiences. On the contrary, there appears to exist a livelier desire than ever to witness the spectacular tragedy previous to its withdrawal. Next Saturday night, "Julius Cæsar" will have its last representation. During the week following Booth's will be closed to admit of rehearsals for the reproduction of "Henry V."

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The programme at this theatre during the past week has been interpreted in a more satisfactory manner than that offered on the opening nights, and, as a consequence, a marked increase in the numbers of the audiences was a noticeable feature. "Topknot's Dilemmas" and "The Wrong Man" are very droll farces, and although they do not allow sufficient scope for a great deal of acting, their situations are sufficiently well contrived to amuse the spectators and cause hearty mirth. This week an entire change of bill is announced; the principal element of the entertainment will be F. C. Burnand's burlesque called "Black-eyed Susan."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The representations of "Pique" are still attended with an unusual degree of success, and Mr. Daly has good reason to be proud of his ability as a dramatist as well as a manager. The audiences have been fully as large during the past week as they were previous to the centennial celebration, and as the announcement is made that "seats may be secured twenty days ahead," there is no probability of a change of programme during the remainder of the present season. An incident showing the favor with which "Pique" is regarded by the public, may be found in the number of travesties upon the play which have been produced in nearly all the "variety theatres" in the City.

PARK THEATRE.

"Brass" enters upon its seventh week to-morrow evening, and continues to attract large audiences to each representation. Although the title of the comedy suggests a baser metal, Mr. Rowe's talent as a playwright has rendered his material as valuable as gold, and from a pecuniary, as well as from an artistic point of view, the success of "Brass" is most gratifying. Matinées on Wednesdays as well as Saturdays have grown popular at the Park Theatre, and are well attended.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

"Rose Michel" was withdrawn from the stage of this theatre last night, after a week as successful as any through which it passed at the Union square house. To-morrow evening Mr. H. J. Montague will make his reappearance in Brooklyn, in the principal rôle of Marshall's comedy, entitled "False Shame," which will be represented for three nights only. "Tears, Idle Tears," and "Partners for Life" are to be acted during the remaining nights of this week, Mr. Montague filling the leading part in each of these pieces.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Richard Morrissey has been reappointed, we learn, to his former position in the box office of the Olympic.

The second of a series of promenade concerts was given by Mr. Gilmore at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment last evening.

An admirable variety performance is given at Tony Pastor's theatre every evening, and at special matinées on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mark Twain will deliver his popular lecture entitled "Roughing It," at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons.

Mlle. Ninon Duclos, with her ballet troupe, and the melodrama entitled "The March of the Revolution," will continue to delight the habitués of the Parisian Varieties this week.

In spite of the rain, Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert, which occurred at Steinway Hall last evening, was very numerously attended. We shall refer to the performance in detail to-morrow.

Signor Farini will give an "opera concert" at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Selections from the works of Verdi, Chopin, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer, will be interpreted by several well-known *artistes*.

The Mendelssohn Glee Club will give a concert in aid of the Women's Centennial Union at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, April 7. Mr. Richard Hoffman and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will assist in the entertainment.

The laughable entertainment presented by the San Francisco Minstrels needs no recommendation. "Peek, a Daily Play"; "The Funny Old Gals," and a travesty on "She Stoops to Conquer," will remain on the bills this week.

A grand charity concert will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. George William Warren. Mrs. Gulager, Mr. Wilkie, and other popular soloists will interpret selections from the works of great composers, assisted by a chorus of fifty voices.

A concert will be given in aid of a charitable object in the chapel of Charlier Institute, West Fifty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, to-morrow evening. The artists who are to supply the entertainment comprise Messrs. Joseph White, Touret, and Lourent, and Mesdames De Lussan and Munier. Signor Agramonte and Mr. Dressler will be at the piano.

A grand concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, by Miss Emma C. Thursby assisted by Miss Emma Wilkinson, Messrs. Richard Arnold, solo violinist; E. W. Reineccius, solo violoncellist; M. Arbuckle, cornet soloist, and other prominent soloists. The programme embraces fourteen numbers, and includes a canzonetta from "Salvator Rosa," by Miss Thursby; "The Sailor's Story," by Miss Wilkinson, and the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," introducing Misses Thursby and Wilkinson, and Messrs. Maas, Denniston, Weismann, and Warner.

Dr. Von Bülow was taken ill yesterday, and no matinée concert occurred. It is believed, however, that he will have recovered before to-morrow evening, when he will interpret a "Chopin programme." The elements of this very attractive bill are as follows: Grand Sonata No. 3, in B minor; variations on a Romance of Hérold; Nocturne opus 27, No. 2; Scherzo, opus 39; Impromptu, opus 36; three waltzes, opus 34; Ballade, opus 23; Nocturne, opus 9, No. 3; Selection of Mazourkas; Berceuse, opus 57; Polonaise, opus 53; Grand Concert Allegro, opus 46. Wednesday is to be a Schumann-Mendelssohn night, and on Thursday the only Chopin matinée will occur.

OBITUARY.

REV. PHILO JUDSON.

The death of Rev. Philo Judson, one of the oldest members of the Rock River (Illinois) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is announced as having occurred last Thursday morning at his home in Evanston. The deceased was a clergyman well known in the Western States, and was at the time of his death in the seventieth year of his age. He was the father-in-law of Acting Governor John L. Beveridge, and Mark Kimball, Esq., of Chicago. Mr. Judson was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., from whence he emigrated in 1841. His connection with the Rock River Conference soon followed his arrival in Illinois. During the rebellion he was chaplain to the cavalry regiment of which Gov. Beveridge was colonel. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the North-western University. The disease of which he died was an internal tumor, his sufferings during the past few years having been intense.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. James S. Dickenson, D. D., of the Baptist Church, died at his home in Chicago last Tuesday. At the time of his death he was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Standard*. He had held important positions in the Baptist denomination for the past thirty years, in this City and in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Boston.

PITIFUL STORY OF A WRECK.

The circumstances of the wreck of the brig Hattie Eaton, off Portsmouth Harbor, during the late severe storm, were very sad. All the men on board, except the first mate, were drowned. Their names were James C. Cook, Captain; William Fitzpatrick, second mate; Henry Hartmeyer, of East Boston, steward, (all white men,) and Peter Botars, of Grenada; Jeremiah Stevens, of St. Kitts; Joseph Alban, and William Berens, (negro seamen.) The mate was in the forecastle, disabled with a dislocated shoulder, three of the crew being below frost-bitten. The Captain, second mate, and remainder of the crew were astern at the tiller, directing the brig toward the best locality in which to beach her. The Portsmouth *Chronicle*, describing the wreck, says that Mr. Lorenzo B. Mitchell, who resides near the scene of the wreck, was the only person who saw the vessel strike. Capt. Cook, her commander, steered for the smoothest place he could find, and came within one hundred feet of a smooth beach. The Eaton struck stem on, about her length from shore, and was wedged between two rocks, her stern being free. Capt. Cook went into the rigging, and, as the brig listed, ran out on the boom, while the rest of the crew stuck to the deck. Mr. Mitchell, against the urgent entreaty of his wife, 'watched a smoothing' and ran for a ledge, in the belief that he could help the Captain, but on getting there he found he could not reach him by about eight feet. The poor fellow begged earnestly for aid for himself and his crew, but the boiling surf cut off all help as absolutely as though the brig had been a mile at sea, and the doomed seaman, taking in the hopelessness of the situation, gave Mr. Mitchell his name and the name of the vessel, and where his family resided, told what port he sailed from and where he was bound, and who were the vessel's owners, and adjured Mr. Mitchell not to fail to write to his family an account of his fate, if he should be lost. Suddenly a sea lifted the vessel and plunged the boom he was on far beneath the waves, and he was not seen afterward. The same wave dashed Mr. Mitchell backward behind the ledge into the water; but there being no undertow, he scrambled ashore. One stalwart mulatto stripped himself and plunged into the sea. Several times he succeeded in getting within a few feet of the shore, but the undertow carried him back each time, until, exhausted, his head was dashed against a rock, and he sank. The mate was still alive, holding on near the foremast, the bow of the vessel being intact, Messrs. William Williams, Samuel D. Bridges, and Joseph Withan, who had hastened to the spot on being notified that a wreck had occurred, were with Mr. Mitchell watching a chance to help, when the sea suddenly fell smooth. Holding each other by the hand the men boarded the wreck, and hurried over the broken timbers toward the bow, holding on for their lives as they went, the mate at the same moment starting to meet them. The mate fell helpless into the rescuers' arms, and was hastily carried over the wreck to the shore, which had barely been reached when a sea rolled over the vessel, crushing what was left of her—except the bow—like an egg-shell.

Passing up or down Broadway, take a look at the new front, at the north-east corner of Canal street. The latest styles in coats, pantaloons, vests, and suits are displayed there, and Baldwin, the Clothier surpasses any previous exhibition he has ever made.—*Exchange.*

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (postpaid) to any address on receipt of $1 50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs.

Our readers will do well to *remember* the address of New-York State Roofing Company, Limited, No. 6 Cedar street, New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia, who not only cheerfully furnish estimates, but make roofs *practically water-tight or charge nothing.*—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BANTA—BERRY.—At the residence of the bride, in Hackensack, by Rev. O. B. Durand, March 16, Judge WM. S. BANTA to Miss JANE ANN BERRY. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—A solemn requiem mass, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the repose of the soul of its late President, HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, LL. D., will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Reverend clergy, the members of the various conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 23, CHARLOTTE E. BARNES, daughter of Ambrose W. and Elizabeth L. Barnes, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral at No. 78 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

BURGER.—On Thursday, March 23, JAMES BURGER, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Sunday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M.

CLOHERTY.—On the 25th inst., JAMES CLOHERTY, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMMONS.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Thursday, March 23, JOHN A. EMMONS, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Sunday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. A special car will leave Green-Wood at 2:30 o'clock.

FORD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, March 23, 1876, of scarlet fever, ANNA WILLISTON, daughter of Henry W. and Emily L. Ford, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

GARDINER.—At Bridgehampton, Long Island, on Saturday, March 25, SARAH C. GARDINER, wife of William Gardiner.

Funeral at her late residence, on Monday, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

HOWE.—On Thursday, March 23, WILLIAM THOMAS, youngest child of William and Elizabeth Howe, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 West 19th st.

HOBBY.—Of pneumonia, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 22, SARAH THOMAS, wife of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 St. Mark's av., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, March 23, 1876, KATE F., wife of Shepherd F. Knapp, of Audubon Park, Washington Heights.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KNOX.—On Wednesday, March 22, JAMES KNOX, of this City, from pneumonia, age 58. He is gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Why should we mourn?

PHELPS.—On Friday, March 24, of diphtheria, LILLIE LOUISA, daughter of Napoleon B. and Ruth L. Phelps, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 111 East 39th st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

RYER.—At Yonkers, Central av., March 21, EDWARD B. RYER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, March 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from 30th st., New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers.

SEELY.—At McLean, N. Y., on Saturday, March 25, SARAH SEELY, widow of the late Robert Seely, of Goshen, N. Y.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 28, at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., on arrival of the 11:20 train, Morris and Essex Railroad, from New-York.

SLOAN.—On Friday, March 24, Miss MARY SLOAN, of paralysis of the heart.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jane Cunningham, No. 124 East 24th st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, 25th inst., at Elizabeth, N. J., MARTHA, wife of Benjamin Smith, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

TICHENOR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., Mrs. ESTHER HAYES TICHENOR, widow of the late Ira Tichenor, of Richmond, Va., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. George Vail, on Tuesday morning, 28th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves New-York at 7:15 and Newark at 7:50 A. M.

WELSH.—At Aiken, S. C., March 22, GEORGE W. WELSH, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av.

WISNER.—On the 14th inst., JULIA GRACE, youngest child of James G. and Julia R. Wisner, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 400 West 47th st., this (Sunday) morning at 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY desire to call the attention of owners of DWELLINGS and TENEMENT property to the very FAVORABLE RATES at which they are now writing policies.

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The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed) per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hapsburg, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil and Porto Rico will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York March 30.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* this evening at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at morning service. Rev. Wm. T. Egbert, of the Wainwright Memorial Church, in the evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Morning, 11 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Griffin, (from the Baptist Ministry,) will preach; evening, 7:45, seats free, sermon by Dr. Bellows; Sunday-school, 9:45.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Services this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning, Rev. C. P. McCarthy. Subject—"The Mystery of Temptation." Evening, Rev. Almon Gunnison, of Brooklyn. Subject—"The Perils and Safeguards of Our Civilization."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Chauncey Giles will deliver the first of a series of discourses on the Evangelical Doctrines. Subject—"The Blood of Christ. What It is, and How Salvation is Effected by It." The end of doctrinals is to teach men how to live. The New Church doctrines make love to the Lord and charity to the neighbor the principal point of faith. Doctrinals, then, are only varieties of opinion concerning the mysteries of faith, which true Christians will leave to every one to hold according to his conscience, and will say from the heart that he is a true Christian who lives as a Christian and as the Lord teaches.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11:
"Why Should I Join the Church?"
Sunday evening at 7:45:
"Universalism a Dangerous Heresy."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"God's Word;" Evening—"The Journey from Jerusalem to Jericho." Sunday-school at 3. Young men's meeting Wednesday evening. Prayer and praise service Friday evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Ecclesiastical Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body not Scriptural." Evening—"The Ecclesiastical Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body not true."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH st.
Morning sermon, 10:30, Rev. L. P. Tschiffelly, Louisville.
Evening sermon, 7:30, Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11 o'clock; vespers by the choir, and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin, at 8 P. M. All are invited.

C. A. MUNGER, AT PRESENT ORGANIST at Madison Avenue Baptist Church, is at liberty to make engagements from May 1, 1876. Address or call at No. 23 Union square.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av., above 45th st.,) Rev. Dr. Howland.—Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Wednesday lecture, 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. Weston.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Service of song, 7:30, and sermon at 8 evening. Cordial invitation.

LECTURES ON THE
APOCALYPSE,
By Rev. W. W. ANDREWS,
In the Catholic Apostolic Church,
16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SUNDAYS, 7:30 P. M.

March 26—"The First Four Seals; Or, Four Stages of Church History."
April 2—"The Fifth Seal; Or, The Cry of the Departed Saints."
April 9—"The Sixth Seal; Or, The Dawn of the Day of Wrath."
April 16—"The Escape of the Sealed Ones from the Great Tribulation."
Seats free; no collection.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Moral Inspiration." Afternoon, lecture at 4—"Doctrines of Bible Inspiration."

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM LECTURES 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. The twenty-eighth anniversary takes place next Friday, (31st,) afternoon and evening.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 26th inst. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., WILL preach Sunday evening, the 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Draper, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STODDARD AND SON, Master Hough, physical and materializing mediums, will demonstrate their powers; spirits will give proof of their presence. Sunday evening, March 26, at Ætna Hall, No. 451 7th av., at 8 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., WEST of 6th av.—Rev. Wm. P. Abbott will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Dr. Morrow, of New-Orleans, at 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West Eleventh st. and Waverley place.—Services, 10:30 and 7:45. The Rector, Rev. William T. Egbert, will preach in the morning. Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial, in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

March 28, 29, and 30,

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

MILLINERY GOODS, LACES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
PANIERS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITS,
PARASOLS, KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS in new designs, at one-half the original cost.

Our new

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Comprises all the leading styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN REAL CHIP AND STRAW BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

Those elegantly trimmed are copies of IMPORTED DESIGNS, and at about ONE-QUARTER THE COST OF THE MODELS.

OUR SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH FLOWERS & FEATHERS

Excels anything previously brought out.

Will exhibit some of the most recherché styles of

FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, MOSS, AND MARABOUT TRIMMING, WITH BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS TO MATCH.

OUR

Ladies' Underwear Department

Has been greatly enlarged and newly stocked with an assortment of everything that can be mentioned in this line.

Best material and talent is used in conducting this department, and connoisseurs have pronounced this branch of our establishment faultless.

All the new shades in

DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c., &c., &c.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

House Furnishing GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., 98 CHRYSTIE, AND 83 FORSYTH ST., CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR SPRING STOCK OF

CARPETINGS,

which comprises the LATEST STYLES in PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, introduced THIS SEASON, at a MATERIAL REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES. These Carpets have been selected with unusual care, and really HANDSOME DESIGNS and COLORS will be found in all the grades, which will be found to consist of

MOQUETTES,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention is called to our LINOLEUMS. They are the FINEST and BEST FLOOR COVERINGS YET INTRODUCED, giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION WHENEVER USED.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture

always on hand, to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

PARLOR SUITS from $50.
SOLID WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS from $45.
ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITS from $20.

OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

Upholstery Department.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
COTTAGE DRAPERIES.
LAMBREQUINS made and put up in the latest style.
HOLLAND and GILT SHADES, made and put up.
WINDOW CORNICES and MIRRORS, of superior style and finish.
FURNITURE COVERINGS and LOOSE COVERS, cut and made to order.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
MARSEILLES and CROCHET QUILTS, in all the popular brands.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

ALSO,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, and BEDDING of the very best quality at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

A—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, Importers of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition opening. WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, March.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE,
8TH AV., 19TH ST.

THE OPENING OF THIS NEW AND EXTENSIVE STORE WILL TAKE PLACE MONDAY, MARCH 27.

NEW STORE — NEW GOODS — J — OPENING

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE
AND
NINETEENTH STREET. NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED in ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS one of the most ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY, AND GREAT CARE HAS BEEN USED in the selection of new and desirable GOODS for this opening.

SUIT AND DRESSMAKING.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to this Department, under the management of a well-known Parisian modiste. We will exhibit some of the most stylish and elegant new suits of our own importation and manufacture, in choice Spring styles and designs, in GROS GRAIN, SATIN FACILE, ARLINGTON, CASHMERE, SERGES, BEIGE, CAMEL'S HAIR, ARMUIR CLOTH. MORNING WRAPPERS, &c., in great variety. All orders promptly and artistically executed at prices that defy competition.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT will be found to have unusual attractions in all branches.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

A LARGE and varied stock complete in every way.

CHOICE assortment of Boys' Clothing, Kilts, &c. Our prices, based upon the recent extraordinary decline in goods of this description, will be surprisingly low.

JONES.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We will open a new and desirable lot of MOHAIR GLAZE, CASHMERE SERGE, STRIPED CAMEO CLOTH, LOUISIENE, NEW SHADES PARIS ALL-WOOL ARMUIR CLOTH, ONYX CLOTH, SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, &c., &c., all of the finest texture and Spring shades.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT will be found very attractive.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our recent and extended purchases at the large auction sales will enable us to offer great bargains in desirable colors as low as $1 per yard, former price $1 25. Black Silks from 80c., $1, $1 10, and upward. Great inducements in fine satin finish from $1 50 to $2 50.

JONES.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A superior assortment of Table Damasks, Irish Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c., will, on examination, convince all housekeepers of the extraordinary bargains we offer.

WOOLENS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

A choice assortment of desirable and stylish goods at prices to correspond with the low figures in other departments.

FLANNELS

of the most celebrated manufacture, splendid assortment, and at popular prices.

MILLINERY.

We will open in this department LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS of the most stylish new shapes and shades; also an elegant variety of FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

JONES.

IMMENSE STOCK of Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

being one of our most important departments, great efforts have been made to obtain the choicest designs in BODY BRUSSELS, TAP. BRUSSELS. Extra Superfine Ingrains from 40c. upward. Tap. Brussels, $1 per yard, handsome, bright colors.

JONES.

LARGE STOCK OF OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS AND LACE CURTAINS, IN SETS AND BY THE YARD, TERRY CRETONNES, REPS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, MATTRESSES, CORNICES, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the most prominent manufacturers in this City and Boston, we will offer one of the LARGEST AND DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF DOMESTICS in the City, which will be sold by the yard or by the piece at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Denims, Tickings, paper and flat-fold Cambrics at less than wholesale prices.

A visit will prove this a rare opportunity to purchase Spring goods at prices never before offered to the public.

Remember JONES' OPENING takes place MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 8th av., 19th st.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF HIGH CLASS WINES,

RHINE WINES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES, SHERRIES, MADEIRAS, PORTS, &c.,

ALL OF THE FINEST GRADES.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY EDWARD SCHENCK, At No. 60 Liberty st., ON TUESDAY, 28TH, at 12 o'clock.

All of the above are guaranteed genuine and exactly as represented by the importer, who simply desires to close out his entire stock before May 1. The sale will be peremptory, and any goods not found as represented may be returned within five days after purchase. Catalogues can be obtained on Monday at the sales-room, where the goods can be examined.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDRICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M. by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST assortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CROCKERY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CROCKERY business located in a thriving city, a short distance from New-York; little competition, good stock, and satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. O., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, IN business of banking, commercial paper, &c.; best of reference. Address COMMERCIAL PAPER, Box No. 158 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND PROSPEROUS REPUBLICAN newspaper, located at thriving railroad centre; a rare chance for a person with money. Address PROPRIETOR, care George P. Rowell & Co., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING SUITS!

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH STREET, WILL OPEN ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

MARCH 28 and 29,

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS, COMPRISING

Black and Colored Silk Suits.

At $40, FORMERLY SOLD at $60.
At $45, FORMERLY SOLD at $65.
At $75, FORMERLY SOLD at $100.

THESE SUITS ARE ENTIRELY NEW AND MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SPRING TRADE.

Also,

PONGEE SUITS, trimmed with same, and silk trimmed, from $20 to $50.

FRENCH POPLIN SUITS, silk trimmed, from $15 to $50.

ARLINGTON POPLIN SUITS, trimmed handsomely, from $12 to $30.

PLAIN and PLAID SUITS, combination trimmings, from $10 to $40.

SERGE SUITS, plain and trimmed in combination colors, from $9 to $25.

LADIES' CALICO AND CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, in various styles, from 75c. to $3 25.

LADIES' WHITE PERCALE AND LAWN WRAPPERS, trimmed, from $3 to $3 50; with needle-work trimmings, from $4 50 to $10.

LINEN SUITS, plain, braided, embroidered, and trimmed with lace, in all the new colors, from $3 50 to $25.

WHITE LAWN AND SWISS SUITS from $3 to $30.

MOURNING SUITS

A SPECIALTY, AND MADE TO ORDER AT SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

Misses' and Children's Suits.

BRAIDED CLOTH SUITS from $4 to $13 75.
CLOTH KILT SUITS from $8 56 to $10.
ORGANDIE SUITS from $6.
MOHAIR AND STUFF SUITS from $3 50.
CENTENNIAL SUITS from $2 50.
SWISS SUITS from $2 50.
SWISS OVERSKIRTS from $2; WITH LACE INSERTINGS from $10.
MARSEILLES DRESSES from $1 35, and SUITS from $4.

☞ THESE SUITS AND DRESSES ARE FOR CHILDREN FROM ONE TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

ALSO,

Large lines of CHILDREN'S WRAPPERS from 60c. to $1 65.

MOURNING SUITS

FOR MISSES FROM $4 TO $25.

☞ THE FIRM GUARANTEES EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.

THE

The Parisian Flower Company

invite the inspection of

The Latest Novelties

at their

GRAND SPRING OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

when they will exhibit

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS and VEILS, FLORAL GARNITURES for WEDDING and EVENING COSTUMES,

ARRANGED TO ORDER.

VASES and BASKETS filled with BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL LEAF PLANTS and PERFUMED BOUQUETS,

A SPECIALTY.

To the TRADE and INSTITUTIONS a LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO., No. 28 East 14th st., four doors west of University place.

No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris. I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Unlike any other in the country.
All goods first class.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

CARPETS, &C.

CARPETS. · PRICES REDUCED.

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 271 and 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard st., now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of carpets, as follows:

AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

INSTRUCTION.

☞—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

An eminent Professor, graduate of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York and of the Royal University of Berlin, Prussia, about to return to Leipzig, mainly for the education of his own children, will make arrangements for the reception of two or three youths, of first-class families only, who may receive all the advantages of the best European schools and conservatories, together with all the influences of a thoroughly refined American home. References: Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., Professor, Union Theological Seminary; Hon. Josiah H. Sutherland, City Judge; Prof. Wormser, editor "Religious Cyclopedia," and many others. Applications must be made at once to "Education," Up-Town Advertisement Office, 1,238 Broadway.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Commercial English and Classical confidentially taught; writing lessons, $3, monthly. Foreigners and backward persons rapidly advanced. Ladies' department.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, Times Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st. EDWARD A. WRIGHT, AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS, JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, WILL OPEN the LARGEST and CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN SILK EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

GAZE MOSSOUL, GAZE DAMASSE, BRODERIE, FACONNE, SERGE SURAH, LISERE, TOILE BOMBAY, FACONNE ARABIA, &c., &c., at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LYONS COLORED FAILLE SILKS. IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2; GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

And they WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK of LYONS BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY for THEIR BEST RETAIL TRADE.

Also, a FRESH LINE of HAND-TWISTED and HAND-WOVEN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, the BEST and CHEAPEST PRODUCTS of AMERICAN LOOMS.

FANCY STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS, NEWEST STYLES, from 60 cents per yard, upward.

A FRESH INVOICE OF LOUISINES at 90 cents per yard; ABOUT ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, PARIS, BERLIN, AND DOMESTIC READY-MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c.

PARIS AND BERLIN READY-MADE DRESSES, FROM PINGAT AND OTHERS.

LADIES' PARIS-TRIMMED HATS, FROM VIROT AND OTHERS.

ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF NEW-YORK READY-MADE SUITS, CONSISTING OF SERGE AND CAMEL'S HAIR DRESSES, STYLISHLY TRIMMED, at $9 and $10 EACH; recently sold at $12 and $15.

LYONS BLACK SILK SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, ONLY $40 and $45.
LYONS PLAID SILK SUITS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, ONLY $45.
FOULARD SUITS, $12 AND UP.
CALICO SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, $4.
CALICO ROBES, $1 50.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINEN AND BATISTE DRESSES, IN BOXES, AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AND THEY WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF UNLAUNDERED EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR, PURCHASED UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

HAND-WORKED EMBROIDERED CHEMISES, SKIRTS, NIGHT-ROBES, &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF PRINTS WITH FRESH GOODS, NEW DESIGNS, THAT WASH WELL; ONLY FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

MERRIMAC PRINTS, CHOICE COLORS, SHIRTING CAMBRICS, CHEVIOT STYLES, ONLY 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.

YARD WIDE PRINTED CAMBRICS, APPROVED STYLES, ONLY 8c. per yard; good value for 10c.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, AND UTICA SHIRTINGS, FULL YARD WIDE, 12½c. per yard. OTHER STANDARD BRANDS at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, FOULARDS, AUBUSSON CHECKS, COQUET CLOTH, CAMBRICS, TWILLED ALSACE, LINEN LAWNS, &c. FRESH IMPORTATIONS; PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

AND THEY WILL OPEN ONE of the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENTS of POPULAR DRESS GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

PLAIN POPLINS, SERGES, CAMAIEU PLAIDS AND STRIPES, CAMEL'S HAIR, CAMERON, BEIGE, TANGIER, MELANGE, AND IONA CLOTHS, IN ALL the NEWEST SHADES, at 12½c., 20c., 25c., and 35c. per yard; FULLY ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL WOOL DRESS FABRICS FROM 50c. per yard, upward.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS.

FRESH GOODS of the VERY BEST QUALITY; HANDSOME DESIGNS; JUST FROM THE LOOMS.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

ALSO, FRESH GOODS, BRIGHT COLORS, AND NEW PATTERNS.

TURKEY CARPETS AND RUGS AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

MOQUETTES, VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, &c., BY THE YARD, AND IN ONE PIECE OF VARIOUS SIZES.

OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSEKEEPERS TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR IN TEN YEARS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

KEEP'S DRESS SHIRTS, Cheapest in America, quality unsurpassed.

KEEP'S patent partly-made dress shirts, 6 for $6; less than 6, $1 25 each. Can be finished by any little girl. Cost less than to buy the material, viz.:

3 yards Wamsutta muslin at 13c.........39c.
1 fine linen bosom, (3-ply, all linen).........60c.
1 pair fine linen cuffs.........25c.—$1 24.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure, 6 for $9, usual price $18. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Wamsutta muslin. Best Irish linen in all of Keep's shirts. Samples of bosoms, with directions for self-measurement, mailed free to any address.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Patentees and sole Manufacturers. Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., No. 500 Broome st. Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.

We invite every gentleman and every economical wife or mother to send for samples and compare with the best shirts. The result will be surprising.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH **NOVELTIES**

In Suitings,
Trouserings,
Overcoatings, &c., &c.,

Which for extent, style, and variety are unequaled by any other house, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

French and English DRESS GOODS.

Spring Stock Now Open.

GAUZELINE CASHMERES, STRIPED and DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR, CASHMERE and VIGOGNES, With PLAIN COLORS TO MATCH. CASHMERE and CASHMERE DEBEGE.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN GRENADINES,

All SILK and SILK AND WOOL, in DAMASSE, STRIPES, CHECKS, and PLAIN CLOTH SHADES, suitable for STREET COSTUMES.

PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS.

ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, a new article, Plain, Striped and Plaid.

CRETONNES and FOULARD CAMBRICS, in great variety, with PLAID BORDERS.

FRENCH BATISTES, STRIPED and CHECKED

ENGLISH CALICOES, for combination, &c., &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Gentlemen's FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

NOW OPEN,

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Spring Neckwear.

A. C. & CO.'S

Improved Dress Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,

All styles, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, with DISPATCH, and WARRANTED TO FIT.

ALSO, a full line of

Ladies' Shoulderettes and Ties,

CHOICE FABRICS AND COLORINGS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 27, an extensive line of

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

LACE CURTAINS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Also, complete assortment of FRENCH CRETONNES, SATINES, TWILLED SERGES, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description, AT LOWER PRICES than these goods have been sold for many years.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Spring Opening OF Boys' and Children's Clothing.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH STREET, WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday and Wednesday,

MARCH 28 and 29,

A full assortment of BOYS' SPRING SUITS, comprising everything in the line of FINE and MEDIUM GRADES, all of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

MANY NOVELTIES in CHILDREN'S SUITS, (from two and one-half to ten years of age,) THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. Department on first floor.

SPRING OVERCOATS, BOYS' CAMISOLES, separate pants, &c., &c.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Sts.

Novelties in Rich Fringes,

TABLIERS AND BUTTONS,
HAMBURGS, BANDS,
CREAM SCARFS, NETS, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FOREIGN SILK DEPARTMENT.

WILL EXHIBIT ON

MONDAY, MARCH 27,

A STOCK OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE, COMBINING THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

PARIS AND CONTINENTAL NOVELTIES,

Together with the MOST EXTENSIVE DISTRIBUTION OF COLORS that we have ever presented.

COLORED SILKS. Eighteen different qualities, and complete with choice shades, from $1 to $6.

FANCY SILKS. Three cases stripes and checks, 65 cents, worth 90 cents. All new styles. 300 pieces stripes and checks, 75 cents; usual price, 95 cents. 500 pieces extra choice, $1, worth $1 25.

BLACK SILKS. Extra value in BONNET, PONCET, and BELLON. The celebrated "Cachemire Sublime" De Noir, warranted for purity of finish and durability.

A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH BLACK SILK,

WARRANTED TO WEAR, FOR $2.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th st.

MOURNING AND BLACK GOODS.

In consequence of the great increase of sales in this department, we have MADE LARGE EXTENSIONS, and offer

SPRING CASHMERES, MERINOES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
Henrietta Cloths, Courtald's Crapes,
AND CRAPE VEILS.

CACHEMIRE SICILIENNE of superior brilliancy.

BLACK GRENADINES, all silk, velvet stripe, Damassé. Rich designs in Plaids and Stripes.

IRON FRAME GRENADINES, (Tied mesh,) and warranted not to slip.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

46-inch Black Cachemire, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

AN INSPECTION OF THE BARGAINS, NOVELTIES, AND STANDARD GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT CANNOT FAIL TO REPAY.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th st.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, CHOICE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS,

CACHEMIRE FACONNE,
DRAP D'OR PEKIN,
DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR.

Also, full lines of Striped, Plaid, and Plain

All Wool Beges, from 35c. to $1 50.

SPRING CASHMERES.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN ECRU, CREAM, AND WOOD COLORINGS.

Gents' Furnishing Dep't.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH STREET.

This department is complete with all the NEWEST NOVELTIES for

GENTS' SPRING WEAR.

Among the neck-dressings will be found the ROSSMORE, ARLINGTON, CRITERION, and RUTLAND SCARFS.

DOG-SKIN GLOVES, embroidered backs, in all the Spring shades.

Newest styles in COLLARS and CUFFS.

ENGLISH HALF HOSE. Newest patterns in fancy stripes and colorings, and offered at a low figure.

A SPECIALTY TO ORDER.

NEW-YORK MILLS SHIRTS.........$2 50 each
WAMSUTTA MILLS SHIRTS......... 2 50 each
UTICA MILLS SHIRTS......... 2 50 each

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Sts., Broadway and 20th Street.

Removal.

McGibbon & Co.,

LATE NO. 179 5TH AV.,

Removed to

No. 913 Broadway,

Between 20th and 21st sts.

UPHOLSTERY,
LINEN GOODS, &c.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

CARPETS.

The largest assortment in the City.

Tapestry Brussels, from $1 per yard.
Body Brussels, from $1 50 per yard.
Ingrains, 40 cents per yard.
Oil Cloths—All widths.

LACE CURTAINS FROM ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED. ABOUT HALF PRICE.

Curtain Net, Cottage Drapery, Cretonnes, Furniture Chintzes, &c., Window Shades, and Cornices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th st.,

have now open their new

SPRING STYLES OF WALKING, CARRIAGE, DINNER, AND EVENING

COSTUMES,

in all the new and fashionable fabrics of this season, together with an unequaled assortment of LADIES' CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE CLOAKS AND DOLMANS IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

CHILDRENS' CLOAKS IN PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, IN NEW DESIGNS AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th st.,

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED PARISIAN HOUSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH STREET.

SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY GOODS

ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

MARCH 28 and 29,

WHEN WILL BE DISPLAYED ONE OF THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS YET SHOWN.

THEIR TRIMMED HATS AND BONNET DEPARTMENT CONTAINS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED BY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS, IN FINE

French Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

together with a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED. Also, a full assortment of CHILDREN'S NORMANDY BONNETS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, &C.

FLOWERS in WREATHS, MONTURES, PIQUETS, and BUNCHES are worthy of special attention.

RIBBONS in GROS GRAIN, BASKET and FROSTED, in all widths and shades, with silk to match.

PEARL, SILVER, and GILT ORNAMENTS for BONNET and HAT TRIMMINGS.

ALSO,

A large assortment of SPECIAL NOVELTIES in LADIES' TIES, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS SPECIALLY INVITED TO THIS DEPARTMENT, AS THE FIRM GUARANTEES EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

L. SHAW

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS positively retailed at wholesale prices.

The most modern style of COIFFURES on hand.

INVISIBLE FRONTS in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly. Introduced first into this country by L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near Macy's, and NO. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st.

L. SHAW'S newly invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty, from $5 upward.

HAIRDRESSING, 50c. COMBINGS made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly invented method, roots all one way, equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

CREME BLANCHE,

or the magic beautifier, imparts a brilliant transparent complexion, warranted to be harmless, $1 per box.

The celebrated AURORA, to bleach hair of any color to a fine golden blond without injury to the hair. Price for 3 ounce bottle, $1 50; for 6 ounce bottle, $2 50.

J. S. FONTANE'S wonderful preparation DERMATINE, to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle.

L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, No. 54 West 14th st., near Macy's, and No. 364 BOWERY, corner 4th st. Goods sent to all parts of the country, when prepaid, free of all charge, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

Dress Reform!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERGARMENTS

Made upon Hygienic principles, *give uniform temperature to the body and reduces the weight to a minimum, suspended from the shoulder instead of the hips, thereby giving free circulation throughout the entire body.*

THE EMANCIPATION SUIT

is in one entire article of dress, (or the drawers can be made separate to button on,) and supplies the place of chemise, drawers, corset, and corset cover.

No one who has tried these garments would do without them. Our sales-room is crowded daily with ladies being fitted with them, which attests their popularity. They promote good health, and, in point of comfort, are far superior to the old style, which they are rapidly displacing. Call and see them or send stamp for circular.

DRESS-MAKING in all its branches.

Mrs. H. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 15 East 14th st., New-York.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER CURED

By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN Cyclopedia; also, a set of Chambers's, in half-morocco bindings. Address American, Box 144 Times Office.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

VIANDS OF THE SEASON.

In accordance with suggestions from many correspondents, we present below several receipts for cooking trout and fish generally. Besides trout and shad, of which plentiful supplies are now on hand, flounders, haddock, and codfish are strictly in season. A favorite dish with many epicures—shad-roe—is now readily obtainable, but although the stock is abundant, there is reason to believe that in many hotels and restaurants guests calling for shad-roes are tendered the roes of haddock and flounder instead, the difference in price making the substitution quite profitable. We present below annunsually choice assortment of receipts. While thanking correspondents for past favors under this head, we would ask that they observe in future with greater strictness a request long since preferred, and write their communications upon one side of their note-paper only.

RECEIPTS.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Into two quarts of boiling water stir six heaping tablespoonfuls of meal, a little salt, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. When nearly cold add three well-beaten eggs and eight tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses and spice to taste.—Charlestown, Ohio.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Thicken one quart of wheat sponge with the best Graham flour, add a quarter of a cup of molasses, a small piece of butter, and a little salt. Bake thirty minutes.—Mrs. N.

CRISP BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, (melted,) one egg, a little salt, flour to make a thinnish batter, two teaspoonfuls of "sea foam" stirred into the flour dry. Fill well-greased gem pans about two-thirds full, and bake in a hot oven.—ROSINE.

TO BOIL RICE.—Take a cupful of rice, well washed, and put it into about three quarts of salted water—when the water is boiling furiously. Let it cook ten minutes, boiling hard all the time, then turn into a colander, drain, and serve. It will be soft and every grain distinct. This is enough for five persons.—CLARA.

POTATO SALAD.—Six cold boiled potatoes, one medium-sized onion, sliced thin into a tureen; first a layer of potato, then of onion, alternately, until the dish is full; sprinkle with pepper and salt occasionally while filling the dish; do the same on the top; put on four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream; melt one-half cup of butter or lard from fried pork, with half a pint of viegar; when boiling hot pour over the salad and it is ready to serve.—SCHLICK.

ENGLISH SAUSAGE ROLLS.—For one pound of sausages, use half a pound of flour, shortening with lard and butter about the size of an egg; mix with water; roll paste thin; cut in small pieces; roll each sausage; put in a dripping-pan and bake on a quick fire.—M. T. S.

FARINA PUDDING.—Five onces farina stirred gradually and boiled in one quart of milk, then let it cool; separate the yolks and whites of five eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth, and stir the yolks and sugar together; then stir all into the cool boiled farina; flavor and bake; it will be light like a soufflé if made in this manner.—BAGG'S HOTEL.

TO CLEAN OIL-CLOTHS.—Add to a pint of water enough flour to make it about as thick as paste. Rub this over your oil-cloth, then rinse off with warm water. It does not take out the color, but brightens the oil cloth.—J. L. W.

SWEDISH JELLY. Cover a knuckle of veal with water, add a small onion and a carrot, and let it boil until the meat is ready to fall off the bone. Take the meat and hash it fine and return it to the liquor after it is strained, and give it another boil, until it jellies. Add salt, pepper, the juice and rind of a lemon cut fine, then pour into a form. Put it into a cold place. It makes a nice dish for lunch or tea. If the knuckle of veal is large use three quarts of water, if small two quarts, and let it boil slowly three or four hours, or until it is reduced to about half the quantity of water put in.—C. F. W.

FISH FRITTERS.—Take salt codfish, soak it over night. In the morning throw the water off the fish, put on fresh and set it on the range until it comes to a boil. Do not let it boil as that will harden it. Then pick it up very fine, season with pepper, mace, and perhaps a little salt. Make a batter of a pint of milk and three eggs, stir in the fish and fry in small cakes. Any kind of cold fish makes nice fritters. ENID.

TURBOT A LA CREME.—Boil either bass or cod with plenty of salt; flake it, removing all skin and bones; boil a quart of milk or cream in a milk-boiler; while boiling, put in a bunch of parsley, one onion, a little celery; stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed perfectly smooth with a little cold milk. When boiled, take out the vegetables, add a quarter of a pound of butter to the cream; butter a deep dish; put in a layer of fish, then a layer of sauce; continue this until the dish is full, making the final layer of the sauce; cover the top with fine bread-crumbs, and a trifle of grated cheese, if liked; bake half an hour.—BAGG'S HOTEL.

TURBOT A LA CREME.—Take five pounds of halibut or cod; boil thoroughly in salt and water; when done, drain it, and, when cool enough, flake it, taking out all the bones. One quart of cream set in a saucepan of hot water, half of an onion, some sprigs of parsley, two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch; cook it until it is flavored, then strain out the parsley, and a half pound of butter to the cream; take the dish you serve it in, and put first a layer of fish, then a layer of cream, a sprinkle of cayenne pepper, then a layer of cracker-crumbs, and so on until the dish is full; put the last layer of cracker-crumbs; bake it one hour at least; garnish with parsley.—Mrs. C. F. D.

TO COOK HOMINY.—Take three cups of water to one cup of hominy, boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour; the longer it boils the better it is; then add half a teacupful of sweet milk to one cup of hominy, then boil ten minutes more; stir it frequently while boiling.—N. B.

TROUT A LA SAINT FLORENTIN.—Take fine trout, clean it well by the gills, stuff it with butter, parsley, salt and pepper mixed; cook it in a fish dish, with enough good white wine to come about an inch and a half over the fish; add a crust of bread, onions, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, and salt. Cook over a clear fire, so that the wine catches fire, and when the flame diminishes, add butter mixed with flour. Place the fish upon a dish, and cover it with the dressing passed through a sieve.

TROUT A LA CHAMBORD.—Scald the trout in boiling water, take off the skin, then wash in several waters; when well dried cook in wine. Serve on a dish garnished with piqué and glacé sweet-bread, lobster *quenelles*, and cover the fish with a sauce of white wine and stock, with fine chopped ham, mushrooms, &c.

TROUT A L'ESPAGNOL.—Scale the trout and clean it by the gills; put inside it butter mixed with parsley, chopped onions, pepper, and salt; then dress the fish with oil, parsley, onions, thyme, laurel, salt, and pepper, and place it on a griddle, wrapped in oil-paper, dressing and all. When cooked, take the paper and herbs off, and cover with anchovy sauce.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one give me a remedy for cold feet? I have tried cold water, but with only temporary relief.—A. R.

Please favor me with a receipt for making curry powder.—M. L. M.

Will some one tell me how to make vanilla caramels, as rich and creamy as Arnaud's?—GRACE.

Will some one give me a receipt for white potato pie? and oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I would like to know if it is at all injurious to eat eggs after coloring. Also how to make rye bread that it will be a pleasure to eat, instead of a punishment.—HOBOKEN.

Will some of your readers send a receipt for jumbles, and another for making pie-crust that will "melt in the mouth?"—ALLA LOUISE.

Will some one furnish me with directions for cleansing old black grenadine?—HELEN.

Will some one furnish me with a receipt for cleaning light kid gloves?—NIAGARA.

Will some one inform me and several others, through your columns, how to take fruit stains out of silk or pongee without injuring the color?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Can any one favor me with a receipt for English beef, ox-tail, and gumbo soups, Baltimore style, and Scotch mutton broth?—ROGER.

Will some one inform me how to take grease spots out of Brussels carpet?—MARY.

Please inform me how I can remove moles from the skin.

Will "A. B. C." please inform us where the little book called "Little Dinners, and How to Serve Them," can be purchased? and oblige—JERSEY CITY SUBSCRIBER.

Will you inform me how to make "home-made" ice-cream—*i. e.* without the apparatus connected with ice-cream saloons? and oblige—M. B. L.

Will you inform me what to use in washing black calicoes to keep and set the color?—Mrs. R. R. L.

Will some of your subscribers please tell me how to prevent mold from collecting upon the surface of black ink? and oblige—GERTIE.

Please inform me how to stiffen a crape veil, and make it a good black, and how to remove the dust from it. Also, what will take yellow spots and grease spots out of black dresses?—F. H. H.

I should like to know of something that will permanently remove superfluous hair from the face.—A. B.

Please furnish receipts for canning fruit and vegetables, such as corn, peas, asparagus, &c.—ROSE.

Can any one furnish a cure for canaries when they have fits?—ADDIE.

Please furnish receipt for washing and stiffening fine black organdie muslin dresses.—FANNIE.

Can some one give me a receipt for cookies in which baker's hartshorn is used? and oblige—CHARLESTOWN.

Oblige me with a receipt for light pot-pie crust for boiling or baking.—WILLIAMSBURG.

Will any of your readers please inform me how to remove slight scratches and water stains from marble?—M. T. S.

Will any one of your correspondents tell me how to make peppermint drops?—ROSINE.

Will E. C. J. please inform us how she makes or where she gets her borax soap?

Will some one inform me how to color rags for carpet? the colors desired being canary, red, blue, and brown.—DINA.

Please give receipt for corn-flour muffins and bread, and do not confound the corn-flour with pearl-meal, which is used in the South and West.—MINNA.

ANSWERS.

TO COLOR EASTER EGGS.—To boil the eggs in coffee grounds will make them a beautiful brown. Onion skins make them very pretty; tie each egg up in a piece of white rag to keep the onion skins tightly round the egg. Another way is to wrap pretty pieces of colored cotton or chintz, or any kind of stuff from which the color will readily run out, round the eggs and boil them very hard.—POLLY.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—Take a large knuckle of veal, add to it four quarts of water and one quart of black beans that have been soaked in water over night, and let them boil with the veal four or five hours; also, a small bit of onion and a dozen whole cloves, some salt and pepper: cut three hard-boiled eggs and two lemons into slices and put into the bottom of your tureen and strain the soup, boiling hot upon them. If the water boils away, you must keep adding to it, as this receipt ought to make a gallon of soup. It should be of the consistency of pea soup. If you have no veal, the bones of salt pork make a good substitute, but not equal to the knuckle.—C. F. W.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—One quart black beans, soaked all night in cold water; one gallon water; half pound salt pork; one pound beef; one or two onions; one grated carrot; tablespoonful grated cheese. Boil—or simmer gently, which is better—four hours; strain through a colander; add half a teacupful of sherry; a couple of hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices; a lemon cut in eight pieces. These last are put in the tureen, the soup poured over them. If too thick, add more water.—H. M.

TO MAKE PAPER ADHERE TO WHITEWASHED WALLS.—Paper may be made to adhere to whitewashed walls by washing the walls with vinegar. When dry, apply the paper in the usual way.—NELLIE.

OAT-MEAL CAKES.—Take two cups of cold boiled oat-meal; mix one egg through it; one tablespoonful of sugar, and prepared flour enough to make into cakes; dip each side into rolled cracker and fry brown.—WILLIAMSBURG.

POT-AU-FEU.—The pot-au-feu is a soup made of beef, the meat of which is eaten as a first course. It must be made of fresh beef, as lean as possible. The round is good for that purpose; but my favorite piece is what they call in France "la culotte," or tail-piece, such as we use for salting. Put on a piece of three or four pounds in clear cold water. Let it come quickly to the boil and skim it immediately and thoroughly. All depends on this. Then salt it, not too much, as it must reduce. Put in leeks, carrots, turnips, parsnips, a little celery or cabbage; all the vegetables are good. I put in my carrots and turnips later, that they may retain their flavor and be eaten with the beef. Now set it back and let it simmer four or five hours, according to size of meat. If too much done it will be ragged, if too little it will be hard; if just right it will be juicy and tender. This is only to be acquired by experience. Serve the soup first, with slices of bread cut in the tureen; and afterward the beef, which may be eaten with tomato sauce, celery salad, sliced cucumbers, mashed potatoes, potato salad, or other relish, according to season. A very good way is to cook it over gas, as it must have slow but unceasing cooking. J. S. S.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Procure a juicy and tender round, or part of a round, of fresh beef, according to size of family. Cut an onion in two, and with each half rub the beef thoroughly on both sides, after removing the marrow-bone; make a stuffing of bread-crumbs, a little melted butter, salt and pepper, a pinch or two of thyme, sweet marjoram, and summer savory pulverized and mixed together, a small half teaspoonful of ground cloves, and two or three tablespoonfuls of water, just enough to moisten, but not to pack the bread-crumbs. Have ready some strips of good, solid salt pork, about half an inch thick; score the beef by plunging a knife clear through, and cutting both ways; score as thickly as possible, and fill the places alternately with a strip of the pork and the bread-crumbs. Reserve three or four tablespoonfuls of the crumbs for the gravy. Next, bind the beef into round shape, by passing a twine cord several times round and tying tightly, taking up and fastening with a skewer any loose or irregular point; spread slices of pork over the top, and place the beef upon a wire rack that will sit upon a dripping-pan, and allow the juice of the meat to fall through; put about a half pint of water into the pan, and place all in the oven; have boiling about a half-dozen onions, and with the water baste the beef very frequently, letting the water run down into the pan. When done, place the gravy-pan upon the range; add more water from the onions, (if much gravy is desired,) the reserved crumbs, another pinch or two of the mixed herbs, ditto ground cloves, about two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and browned flour enough to impart a rich, dark brown color; blend all well together, boil for a minute or two, and serve with the meat. A few spoonfuls poured over the meat when dished is an improvement: Serve the boiled onions either in a dish by themselves or upon the meat-dish. The marrow from the bone, chopped fine and added to the stuffing of crumbs, enriches it.—ROSINE.

TO COOK SALSIFY.—Scrape the root and put into cold water immediately; when ready to cook cut into thin slices; boil tender; make a nice white sauce or drawn butter and pour over, or boil to a mash; mix with butter, salt a little, milk, and pepper; add flour enough and mix as codfish cakes and fry in the same manner.—RIDGEWOOD.

FRIED SALSIFY.—Scrape the roots as you would parsnips, boil them tender, then mash them and add an egg and some rolled soda crackers; make into cakes and fry in butter.

SALSIFY TART.—Boil the salsify in milk until tender, adding pepper, salt, and butter when ready to serve; stir in two or three well-beaten eggs, taking care not to let it boil afterward; pour over slices of well-toasted bread.—ENID.

TO MAKE STARCH.—Take three or four large tablespoonfuls of starch, wet it with cold water, and pour on boiling water until thick, stirring it briskly; after this is done add to two quarts of starch a half tablespoonful full of pure lard.—A READER.

OMELETTE SOUFFLEE.—Six eggs, six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, juice of one lemon and half the peel, grated; beat yolks and whites separately, and very well; add to the yolks by degrees the powdered sugar and beat until it ceases to froth, and is thick and smooth; the whites should be stiff enough to cut with a knife; stir together lightly with the seasoning, pour into a well-buttered dish, and bake in a quick oven five or six minutes; the dish should be warmed when buttered, not to chill the eggs; send around with a spoon and let each one help himself before it can fall.—MENAGE.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—Two quarts of the juice of blackberries, one pound of loaf sugar, one-half ounce of nutmeg, one-half ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce of cloves, one-quarter ounce of pimento, (the spices are pulverized;) boil together about a half hour, and when cold add a pint of the best brandy.—MENAGE.

TO MEND GLASS AND CHINA.—Harris' cement is excellent for mending glass and china. There is nothing to equal R. W. Patten's liquid glass to mend your glass and china.—GERTIE.

MOLASSES CAKE.—Three cups molasses, one cup sugar, one and one-half cups milk or milk and water, one cup lard and butter—or corn-beef drippings is better—three eggs, one tablespoonful of soda; spice with ginger and cinnamon to suit the taste; flour to make as thick as pound cake; fruit improves this very much. This quantity makes three good-sized loaves. Bake in a moderate oven.—H. M.

TO KEEP LINEN WHITE.—A young wife will find that washing and bleaching well, and rinsing in very blue water and putting away rough dry, will keep her linen perfectly white.—MRS. H.

CRULLERS.—Two coffee cups of sugar, one coffee cup of milk, four eggs, six tablespoonfuls of lard, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, flour to make stiff enough to roll; fry in boiling lard; spice to suit the taste.—MRS. C. T. D.

CURTAINS.—"Estelle" can make Swiss curtains lambrequin shape, and trim them with lace or fluted ruffles. Handsome lace curtains can be bought from $8 or $10 to $100 a window in New-York. Stewart has pretty ones at $6 a window.—MRS. H.

"Estelle" would find a very pretty way to make long muslin curtains by placing two inches from the edge of the curtain a row of imitation duchess or cluny lace insertion on the edge of the curtain. Place lace edge to match the insertion; tie back with bands of the insertion. Blue ribbon or cambric placed at the back of the insertion. Curtains made this way do up much better than those trimmed with fluted ruffles, and the cost is very little more, if any.—A. R.

To keep uncut linen, wash it and roll it up rough dried, as it takes the starch and creases out.—A. R.

TO COOK SHAD ROES.—"Itzie" can cook shad roes well by first partially boiling them in a small covered pan, and then fry them in hot lard, after covering or sprinkling with flour, if she pleases.—MRS. H.

BREAD.—Take two-thirds of a cup of new milk, and two-thirds of a cup of boiling water, and one small teaspoonful of salt. Put it all in a large bowl, and thicken with wheat flour until quite stiff; then put a plate over the bowl, and set them to rise in a pot of warm water. The water must not be too hot, or it will cook and prevent them from rising. Put the lid over the pot, and set it near the stove to keep warm. The water in the pot must be kept warm until the risings are up to the top of the bowl. Stir or beat them at intervals until they rise. Then put in the mixing pan one pint and a half of new milk and one pint and a half of hot water, and about half a teaspoonful of soda; then put the risings in, and stir it well. Thicken with wheat flour. Knead it well and do not make it too stiff. This makes enough dough for two large loaves. Rub some butter on the baking-pans; then put the dough in them, and set them near the stove to rise. When they are light turn them out, and knead them over, and replace them in the pans and set them near the stove to rise again. When light, put them in the oven and bake one hour. If the top of the bread browns too much, place one or two sheets of white paper over them. If you are hurried you need not let your bread rise the second time.—CROSS OLD MAID.

COUNTRY CRULLERS.—One and one-half pounds of sugar, four eggs, one pint milk, one large teaspoon of saleratus made very fine, one-half pound of butter; flour sufficient to roll. Roll out in small rings and join well with hands, not making them very large, as they become larger by cooking. Have half pound of lard very hot, and try small piece of dough to see if it browns quickly; then turn it, and when both sides are brown take it out. Care must be taken to keep the lard hot, but it must not burn, as it would spoil the crullers. Bake in small iron pot five or six at a time; turn with a fork; take out with skimmer, and lay on plate to drain; then place on a large plate to cool; when sufficiently cool place in stone pot. Add more lard to cook in when necessary, and keep hot. This receipt will make a large potful, and they will keep in cool place a week or two weeks. Some warm them a little by placing in oven a few minutes before eating.—MRS. H.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will hold a dismounted drill at its armory next Wednesday evening, and will receive instruction in rifle practice on the following evening.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association is considering the propriety of holding a match for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* Badge, at Creedmoor, on some Saturday during the month of April.

At the reception of the Twelfth Regiment, last Thursday evening, Lieut. Vannet was presented with a new dress sword and equipments, by a committee representing the "Independent Highland Battalion."

First Sergt. James S. Tracy, of Company G, Eighth Regiment, was recently the recipient of a handsome gold chain and locket, valued at $150, from his comrades, as a token of their appreciation of his qualifications as a soldier.

Sergt. Richard S. Lyons, of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester, died suddenly at Fort Schuyler last week. He served through the war with valor, and was rewarded at its close with a brevet commission as Major.

At a meeting of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Thursday evening, ex-Chaplain Henry Osterman was elected Captain. First Lieut. A. H. Getting, of this company, has withdrawn his resignation, tendered a short time ago.

The acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. Dudley F. Steele, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been received at First Division Head-quarters, and not that of Lieut. Henry S. Steele, of Company B. The latter has no intention of leaving the regiment at present.

At a meeting of Company K, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Joseph Lentilhon commanding, last Wednesday evening, Corp. John E. Schermerhorn was elected Fifth Sergeant, and Private K. B. Lane Corporal. This company paraded 112 men and officers at a drill last Tuesday evening, a circumstance which was previously unparalleled in the history of the regiment.

John J. Kelly, a member of the "Hawkins' Zouaves," Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, died at his residence, No. 5 Catharine slip, last Friday evening, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Camden, N. C., on April 19, 1862. His funeral will take place from his late residence to-day, under the auspices of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, G. A. R., and the Hawkins Zouaves' Association.

Frank L. Wenzel has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, and Frank M. Pierce First Lieutenant of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn. Capt. Wardell, of Company I, has offered a handsome medal to the member of his company who recruits the greatest number of men this season. It is said that Lieut. Mosely, of Company G, contemplates the withdrawal of his resignation.

First Lieut. Hoelzle, of Battery K, Artillery, was unanimously elected Captain, last Wednesday evening. Lieut. Hoelzle has successfully commanded the battery since the resignation of Capt. Heubner, and will doubtless prove a worthy successor of that efficient officer. This command held a drill at the State Arsenal last Thursday evening, parading a personnel of thirty-two men. Lieut. Hoelzle was in command, and the ceremony proved to be an acceptable display.

Company F, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Walton commanding, held a full dress exhibition drill at the armory last Tuesday evening, parading about ninety men. At the close of the drill a new regulation sword was presented to Capt. Walton by his company as a token of esteem. Col. Hitchcock made the presentation speech in behalf of the company. Many similar events are contemplated by the several companies. The last reception of Company F, was so successful that the Company proposes to hold a similar entertainment on Friday evening, April 21.

Commissions have just been received at First Division Head-quarters for the following officers: First Lieut. Max Leitzbach and Capt. Edmund A. Davis, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. H. B. Smith, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Nicholas Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Capt. Jacob Hess, Commissary of Subsistence, Seventy-first Regiment. The return of election has been received from the Seventh Regiment, of Franklin M. Johnson, First Lieutenant, and Horace Bacon, Second Lieutenant of Company K.

An election will be held in the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major T. J. Karcher. Herrmann Holzappel has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B. Second Lieut. Charles Roberts, of Company C, has tendered his resignation. Company E will hold an election for Captain on Wednesday evening, when, it is said, Peter Schlig will be the successful candidate. Lieut. Abraham Plout has been detailed to command this company during the interim. The right wing of this command held an excellent drill last Wednesday evening.

During last January, Major McLean, commanding the "Old Guard," made application for permission to parade his command with the First Brigade on such occasions as he might desire to participate in public military ceremonies. Gen. Ward readily granted his consent, and Adjt. Gen. Townsend has just transmitted the application to Gen. Ward with his approval. The "Old Guard" will prove an honorable adjunct to the First Brigade, as it comprises the veterans of the regiments of the National Guard, which were the favorites of a large proportion of the citizens fifteen or twenty years ago.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will assemble for drill and instruction as follows: To-morrow evening, Tuesday, April 4, and Thursday, April 13. Adjt. Smith has reported for duty and has relieved First Lieut. Cutts from the duties of Acting Adjutant. Sergt. John J. Stoll, of Company I, has been appointed Right General Guide, and Sergt. William Miller, Left General Guide of this command. A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquencies and offenses in this command. Capt. Dudley W. Brennan will preside. The Veteran Association of this command will hold a dramatic and musical entertainment on the evenings of April 19 and 20.

The annual ball of the Fifth Regiment took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. Although the condition of the weather was as unpleasant as it well could be, the regiment was strongly represented, and the number of guests was very large. The evening passed off pleasantly, and dancing detained a large number until a late hour. Col. Spencer was present with his staff, and entered heartily into the duties of the occasion, but, notwithstanding the fatigue which he sustained, he arose at an early hour the next morning and proceeded to Syracuse to the Republican Convention, where he made a most brilliant and effective speech, which surpassed all of his previous efforts as an orator.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, has joined the National Rifle Association for the ensuing year. Forty-four of its members assumed the necessary expenses preliminary to the movement, and have agreed to visit Creedmoor for rifle practice at least six times during the present year, exclusive of occasions when they are present at the range under orders, in default of which they have pledged themselves to pay into the company treasury the sum of three dollars. Inspector Dominick has issued a circular announcing the conditions and expense of visiting Creedmoor this season, and very pertinently remarks that "a conscientious fulfillment of their obligations will make the company the best shooting company in the National Guard."

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, Judge Advocate, vice Fowler, resigned; Lieut. Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery, vice Teller, resigned; Willard B. Farwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Mitchell, promoted; Capt. Charles A. Post, Aid de Camp, vice Parker, resigned; Elijah Alliger, Aid de Camp, vice Post, promoted. Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has been relieved from duty as Acting Chief of Artillery, with the thanks of the Major General commanding for the efficient service rendered in that position.

Corp. John H. Cowperthwaite, of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been appointed by Brig. Gen. Ward, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade. Major Cowperthwaite will doubtless prove equal to the occasion, as in addition to having performed ten years' service in the Twenty-third Regiment, he was a member of the regimental team last year, and won the third individual prize in the Second Division match, and the third individual prize in the New-York State match at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, and was also one of the members of the team representing New-York in the "Inter-State match," which was contested at Creedmoor last Fall. It is rather singular that the merits of this officer have been overlooked by commanders of the several regiments in the Second Division when selecting Inspectors of Rifle Practice.

Company G, Eleventh Regiment, will assemble in full uniform for inspection and review at the armory to-morrow evening. Capt. C. F. Baldenecker, of this company, has resigned, and Adjt. Fabrig has been placed in command of the company pending the election of a new commandant. Capt. E. Elke has been appointed acting Adjutant. Lieut. Henry Vanderwyck, of Company A, has been placed in command of Company F, now in process of formation. Lieut. William Günther has been detailed to command Company I. Capt. Walter Von Hortig, of Company A, has resigned. Private John C. Germandt, of Company F, has been appointed Sergeant Major. Sergt. C. Roth, of Company E, has been reduced to the ranks owing to his inability to perform the duties of his office. This is a rather singular proceeding, as non-commissioned officers are popularly supposed to receive a certificate of ability from an examining board before they are granted warrants.

The Washington Grey Cavalry will hold a "sociable" at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, on Thursday evening next. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock. The members of the troop held a team match at the State Arsenal, last Friday evening, for a silver trophy, in which two teams of five, under command of Lieuts. Decker and Trimmer respectively contested. Lieut. Decker's team was the successful competitor upon the score of 108 against 98 made by its opponent. General Orders No. 3 corrects a former statement by giving the figure of merit of this troop as 39.61. The troop will hold its closing drill at the State Arsenal in full uniform, with white pants and top boots, next Tuesday evening. Corporal A. L. Batterson won the prize offered by the troop rifle club at a special competition last Friday evening upon the score of twenty-one out of a possible twenty-five points.

The eighth promenade concert and hop of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, took place last evening at the armory, and was, as usual, a very pleasant affair. Company A will assemble for inspection on Wednesday, April 5, at 8 P. M. This command will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for battalion drill as follows: Field and non-commissioned staff officers and Companies A, C, D, and E, Wednesday, March 29, and Tuesday, April 11; Companies B, F, G, and K, Thursday, April 6, and Friday, April 21. The First Sergeants and four files from the several companies are under orders to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for instruction in the ceremony of guard-mounting as follows: Companies B, F, G, and K on Wednesday, March 29, and Tuesday, April 11; Companies A, C, D, and E, Thursday, April 6, and Friday, April 21. Drum Major Bevan is directed to detail one drummer upon each occasion. The field and line officers of this regiment will hereafter wear the new regulation cap ornaments (crossed rifles) upon their fatigue caps. Charles A. Frost, of Company C, has been detailed standard-bearer, vice Martin J. Murphy. The following men have been expelled for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues: Privates Frank H. Grierson and Charles A. Kimball, of Company E, and David T. Bolton, of Company D.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, held a promenade concert and hop at the regimental armory last Thursday evening. A fine programme of music was prepared for the occasion, and although the attendance was not as large as usual, it is probable that the requirements of the penitential season exerted a certain amount of influence over the friends of the regiment. Capts. Hoffman and Orsor, in the absence of any of the field officers, opened the ball, and the vigilance and genial conduct of Commissary Sergt. Curren is deserving of commendation. Capt. Webber, although he had but lately recovered from a protracted illness, was present, and greeted his friends with his usual urbanity. Company C, Capt. Vantine commanding, announces a full dress reception and drill at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, April 19. The military ceremonies will commence at 9 o'clock, and will be followed by dancing at 10 P. M. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Lieut. Eugene N. Eliot and Henry N. Comeggs, who are making extensive preparations for the event, and as they are both gentlemen of prominence in society, the friends of the company may rest assured that the character of the invited guests will be of a highly respectable order. This company paraded forty-five men at drill last Friday evening. Capt. Vantine was in command, and the company was exercised in the manual and in marching in column of fours, together with other battalion movements, for upward of two hours. The drill, upon the whole, was as fine as any we have witnessed this season. After dismissal of the company, and before its members could divest themselves of their uniforms, Mrs. Vantine and other ladies made their appearance in evening attire, and escorted the company to a collation which had been prepared in the Board of Officers' room, after which an evening of social enjoyment was passed.

Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. John Waydell, commanding, received its friends at company head-quarters last evening. An election will be held in this company for Lieutenants to-morrow evening. Second Lieut. George Moller will probably be promoted First Lieutenant, and Sergt. George F. Demorest Second Lieutenant. First Lieut. J. A. Terhune, of Company D, has been placed in command of Company C. First Lieut. Thomas H. Cullen will retain command of Company B until a successor to Capt. W. J. Harding has been commissioned. Capt. R. Kelly Styles has been transferred to the command of Company H by special orders from General Head-quarters. Corp. George W. Sterritt, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks for habitual absence from drills and general neglect of duty. Privates Vercker Ross and Richard Barry, of Company A, have been expelled for habitual neglect of duty, infraction of company by-laws, and non-payment of dues. In concluding General Orders No. 6, Col. Porter says: "Battalion drills will be continued regularly on days to be announced in future orders during the months of April and May, and later, if necessary. To render it possible for the regiment to attain the requisite degree of proficiency it is essential that there should be a full attendance at drills. Payments of fines imposed for absence will not be accepted in lieu of attendance, and Courts-martial will be ordered from time to time, at which delinquents may submit their excuses." The right wing of this command paraded in its new fatigue uniform last Friday evening, equalizing in five companies of sixteen files front. Col. Porter was in command, and exercised the battalion in the manual and marching in "columns of fours." The new fatigue uniform is a neat and serviceable dress, but the necessity of wearing the belt and cartridge boxes detract from the otherwise natty appearance of the coats.

FRAUDS ON LANDLORDS.

A bill pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature prescribes that any person who shall procure food or lodging by false pretenses, or by depositing baggage not equal in value to the food or lodging obtained, and with intent to defraud, and who shall abscond or remove his baggage without paying, shall be sent to the county jail for not more than six months. But the second section provides that "every keeper of a hotel, restaurant, inn, or boarding-house, shall post in a public and conspicuous place in the office or public room, and in every bedroom occupied by guests in said house, a printed copy of this act, and a statement of the charges or rates of charges by the day, and for meals and items furnished, and for lodging. No charge or sum shall be collected or received by any such person for any services not actually rendered, or for any items not actually delivered, or for a longer time than the person so charged actually remained at such place. For any violation of this section, or any provisions in this section, the offender shall forfeit his bill so charged."

WRECK OF THE SHIP SURPRISE.

The Yokohama correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* writes, under date of Feb. 23: "The Surprise, American ship, from New-York, which at the date of my last had just been shipwrecked at the very termination of her voyage at the entrance of Yedo Bay, is a total wreck. A great deal of cargo has been saved from her, including over ten thousand cases of kerosene, which will thus be thrown into the market at very low prices, as they are to be sold as damaged cargo. At the time of the wreck the vessel was in charge of Shields, the pilot, who was not forthcoming at the official inquiry held recently before the United States Consul. Perhaps he has found it convenient to disappear, though for my own part I attach little importance to a rumor which has been circulated by his friends to the effect that he has committed suicide. All on board were saved. One of the passengers from New-York was a young man named Pountney Bigelow, son of the Secretary of State for the State of New-York. A 'boy' on board was one H. W. Brown, who described himself as the son of a retired merchant in New-York, and lost $400 worth of clothes."

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Troy *Times* relates the following: "It is a well-known fact that Gov. Tilden, contrary to custom, interfered extensively in the canal appointments this Spring, with a view to securing strength for himself in the Democratic State Convention. His meddlesomeness was warmly resented in some quarters, and especially on the middle division, where the wishes of Commissioner Walrath were ruthlessly set aside by the Canal Board, under the Governor's inspiration. The five men upon whom the Governor relied to carry out his notions in the board were Messrs. Dorsheimer, Robinson, Bigelow, Fairchild, and Van Buren, the last two of whom are generally called in derision 'the boys.' One day this week, as Commissioner Walrath was dining at the Delavan in Albany, he was accosted by an acquaintance at the table who inquired: 'Chris., how did old Tilden manage to beat you so badly in the appointments on your division?' 'Why,' responded Walrath, 'He had a full hand—three knaves and two deuces.' The application is obvious."

CHINESE PORTS THROWN OPEN.

The Shanghai *Courier* learns that three new ports in China are to be thrown open to foreign trade, to wit: Ichang, Wehu, and Wenchow. Ichang is situated toward the western portion of Hupeh, and may almost be said to lie in the very centre of the Empire. Wenchow is in the Province of Chekiang, half-way between Ningpo and Foochow. It is on the borders of Fokien, and is a seaport town. Wehu is a district city in the Prefecture of T'ai-p'ing, in the Province of Ngan-hui, and lies a few miles up the Yangtse, beyond Nankin. It is the centre of a somewhat extensive trade, and, like Shanghai, and, for the same reason, boasts a Tou-t'ai for the supervision of its commerce.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 70½	1000 St. Paul.......... 43⅜
900 West. Union..s3. 68¼	200 do.......... 43½
100 do........c. 68¼	700 do.......... 43⅜
200 Pacific. R. of Mo. 12¾	20 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.113¾
100 do.......... 13	100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 20⅞
100 Pacific Mail...... 20½	400 Mich. Central.... 63½
200 do.......... 20¼	100 do......b3. 63⅜
200 do.......... 20½	200 do.......... 63¼
100 do........c. 20½	400 do.......... 63
300 do.......... 20⅜	100 do.......... 62⅞
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 119¼	900 do.......... 62¾
10 do.......... 119½	200 do.......... 62½
500 Erie Railway...... 21⅜	300 do.......... 62¾
2200 do.......... 21¼	500 do.......... 62⅜
1100 do.......... 21⅛	300 do.......... 62½
900 do.......... 21¼	200 do.......... 62⅝
200 do.......b3. 21⅜	100 do........s3. 62¼
3700 do.......... 21¼	100 Union Pacific.... 63
300 do........c. 21¼	25 do.......... 63¼
1000 do.......... 21⅛	100 do.......... 62¾
800 do........s3. 21	1300 Lake Shore...... 63¼
1500 do.......... 21	2100 do........s3. 63¼
1200 do.......... 20⅞	1000 do........s3. 63
700 do........s3. 20¾	3600 do.......... 63
700 do.......... 20¾	400 do........c. 63
100 St. Paul Pf....... 71⅜	1300 do.......... 62⅞
100 do.......b3. 71½	500 do........s3. 62¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, n..12.119⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........12.118¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.......12.118¼	15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.......b.c.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s,new. 40½	700 Erie Railway..b.c. 20¾
500 D. of Col.3.65s. 70	500 do........s3. 20⅝
10,000 C.& O.1st,x.C. 30	1200 do.......... 20¾
2,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.109⅞	1500 do........s3. 20½
2,000 M.& St.P.C.S.F. 88	900 do.......... 20⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. C..104	1700 do.......... 20½
1,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B 93⅞	1200 do.......... 20⅝
1,000 N.J.C.1st,new114½	300 do........s3. 20⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.110	1200 do.......b3. 20¾
4,000 M.& Es.7s,'71.111	200 do.......... 20⅞
1,000 C.F.& Min.1st. 91	1700 do.......... 20¾
1,000 N.Y. C. 6s,'87.106¼	100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 62¼
1,000 do..........106⅛	300 do........s3. 62¼
4,000 Erie 4th.b.c.104	400 do.......... 62⅜
5,000 N.J.So.1st.b.c. 25	100 do.......... 62½
1,000 C. P. Gold bds.107¼	100 do........s3. 62⅜
2,000 do.......b.c.107⅜	100 do........c. 62⅜
1,000 Cen.P.1st,C. & Oregon Bh..... 94½	1000 L.S.& M.So.b. c. 62⅞
20,000 U. Pac. 1st....104⅞	1000 do........s3. 62¾
1,000 do.......b.c.105	500 do.......... 62¾
1,000 U. P. 7s. L. G.102¾	200 do........s5. 62⅝
8,000 do..........102⅞	2100 do........b3. 62¾
5,000 H.R.2d,S.F.b.c113¼	3600 do.......... 62⅝
1,000 S.P.R.bs.of Mo. 69	500 do........s3. 62⅝
4,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 65	2900 do.......... 62½
40 Park Bank........120	100 do........s5. 62½
100 Quicksilver Pref. 23	800 do........s3. 62⅜
600 West.Un. Tel.b.c. 68⅜	800 do........b3. 62½
1700 do........s3. 68	50 do.......... 62¼
1000 do.......... 68	100 do........s5. 62⅜
200 do.......s10. 68	1000 do.......... 62½
100 do........b3. 68¼	3200 do........s3. 62⅜
400 do.......... 68⅛	300 Clev.& P.G'd.b. c. 96½
100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 20⅜	500 do........b3. 96½
500 do.......... 20¼	100 Un. Pac.....b. c. 62⅞
200 do.......... 20⅜	100 do.......... 62¾
100 do........b3. 20⅜	100 do.......... 62⅝
30 Amer. Express.... 63½	100 C. & N. W..b. c.c. 42⅞
50 Wells-Fargo Ex... 86½	95 C. R. of N. J..b.c.107
10 Adams Ex...b. c.108½	300 C.,M.& S.P..b.c.s3. 43
100 U. S. Ex...b. c. c. 71½	500 do.......... 43⅛
10 N.Y.C.& H..b.c.c.113	100 C.M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 70⅞
10 do..........113⅜	300 do.......... 70⅞
100 do..........113¼	100 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 58
15 Chi. & Alt...b. c.104½	50 Chi., Bur. & Q....118⅞
17 do..........104¾	35 Del., L. & W.....119⅜
20 S.L.,I.M.& S.o.b.c. 23	20 do........b.c.119⅜
100 H.& St. Jo.b.c.s3. 18	170 do.......... 119¼
15 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 13¾	100 Alton & T. H...... 5
300 Ohio & M.b. c.s3. 20½	40 Mor. & Essex....106
500 do.......... 20½	80 do........b.c.105¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U.S. C.6s,'81.122¾	300 West. Union..... 68¼
500 U.S.5-20s,'68.123	100 do.......b3. 68⅜
32,000 M.&S.P. C.S.F. 88	300 do........s3. 68⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105	100 do.......... 68¼
500 Mich. Central.... 62¼	10 do.......... 68⅝
100 do........s3. 62⅜	200 do.......... 68⅜
300 do.......... 62½	1400 Lake Shore...... 62⅜
1700 Erie Railway.... 20⅞	500 do.......... 62½
1400 do.......... 21	200 do........b3. 62⅝
600 do.......b3 21	300 do.......... 62½
200 do........s3. 20⅞	100 do.......... 62½
800 do.......... 20⅞	100 do........s3. 62½
800 do.......... 21	400 do.......... 62⅝
900 do.......... 21	1500 do.......... 62½
500 do.......b3. 21⅛	200 St. Paul........ 43¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 20⅜	300 do.......... 43⅜
100 Union Pacific..... 62¾	100 St. Paul Pref...b3. 71
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 32¼	100 do.......... 71¼
200 Chicago & Alton.104¾	100 Tol. & Wab........ 3¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 U. P. 1st.b.c.104⅞	300 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 20¾
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 68⅜	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 62¾
100 do.......... 68¼	100 do.......... 62¼
300 do.......... 68⅜	100 Union Pac.....b.c. 62¾
100 do........b3. 68¼	100 C. & R. I...b.c. b3.110½
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 21	100 do.......... 110⅜
100 do.......... 20⅞	800 C.,M.& St.P..b.c. 43⅛
1400 do.......... 20¾	100 C.,M.& St.P.P.b.c. 71⅜
100 do........b3. 20⅞	500 do.......... 71
2300 L.S.& M.So.b.c. 62⅜	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 20½
2700 do.......... 62¼	100 SL.KC&NP.b.c.b3 32
1100 do.......... 62⅛	5 S.L.,I.M.&S. b.c. 24
2700 do.......... 62	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 13½
2000 do.......... 61⅞	200 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 4⅝
1500 do........s3. 61¾	200 do.......... 4½
30 do.......... 62	200 do.......... 4½
3600 do.......... 61¾	200 do.......... 4
300 do........s3. 61⅝	200 C. & N. W. P.b.c. 64
1500 do.......... 61⅝	8 United States Ex. 70½
100 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 42⅞	100 do.......... 71

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Pac. G. Bds...107½	200 Mich. Central..... 62½
1,000 Tol. & W.1st.. 90	300 do.......... 62
10,000 M.& St.P.Con. S. F.......s3. 88	100 do.......... 62⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92	200 do.......... 62¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d... 65	300 do.......... 62⅜
20 American Ex...... 63¼	100 do.......... 62⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..113¾	200 do.......... 62½
1000 Western Union. 68⅜	100 do.......... 62¼
100 do.......... 68¼	100 do.......... 62⅛
50 do.......... 68⅜	100 Tol. & Wab........ 3¾
100 do.......... 68¼	100 Del., Lack. & W..119
400 do.......... 68½	1300 Lake Shore...... 61¾
500 do.......s60. 67¾	1600 do.......... 61⅞
300 do.......... 68⅜	700 do........s3. 61¾
400 North-western.... 42⅝	300 do.......... 61¾
400 do.......... 42½	700 do.......... 61⅝
600 do........b3. 42½	600 do........s3. 61⅝
200 do.......... 42⅜	100 do........s3. 61¾
200 do.......... 42½	100 do........s3. 61¾
300 Pacific Mail...... 20⅜	3900 do.......... 61¾
600 do.......... 20½	1600 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 20¼	1500 do.......... 61½
100 do.......... 21	1000 do.......... 61¾
100 do........b3. 21⅛	200 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 20¼	1600 do.......... 61¼
1500 do.......... 21	100 St. Paul.......... 43⅛
100 do.......... 20⅞	100 do........b3. 43⅜
100 do........b3. 21	100 St. Paul Pf......b3. 70⅞
200 do.......... 20¾	200 do........b3. 71
800 do.......... 21	200 do.......... 70¾
100 do.......... 20⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...... 20½
200 do.......... 20⅞	100 do.......... 20¼
200 do.......... 20⅝	100 do.......... 20⅜
200 Erie Railway.... 20⅞	52 St. Louis & I. M... 22½
1600 do.......... 20¾	300 do.......... 23
1200 do.......... 20⅞	200 St. L. & K. C....... 6¾
100 do........b3. 21	200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 32
30 do.......... 21	100 C. C. & I. C...... 4¼
500 do.......... 20⅞	200 do.......... 4⅛
700 do.......... 20¾	500 do.......... 4
10 New-Jersey Cen..107⅛	200 do.......... 3¾
50 Rock Island......110½	100 do.......... 3⅞
100 do..........110¼	100 do.......... 3¾
100 do........b3.110¼	300 do.......... 3½
	500 Pac. of Mo....... 14

SATURDAY, March 25—P. M.

The weak tone which characterized speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week was as marked as ever to-day, and the closing quotations, with a few unimportant exceptions, recorded a decline as compared with those of yesterday. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were prominent in the decline, the reports in regard to the cutting down of rates by the trunk lines being used to assist in the depression. The former presented an excellent example of the readiness with which shares on the stock market nowadays yield to any and every assault upon them by the bear clique. It would really seem as if the bulls had utterly lost heart and felt unequal to the task of stemming any downward current once fairly set in. Lake Shore fell off from 63¾ to 61¼, and closed at the lowest point. Michigan Central opened at 63½, and declined to 62, with a fractional recovery at the close. Erie, which, after Lake Shore, was the only active stock, declined steadily from 21⅜ to 20⅝, recovered to 21⅛, and closed at 20¾. The course of the stock would seem to indicate some skepticism on the part of operators as to the advantages to be derived by the stockholders from the very shadowy arrangement recently announced in regard to the funding of the coupons of some of the mortgages. Pacific Mail advanced from 20¼ to 21⅛, with final sales at 20⅝. Western Union was dull and steady, the highest quotation being 68⅜, and the lowest 68. Missouri Pacific advanced from 12¾ to 14, and closed at 13⅞. North-western and St. Paul common were comparatively steady, on a narrow range of fluctuations. St. Paul preferred, however, declined from 71½ to 70⅝, with only ¼ ₽ cent. improvement at the close. Union Pacific declined from 63 to 62½, Ohio and Mississippi from 20⅞ to 20¼, and C., C. and I. C. from 4⅝ to 3½. Investment shares were firm.

The bank statement this week shows a further loss in reserve, the excess over legal requirements being $11,732,500, against $12,831,275 on Saturday last. The loss results from the decrease in specie and legal tenders, and would have been greater but for the large liquidation in deposits. The payments into the Treasury for duties in excess of the disbursements for interest, &c., explain the decrease in the specie average, the decrease in legal tenders being caused by the remittances to the New-England and Middle States, to aid in the settlements among the farmers.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	March 18.	March 25.	Differences.
Loans	$263,866,700	$261,254,000	Dec. $2,612,700
Specie	22,369,400	21,504,000	Dec. 865,400
Legal tenders	45,608,100	43,773,900	Dec. 1,834,200
Deposits	220,584,900	214,181,600	Dec. 6,403,300
Circulation	16,483,300	16,199,700	Dec. 283,600

The demand for money was very light to-day, and the extreme rates for call loans were 4½ and 2½ ₽ cent., the closing business having been done at 3@4 ₽ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $700,000, making a total for the week of $3,300,000.

The foreign advices reported three months' discounts easy in the open market at London, and down to 3 ₽ cent. Consols were easier and declined to 94¼, both for money and the account. United States Bonds were ¼ ₽ cent. higher for 1865s, (old,) and correspondingly lower for 10-40s, the quotations being 105¾ for both issues. New 5s were ⅛ ₽ cent. lower, and 1867s steady, the former selling at 105⅞ and the latter at 108. At Paris Rentes declined to 66f. 60c., exchange on London being quoted at 25f. 24½c. for sight. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm at $4 86½@$4 86¾ and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for actual business, the nominal rates being unaltered. Gold opened at 114⅜, against 114¼ yesterday, and the great bulk of business was at that figure. Shortly before the close there was a sudden decline to 114, and the market closed without recovery. The carrying rates ranged from flat to 3 ₽ cent. The steam-ship Mosel took out $95,000 gold bars to-day, and the Adriatic $311,000 gold coin. The latter did not sail until late, which may explain the omission in the Custom-house return of any shipment of gold coin to-day.

Government and railroad bonds were firm on small transactions. The changes in the latter were toward higher figures, an improvement of ¼@½ ₽ cent. taking place in some instances. State bonds were dull. Tennessee new series declined to 40½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1876.

Gold receipts	$391,800 00
Gold payments	182,889 81
Gold balance	46,676,813 09
Currency receipts	302,384 82
Currency payments	410,874 75
Currency balance	35,696,922 08
Customs	300,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114¼	114¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121½	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	110½	110¼
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43½	43⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	71½	70¾
Lake Shore	63⅜	61¼
Chicago and North-western	43	42½
Chicago and North-western Pref.	64⅜	64
Western Union	68½	68⅛
Union Pacific	63	62⅛
Toledo and Wabash	4	3¾
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119¼	119
New-Jersey Central	106¾	106⅞
Panama	134	134
Erie	21⅛	20¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21	20⅜
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	3⅞
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18	18
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28	28
Michigan Central	63⅝	62⅛
Illinois Central	102	101¾
Missouri Pacific	13	13⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¾	113¼	240
Erie	21⅜	20⅝	39,530
Lake Shore	63¾	61¼	64,950
Wabash	3¾	3¾	200
North-western	42⅞	42⅜	2,000
North-western Preferred	64	63¾	300
Rock Island	110½	110¼	450
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅝	43⅛	4,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	71½	70⅝	1,900
Pittsburg	96½	96½	800
Del., Lack., & Western	119¼	119	410
C., C., C. & I.	58	58	100
Michigan Central	63½	62	7,595
Chicago & Alton	104¾	104¾	200
Union Pacific	63	62	625
C., C. & Indiana Central	4⅝	3½	2,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18	18	100
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅞	20¼	1,600
Missouri Pacific	14	12¾	1,000
Western Union	68⅜	68	9,150
Pacific Mail	21⅛	20¼	6,400
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	100
Iron Mountain	23	23	300
St. L., K. C. & Southern	6¾	6¾	200
St. L., K. C. & Southern Pf.	32¼	32	400
United States Express	71½	71	230
Total sales			145,400

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	126⅞	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122¾	123
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupon	118⅝	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅛	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $40,000 for interest and $40,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,044,000
Gold balances	1,366,860
Currency balances	1,582,229

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$50,929,942
Currency balances	2,089,794
Gold exchanges	2,932,853
Gold balances	686,107

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$347,455,573
Currency balances	17,301,942
Gold exchanges	27,071,947
Gold balances	4,447,602

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 33¼	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92.120
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 33	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '93.120
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 34	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 33½	N. C. do., A. & O... 17
Arkansas 6s, Fun'd. 42	N. C., N.C.R., J.&J. 58
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 15	N. C., N.C.R., A.&O. 58
Georgia 6s.......... 95	N. C., do.,c.off,J.&J. 45
Georgia 7s, n. bds...104½	N. C.,do.,c.off,A.&O. 45
Georgia 7s, ind......102½	N. C. F. Act, 1866... 9½
Georgia 7s, G. bds..106½	N. C. F. Act, 1868.. 9½
Indiana 5s..........102½	N. C.n.bonds,J.&J.. 9
Illinois c. 6s, '77....102½	N. C. n.bonds,A.&O. 8½
Illinois c. 6s, '79....102½	N. C. Sp.tax,class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan..102½	N. C. Sp.tax, class 2. 2⅞
Kentucky 6s.........102½	N. C. Sp.tax, class 3. 2½
Louisiana 6s......... 45	Ohio 6s, '81.........105
Louisiana 6s, n. bds. 45	Ohio 6s, '86.........110
Louisiana 6s, n. F.D. 45	South Carolina 6s... 37
Louisiana 7s, Pen... 45	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 37
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 45	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 37
Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 40	S. C. 6s, F. act, '66.. 37
Louisiana 8s,L.b.'75. 45	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,J.&J. 39
Louisiana 8s of 1910. 15	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O 39
Missouri 6s, due '76.101⅜	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 36½
Missouri 6s, due '77.102	S. C. non-fund bds... 4
Missouri 6s, due '78.102½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 42
Missouri 6s, due '79.103	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40½
Fd'g bs., due '94-5...103½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40
L'g bs.,due'81to'91in.104¼	Virginia 6s, old...... 35
Asylum or U.,due'92.103⅝	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 36
Han. & St. J.,due'76.102	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 36
Han. & St. J.,due'86.103	Va. 6s, consol. bds.. 77
Han. & St. J.,due'87.103	Va. 6s, ex. mat.coup. 69⅝
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..104⅝	Va. 6s,con.,2d series. 42
N. Y. Cou. B. Loan..104⅝	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 9
N. Y. 6s. G. L'n, '83.120	Dis.of Col.3.65's 1924. 69

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.115⅛	Cle. & Tol. New Bds.106
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.111	C.,P.& Ash. Old Bds.105
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.102½	C.,P.&Ash.NewBds.106
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 24	Det., M. & Tol. bds..101
Bos., H. & E. Guar.. 23½	Buff. & Erie n. bds..108
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 32½	Buff. & St. Line 7s..105
Ch. & Ohio, ex coup. 28	L. Shore Div. bds....106
Chic. & Alton 1st....116	L. Shore Cop. C. 1st.107⅛
Ch. & Alt. Income..107	L. Shore Con. R. 2d. 99
St.L.,Jack. & Ch. 1st.104	Mich. C. Con.7s, 1902.106½
Ch., B. & Q.8 ₽ c.1st.115	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,SF.114
Ch., B. & Q. Con. 7s.110¼	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 23
Ch., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.109⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....106
C.& R.I.S.F.In.6s,'95. 98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....106
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.114	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
Cen. R. of N.J.,Conv.110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.123
M. & St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.116	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.120
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10,PD 97½	H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85.113¼
M.&S.P.1st7s,$G,RD 99	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....120
M.& St.P.1st,LaC. D.102⅜	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....120
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 92½	North Missouri 1st. 94
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M. 97½	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 99½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 88	Ohio & Miss Con.... 99¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.106¾	Ohio & M. 2d Con.... 79½
Chi. & N.W.Int.Bds.105	Cen. Pac. G. bds.....107¼
Chi.&N.W.Con.Bds.103½	Cen. P., San. Jo. Br. 97
Chi. & N. W.Ex.Bds. 95	Cen. P.,Cal. & Or.1st. 94
Chi. & N. W. 1st....103½	West'n Pac. bds.....100
C. & N. W. C. G.Bds. 93⅝	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....104⅞
Galena & Chi. Ext'd.105	Un. Pac. L. Gts. 7s..102⅞
Peninsula 1st Conv..100	Un. Pac. S. F........ 91½
Chic. & Mil. 1st......100	S. P. R. Bs. of Mo.... 69
Winona &St.Pet.1st. 86	P. R. of Mo. 1st..... 92
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.111	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..117
Morris & Essex 1st.119	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..109
Morris & Essex 2d...110	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..105¾
Morris & Essex Con.101	C. & P. 4th, Skg. F.103½
Morris&Essex7s,'71.110	C., C. & I. 2d........ 15
Mor. & Es. 1stCon.G.108½	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 97
Erie 1st, Extended..111	St. L. & I. M. 1st.....101½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......102	A. & T. H. 2d, Pf... 91
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......103	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 74
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.....103¾	T., P. & W. 1st,E.D. 87
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.....105½	T. & W. 1st, Ex...... 90
Long Dock Bonds....106	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 68
B.,N.Y.&E.1st,1877.. 90	Tol. & Wab 2d....... 65
B.,N.Y.&E.L.Bds... 90	T. & W. Con. Conv.. 40
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. 79	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 99
Ced.Falls&Minn.1st. 91	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 65
Ind.,Bloom&W.1st.. 35	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 50
Mich.So.7 per c.. 2d.104	I. & So. Iowa 1st..... 60
M.S.&N.I.S.F.,7 p.c.109	W. U. Bs, 1900, C...109
Cle.&Tol.Sink.Fund.107	W. U. Bs, 1900, R... 99

And the following for City bank shares:

America.............150	German American.... 78
American Exchange.114½	Importers' & Trad's'..190
Butchers' & Drov's'.136	Manhattan.............147
Central National....100	Merchants'.............117
City..................300	Merchant's Exchange. 95
Commerce............115	New-York...............125
Continental.......... 80	North America......... 95
First National.......200	Oriental................170
Fourth National..... 89¾	Park.....................120
Fulton................150	Republic................. 78
Gallatin National....130	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 25

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	105	105½
City 6s, New	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	137⅜	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105½

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

March 21—Steamer City of Montreal, Liverpool—Silver bars	$26,000 00
March 21—Steamer City of Havana, Havana—American gold	10,000 00
Spanish gold	174,395 00
March 22—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—American gold	250,000 00
March 23—City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American gold	100,000 00
American silver coin	10,500 00
March 23—Steamer Lessing, Hamburg—Silver bars	8,695 96
March 23—Steamer Lessing, London—American gold	250,000 00
Silver bars	132,000 00
Gold bars	20,000 00
March 23—Steamer Lessing, Paris—Gold bars	17,500 00
American gold coin	30,000 00
March 25—Steamer Mosel, Paris—Gold bars	95,000 00
Total	$1,124,073 96

The imports of specie during the past week were: Gold coin, $232,502; silver coin, $19,734; gold bars, $550; gold dust, $2,500; total $255,286.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7s, DUE IN 1896, FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 ₽ cent., which is ½ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94¼ for money and 94 5-16 for the account; United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 10-40s, 105¾; Erie Railway Shares, 18⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money and 94 5-16 for the account; Erie Railway Shares, 18⅜.

PARIS, March 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 2,100 bales, all American; futures, 1-32d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 19-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 21-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for American; Pork, 84s. ₽ bbl. for prime Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American. Clover-seed, 63s.@69s.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Common Resin, 4s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, March 25—Evening.—Linseed-cake, £10 15s. ₽ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine pale American.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The Boston *Traveller* prints the following copy of a letter written from New-York, by Mrs. Martha Washington, the wife of Gen. Washington, in 1789, at the time the latter left the shades of Mount Vernon and came to this City for the purpose of being inaugurated as first President of the United States. It was addressed to Mrs. Mercy Warren, of Boston, the wife of Gen. James Warren. She was the sister of the patriot James Otis, and was known as a poetess and an authoress, and was a writer of a history of the War of the Revolution. She was born in Barnstable in 1728, and died in Plymouth in 1814. The original of Mrs. Washington's letter is in the possession of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston. This is the letter:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1789.

My Dear Madam:

Your very friendly letter of the 27th of last month has afforded me much more satisfaction than all the formal compliments and emty ceremonies of mere etiquette could possibly have done—I am not apt to forget the feelings that have been inspired by my former society with good acquaintances, nor to be insensible to their expressions of gratitude to the President of the United States—for you know me well enough to do me the justice to believe that I am only fond of what comes from the heart—Under a conviction that the demonstrations of respect and affection which have been made to the President originate from that source. I cannot deny that I have taken some interest and pleasure in them—The difficulties which presented themselves to view upon his first entering upon the Presidency, seem thus to be in some measure surmounted; it is owing to this kindness of our numerous friends in all quarters that my new and unwished-for situation is not indeed a burden to me.

When I was much younger I should probably have enjoyed the innocent gayeties of life as much as most of my age; but I had long since placed all the prospects of my future worldly happiness in the still enjoyments of the fireside at Mount Vernon.

I little thought when the war was finished that any circumstances could possibly have happened which would call the General into public life again. I had anticipated that from this moment we should have been left to grow old in solitude and tranquillity together; that was, my dear Madam, the first and dearest wish of my heart; but in *that* I have been disappointed; I will not, however, contemplate with too much regret disappointments that were inevitable, though the General's feelings and my own were perfectly in unison with respect to our predilection for privat life, yet I cannot blame him for having acted according to his ideas of duty in obeying the voice of his country. The consciousness of having attempted to do all the good in his power, and the pleasure of finding his fellow citizens so well satisfied with the disinterestedness of his conduct will, doubtless, be some compensation for the great sacrifices which I know he has made; indeed, in his journeys from Mount Vernon to this place in his late tour through the Eastern States, by every public and by every privet information which has come to him, I am purswaded that he has experienced nothing to make him repent his having acted from what he conceived to be alone of indispensable duty; on the contrary, all his sensibility has been awakened in receiving such repeated and unaquivocal proofs of sincear regards from all his country men.

With respect to myself, I sometimes think the arrangement is not quite as it ought to have been, that I, who had much rather be at home should occupy a place with which a great many younger and gayer women would be prodigously pleased—As my grandchildren and domestic connections make up a great portion of the felicity which I looked for in this world, I shall hardly be able to find any substitute that would indemnify me for the Loss of a part of such endearing society. I do not say this because I feel dissatisfied with my present station—no, God forbid!—for everybody and everything conspire to make me as contented as possible in it; yet I have [seen] too much of the vanity of human affairs to expect felicity from the splendid scenes of public life. I am still determined to be cheerful, and to be happy in whatever situation I may be, for I have also learnt from experience that the greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our dispositions, and not upon our circumstances; we carry the seeds of the one or the other about us in our minds, wheresoever we go.

I have two of my grandchildren with me who enjoy advantages in point of education, and who, I trust by the goodness of Providence, will continue to be a great blessing to me; my other two grandchildren are with their mother in Virginia.

The President's health is quite re-established by his late journey. Mine is much better than it used to be. I am sorry to hear that Gen. Warren has been ill; hope before this time that he may be entirely recovered. We should rejoice to see you both; to both I wish the best of heaven's blessings, and Am, my dear Madam, with esteem and regard, your friend and hble st., &.

M. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Warren.

ENGLAND.

ROYALTY'S PROPOSED NEW TITLE.

PARLIAMENTARY SKIRMISHING—THE SOVEREIGN'S DESIRES—MR. DISRAELI'S LATEST DEMONSTRATIONS—THE FEELING OF THE COMMONS—FINANCE AND TRADE—THE AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

It is every day becoming more apparent that the Government has placed itself in a very embarrassing position with regard to Egyptian finance. It feels bound, for its own sake, to do what it can to bolster up the Khédive, but, on the other hand, it is held back by the fear that any appearance of giving him further support will produce wild stock-jobbing speculations, and tend to strengthen the delusion that Egypt has now got the British Government at its back. The truth is that the Government is discovering that it has plunged into a very nasty bog, in which it can only find a solid footing by keeping strictly to the position which it at present occupies. A step to the right or left would land it in mire and slush. All this is clear enough, but then it is rather humiliating for Mr. Disraeli to have to own it. On Monday he intimated that the Government had decided not to have anything to do with the proposed Egyptian Bank, got up under the patronage of France and Italy, but indicated that he and his colleagues had a leaning toward joining with those two powers in some scheme of supervision over the finances of Egypt. Whether Mr. Disraeli at the moment really wished to encourage this alternative project, or whether what he said slipped out only because he was obliged to say something, and did not quite know what it should be, it is difficult to say; but the Khédive has at once snatched at the Premier's admission, and specific plans are understood to have been pressed on the Government. Mr. Gladstone on Monday night, in one of his most powerful speeches, exposed the hollowness and absurdity of a grave country like England taking upon itself the financial management of such a thimble-rigging—that was not his word, but it is the idea—concern as the Khédive's exchequer, and this is the universal feeling. If the Government commits itself to anything of this kind it will certainly forfeit public confidence; but at the same time it is difficult for it to stand still and do nothing. It has gone into a policy which it can neither carry out to its full extent nor abandon. Mr. Disraeli, in fact, is like the man who won an elephant in a raffle, and did not know what to do with it. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the extraordinary course taken by the Government in publishing Sir D. Lange's "private and confidential" letters. Mr. Disraeli adhered to his view that it was quite right, and weakly tried to bring in Lord Granville for a share of responsibility, but the groundlessness of this view was at once exposed; and both Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby had to admit that, though the correspondence was sent before publication to Lord Granville, he had taken no notice of it, feeling that any interference on his part might be misconstrued. Strong representations were made to the Government by various members of the House of Commons that it ought to demand the reappointment of Sir D. Lange as English Agent of the Suez Canal, as a test of its influence with M. De Lesseps.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

If Mr. Disraeli cut a poor figure in the Egyptian debate on Monday, he made a still more ridiculous exhibition of himself on Thursday, when he had to move the second reading of the bill for empowering the Queen to give herself a new title. In itself, this is, no doubt, a very small matter. If the Queen chooses to call herself Empress of India, it will be only in India, if anywhere, that the title will be current. There is nothing more certain than that there will never be anything but a King or Queen of England, until the President of the Republic appears upon the scene, whenever that may be. Empress will be a mere fancy title, and will probably soon be forgotten. But the way in which the question has been managed has tended to raise it into unnecessary and troublesome importance. It is obvious that the Queen has no prerogative in the matter, otherwise it would not be necessary to introduce a bill in Parliament; and it is equally clear that it is preposterous to ask Parliament to pass a bill, like buying a pig in a poke, without knowing what is in it. Mr. Disraeli foolishly attempted to take high ground in the matter, and intimated in a very lofty style that Parliament must pass the bill as it stood, and wait till afterward to know what was to come of it. Curiously enough, Mr. Disraeli, who prides himself on his manners and knowledge of men, is apt to fall into amazing blunders in his treatment of the House of Commons. He has set that body against himself more than once by his supercilious bearing toward it, and in the present instance he has undoubtedly jeopardized his bill. The House of Commons is, of course, anxious to oblige the Queen, but it is plainly determined to stand no nonsense, such as allowing itself to be blindfolded when passing a law, and by Thursday evening Mr. Disraeli knew very well that he must change his note. Having haughtily declared that the proposed title could not and would not, on any account, be revealed until the bill had become law, he was now obliged to eat humble pie, and to explain that all he meant was to defer the announcement till the second reading, and then, in a speech full of ot childish nonsense and flunkeyish extravagance, he disclosed the momentous secret that Empress, after all, was really the word which, in his fulsome language, was "to add splendor to the Throne and security to the Empire." The only reason he could give for this novelty was that it was eagerly desired by the Princes and Chiefs of India, of which, however, he had not a scrap of proof to offer, and in trying to get out of the difficulty as to not recognizing the Colonies in a special manner, he certainly made matters worse. He assumed that the only class of colonists worth consideration were the successful men who make fortunes in various remote parts of the world, and then come to England to live in grand style. A colonist, he said, finds a nugget or fleeces a thousand flocks. He makes a fortune, returns to England, buys an estate, and has a magnificent house near Hyde Park, goes to court, to levees, and drawing-rooms, and is in frequent and direct communication with the sovereign. Mr. Disraeli also mentioned that once a very distinguished statesman wished to be Duke of Canada, but Canada now did not exist—it had become a Dominion. All this is sure to give great offense to the real colonists who contribute to the greatness of England, not by coming to court and blazing in shoddy circles in London, but by staying at home and keeping up the prosperity of the great communities of which they form a part.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ANSWER.

Mr. Gladstone again had a delicious opportunity of exposing Mr. Disraeli's absurdities, and did so with much tact and dignity. He asked only for full deliberation before anything was done. He pointed out that, though the secret had been kept from the English Parliament, it had been hawked about in India, and that the adoption of the word Empress, as regards India, would be apt to be misconceived there, especially as the whole of India had never been claimed for the Queen, but only those parts which were held in trust for her by the East India Company. He avowed his jealousy of touching the unsullied greatness of the noble title of Queen of England, which it was most undesirable to bring into competition with other titles which had been assumed in modern times, and sometimes on doubtful grounds. Sir Stafford Northcote endeavored, in a half-hearted way, to defend the proposal, repeating the assertion that it was much wished for in India. In the end, the bill was read a second time, by 31 to 284, but on the distinct understanding that this expressed only approval of a title of some kind referring to India. On going into committee on the bill, Mr. Cowen, the republican member for Newcastle, will move its rejection; and Mr. Anderson, a Scotch Radical, will move "That in the opinion of this House, it would be inconsistent with the free institutions of this country, and repugnant to the feeling of the people that the despotic title of Empress should in any way be adopted by the Queen." It is quite clear that the Tories have made a great mistake in starting this question. There seems to be no doubt that the Queen herself has set her heart on this addition to her dignity. Her cousin, the King of Prussia, has become Emperor—not "of," as it is often put, but "in," Germany, and her latest daughter-in-law not only flaunts about as "Imperial and Royal Highness," but has given the same magnificent appellation to her two babies Of this, at least, there can be no doubt, that there never was any point on which the people of this country were so unanimously agreed in disliking any change as on this one of calling the Queen Empress. The introduction of the foreign name of Albert into the list of English Kings, when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne, will grate on many ears, but it would be infinitely worse if he were to take his place as his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Albert. Of course, if the Queen will not give way, she will have her wishes, but it will remain a source of annoyance and resentment, because the English people will feel that they are made to look rediculous.

THE WONDERS OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

It is a curious coincidence that at the same time that the question of calling the Queen Empress is under discussion, there should have been unfolded in Kensington Gardens a huge golden idol, sitting like a Hindoo god, in a golden temple. This is another fancy of the Queen—a statue of Prince Albert, gilt all over, as the centre-piece of the glittering—at any rate it once glittered—Memorial to the "Great and Good." It is impossible for almost any language to convey an adequate idea of the unpleasant and grotesque effect of this preposterous figure. When the sun shines on it, as it did to-day, no one can look at it without blinking. You see only a confused flash of glowing yellow light, and can distinguish neither the features nor even the attitude of the figure distinctly. The statue is in a sitting posture, one leg stuck out before the other; and as it is perched very high, this produces rather an awkward effect from below. When the figure was seen in its original bronze, this was not so perceptible as there was a certain amount of rich shadow to disguise and modify it; but now that it stands forth in a shimmer of gold, it certainly presents the appearance of some unnatural monster akin to the divinities which are worshiped in Eastern pagodas. Indeed, it might easily be mistaken for the golden calf, and bids fair to be the laughing-stock of the town. Another serious disadvantage of the gilding is that, for the present, it makes the other decorations, which have now got rather shabby and tarnished through exposure to the weather, look still more shabby. In striking contrast to the gimcrack temple and the gilded statue are the white marble sculptures which stand around, and which are really noble works of art. It is a mercy that they have escaped being painted or gilt, though perhaps that may yet be their fate in order to keep up the harmony of color.

HONORS TO ROYALTY.

The Queen starts on the 22d on her visit to Germany, and will be home in time to receive the Prince of Wales, who is expected at Portsmouth on the 20th of April. There is to be a grand demonstration on his arrival, both at Portsmouth and in London, and preparations have already been begun. Prince Leopold has gone on an art tour in Italy, and the Duke of Edinburgh is on his way to St. Petersburg, to leave his wife with her folks while he goes on the cruise which is to qualify him for the rank of Admiral.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND TRADE.

One bad effect of the Egyptian stock-jobbing encouraged by the Government has been to throw the London Stock Exchange into a very feverish and excitable condition. For the last week or two almost all stocks have been in a very uncomfortable condition, and this week there has been a panic about Argentine securities, which even an assurance from the Barings that everything is all right has been ineffectual to appease. There is a falling off in the exports for February which indicates a serious depression of trade, the decline being mainly in iron and steel, and, on the whole, more in value than quantity. On the other hand there is an increase of thirty per cent. in imports, so that it would seem as though the country is spending more and earning less. The *Economist* thus sums up the situation: "Our exports fall off because we send less to foreign countries, but we take as much as ever from them, in great part as the return on capital which has been invested abroad. The deficiency in silver is telling more severely on the Indian trade, and the cry for something to be done is increasing; but this is, of course, the moment at which the crisis is at its worst, or very nearly its worst, pinch."

THE AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN.

It is to be feared that Weston, the pedestrian, has been allowed, or perhaps encouraged to overdo himself; and I hear very strong things said of the brutality of those who are responsible for these exhausting feats being carried to such a length. On Monday Weston began his 500 miles' walk very quietly, but afterward quickened to five and a half miles an hour, and then slowed to four and a half. Weston halted at 7 o'clock for a few minutes for a breakfast of slops. At the end of twelve, hours he had done nearly fifty-eight miles. Toward 3 o'clock he went into his box for a rub-down and dinner. In his seventy-fourth mile he rested on his bed for seventeen minutes, and soon after 5 o'clock P. M. he had his first solid meal of underdone cold beef and toast, which, with change of clothes, and rest, occupied nearly two and a half hours. Soon after midnight he left off, having done ninety-six miles in a little over his first day of twenty-four hours, and being twelve miles ahead of time. His sleep and rest filled up three and a half hours. He had a chop, two eggs, bread and butter, and a cup of coffee for breakfast, and at 3:45 A. M. started again. Weston, now going about four miles an hour, did his 100 miles in twenty-eight hours thirty-eight minutes. At 8:23 he had another chop, two eggs, half a round of toast, and half a cup of coffee; all occupied twenty-five minutes. For dinner in the middle of the day he had hot boiled chicken, calves-foot jelly, potatoes, bread and butter, and one cup of tea, which freshened him up so that he walked his 150th mile in eleven minutes and forty-one seconds. For tea he had cold boiled and minced chicken, bread, toast, butter, and a cup of tea. It will be observed that this diet is in marked contrast to the sparing nourishment to which Weston used to restrict himself; and there can be no doubt that he had been overdoing his physical capacity and trying to make up by extra nourishment, which was intended to operate not so much as food as a stimulant. At the end of the second day he had done 173, and was thus six miles and more to the good. On Wednesday his allowance of food was still further increased, and he took a good deal of black currant jelly to cool his throat. His pace slackened and he was siezed with an overpowering tendency to sleep, after which he exhausted himself by spurting, and slightly sprained his right knee. This compelled a good rest, after which he came on steadily but slowly, and at the end of the third day had walked 243¼ miles, being then six and a half miles behind. Next day he was rather shaky, but finished his 323d mile toward 1 A. M., when he went to bed. He was called at the end of two hours, but was sleepy and hysterical. Even after he had had some mutton chops and rolls and butter, he was still in a pitiful condition, but struggled on till he had done his 343d mile, when he had some more mutton chop, roll and black currant jelly, and tea, and was shaved, shampooed, and had a brush up, to refresh him. Still the drowsiness clung to him, and also the tendency to hysterics, and he had to go to bed for an hour and a half. He thought the best plan now would be to spurt, and not stop for anything, but sleep. So luncheon and dinner were taken on the march, the food being for the first roast or broiled chicken, with calf's-foot jelly and a cup of tea, and for the other minced chicken and currant jelly and a cup of coffee. The band went round with him to keep up his spirits. He was, however, very much out of sorts, and tried sleep, but was too nervous to get any good of it. He had supper of three ounces of mutton chop, two ounces of minced chicken, rolls and butter, currant jelly, half a pint of milk and toast, and half a cup of tea. This brisked him up, and he did four and a half miles an hour, and he finished up last night, or rather this morning, at 12:05 A. M., at the end of 357 miles, fifteen furlongs, or twenty-nine miles behind time. He has to finish the 500 miles by 12 to-morrow morning, which is scarcely possible, and there can be no doubt that he has been putting too cruel a strain on himself of late. Martin, an Englishman, who started with him, and who had been wounded in India, had a fit on the thirteenth mile, and though he afterward resumed the struggle, had to give up early next morning. Taylor, another competitor, had also to give in.

J. H. F.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

M. CASIMIR PERIER'S POSITION—PRINCE BISMARCK AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS—THE APPROACHING WAGNER FESTIVAL—THE COMPOSER OF "TANNHAUSER."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 6, 1876.

The supplementary elections were held yesterday in the midst of heavy showers of rain, made intensely disagreeable by a chilly north-easterly wind, and the attendance at the polls was by no means great. More than one Conservative candidate had to suffer from this fact, for while the Republicans turned out in a body, the shop-keepers and members of the respectable middle classes preferred to remain at home. In Paris the Republicans swept everything except in the Eighth Arrondissement, where the Duc Decazes won his seat by a very fair majority. Raoul Duval was defeated, as every one supposed he would be, after the withdrawal of the Republican candidate in favor of the Duke, but he was elected at Louviers Eure, in spite of the counsels of the Orleanist candidate, Pretavoine. This is quite satisfactory in every respect, for both candidates are men of ability, and ought to have places in the new Legislature. At the hour I write we have not received full returns, and can hardly hope to receive them before a late hour this evening, when they will be given out at the Ministry of the Interior, but private dispatches give the results as follows: Republicans, 23; Bonapartists, 23; Monarchists, 8. It will thus be observed, even though the Republicans have no more than this number, that their majority in the Chamber will be very materially increased. They are strong enough to carry any measures they please, and the only fear is that this majority may be controlled by the Radical portion of it. The Assembly meets day after to-morrow, and great animation already prevails at Versailles, many of the Deputies and Senators having been for some days engaged in installing themselves and families for the session. The greater portion, however, will find quarters in the city and go out every day by train.

THE MINISTRY OF THE FUTURE.

As the opening of the session is so near at hand, we are supposed to be in the midst of another Ministerial crisis, for important changes will have to be made as soon as the parliamentary majority is constituted. The journals, therefore, are speculating upon the probable composition of the Cabinet. It is thought that we shall be obliged to have a Ministry of a few days, for the men who are now in office do not seem disposed to remain until they are kicked out or forced to retire before an adverse vote. And in that case a Cabinet must be formed of the most likely men, who will be told that their tenure of office will depend solely upon their ability to please the new majority. Grave objections have been raised to the proposed Casimir Périer Ministry. This statesman is accused of being an Orleanist in disguise, and is supposed to favor the Comte de Paris while claiming to be a Republican. It is not exactly fair, perhaps, to impugn a man's motives in this way with no other reason than his past record. He may have been honestly converted to the Republic. He was a Republican Minister under M. Thiers, and resigned the portfolio of the Interior because Versailles was chosen as the seat of Government instead of Paris. No Radical could have done more. And in the subsequent negotiations he insisted upon getting a promise from the Marshal, which was refused, to have this clause of the Constitution revised as quickly as possible. The moderate men who can hope to obtain the support of a majority are very scarce, and it would seem difficult for the Marshal to refuse taking some very pronounced Republicans into his Cabinet. He said some time ago that he would not do so, and that Léon Say was as far to the Left as he could go, but he has allowed his time for resistance to pass and must now conform to the supposed wishes of the country as expressed in the late elections. The organ of M. Thiers says that his Message should begin thus: "France demands that I should be Republican; she asks that I should co-operate in the definite organization of that form of government; she demands that I should rule democratically. I am bound to conform to her wishes; my duty is to pay heed to them on each occasion when she is pleased to modify them. The agent of the country, I have nothing to do but to follow the slightest oscillations of public opinion." This course would soon carry the country to the extreme of Radicalism. It is one of the beauties and strong points of our Government that the "oscillations of public opinion" do not immediately and necessarily affect the executive power, but the theorists of France believe that a republic must be a pure democracy. But I do not see how the Marshal is going to avoid the programme thus put before him as a mere hypothesis; he cannot well avoid the situation that these elections have created for him.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters from Berlin inform us that Prince Bismarck has declared war upon foreign correspondents, and has begun by ordering the correspondent of the *Gazette de France* out of the country. Some others have been warned that they would have to cross the frontier if they persisted in sending off things disagreeable to Germany for foreign publication. Yet in the debate that occurred the other day in the Reichstag, the Chancellor complained that German politics occupied so small a space in the foreign journals of all countries. He seemed to resent that as an indignity. Putting these two facts together, we can very readily arrive at a reason for the seeming indifference shown to German affairs. Correspondents are always snubbed or badly treated. The correspondent of the *Telegraph*, which had given more space to German affairs than any other paper, was prosecuted for a bit of enterprise, fined, imprisoned, and put to a great deal of trouble. Yet Mr. Kingston had always written in a friendly and amiable way of the Germans; he had shown himself a friend; but he was treated like an enemy because he happened to send to England a summary of a document which had not been made public. No consideration whatever is given to journalists in Germany, and when this is the case, it seems childish to complain that they write so little of German politics. They avoid all mention of them whenever possible. What the Chancellor aims at is to force foreign journals to employ Germans as correspondents, not only because they would write more agreeably about things in general, but because, being Germans, they would be subject to the German penal code, and could be punished for independence or independent criticism. I do not think, however, that Prince Bismarck will succeed any better here than in the employment of his "reptile fund," drafts upon which were refused by the representatives of nearly every journal worth having, and by all foreign correspondents. The sums expended were given to men who would have been quite as obsequious without them.

THE APPROACHING WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The attention of the world has just been attracted to Richard Wagner's new theatre in Bavaria, by the publication of the second volume of M. Tissot's *Voyage dans le Pays des Milliards*. This theatre is located at Bayreuth, a town which has had its ancient splendors, like Versailles. Owing to his impossible character, Wagner could not come to terms with any of the Directors, and hence resolved upon building a theatre for himself. His plan was to make it something like his music—out of the common line. The King of Bavaria gave him a million and a half of francs to meet the cost of construction; the municipality gave him the necessary ground, and added a house for his own residence; several persons infatuated with him gave him large sums of money. As the total fell short of the estimated cost, associations called "Wagner-Vereins" were formed in all parts of the country, the object being to collect subscriptions, receive donations, and dispose of shares in the enterprise. The building at Bayreuth is in the form of a Grecian temple and crowns a small hill, standing upon its crest like the Gloriata at Schönbrun. It is not an easy thing to get into this monument to the musical art, but M. Tissot succeeded in doing so through the kindness of a devoted Wagnerian whose acquaintance he had made. He was taken there to see a rehearsal of "Siegfried," and heard Mesdames Materna and Betz in the parting scene of *Wotan* and *Brunhild*. Among the persons present he saw Liszt and his daughter, Mrs. Bülow, now Mme. Cosima Wagner, a number of musical people and Bavarian nobility, and among the lot a Chicago pork-packer, who had crossed the Atlantic to see his favorite composer. What particularly struck M. Tissot was the care taken to dispose the audience so that nothing could distract their minds, and it is said that Wagner wanted to put every spectator in a small loge by himself, arranged like a sentry-box. The orchestra was in a pit thirty feet below the level of the stage, the music coming literally from the depths. This was to prevent persons from seeing the movements of the fiddlers, and from turning them from that state of beatific contemplation which is supposed to be necessary to a thorough appreciation of the "music of the future."

HERR WAGNER.

M. Tissot gives us a description of the self-styled "king of musicians." He looks very much as he did ten years ago, and as his portraits represent him, but his hair has become slightly streaked with silver. He has the same energetic, impassioned face, and his gestures are rapid and forcible, resembling the movements of a person who has a rapier or foil in hand. "He is a nervous musical Orlando," adds M. Tissot, "he is always furious, always has the air of one fighting or preaching a crusade, he is in a state of constant eruption. In all that he does or says there is the same mixture of flame, lava, and smoke, and the words of this volcanic man always pour out like a stream of lava. After all, this fire is characteristic of the man of genius." But M. Tissot finds certain traits which denote an impossible character. Wagner must tyrannize and must be brutal; he beats his musicians, and then begs their pardon with tears pouring down his cheeks; he insults his singers, then cajoles them with excuses, fine words, and costly presents; he has fallen out with all his friends, and cannot agree with any of the Directors; and, wishing to reign alone—an absolute sovereign in his sphere—he had to build a theatre for himself. When Wagner composes, he first examines his room to see if the draperies and hangings are in accord with the sort of music he is engaged upon, and if they are not suited to the subject he is about to treat, a room has to be freshly furnished. It is indispensable that his dressing-gown and slippers, as regards color and form, should harmonize with the musical motive running in his mind. When all these details are arranged Wagner claims to find the music of the future with ease, since it comes to him by inspiration. M. Fissol is an amiable critic generally, and writes favorably of Wagner and his music until he comes to the latest production, the buffoonery entitled "Une Capitulation," when his note brusquely changes. I have given you an idea of this work in some previous letters, and one can readily understand why this satire upon his country should displease M. Fissot.

AMERICAN PRONUNCIATION.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S VIEWS—THE TRUE STANDARD OF ENGLISH SPEECH FOUND ONLY AMONG THOSE OF NEW-ENGLAND BIRTH OR DESCENT.

Richard Grant White speaks thus plainly, and with a touch of fine incisive humor, upon the subject of American pronunciation of English:

"Moreover, as to pronunciation, the observation of the average American is very untrustworthy; for it is in that respect that the speech of the average American, however 'polite' and 'intelligent' he may be, is most likely to deviate from the true English standard. As a people we utter our language vilely; as a people we have a bad tone of voice, and very unpleasant inflections, in great variety of unpleasantness, according to the place of our birth and breeding. It is only in a comparatively small, although actually numerous circle of people of high social culture in New-England and New-York, and in the latter place among those of New-England birth, or very direct descent, that the true standard of English speech is found in this country. And even there we too often find proper pronunciation marred by a bad enunciation—a tone nasal and drawling, united to a disposition to a slovenly dropping or slurring of syllables. The clear, firm, crisp enunciation of the well-bred Englishman, and particularly of the well-bred English woman is heard, even among our most cultivated people, with comparative rarity. What is it that has so vitiated the voices of most American men, and still more of most American women? For there is no doubt that the fairer sex are in this respect the least to be admired. Among a hundred men you will find perhaps ten or a dozen who open their mouths and speak clearly and freely; but among a hundred women, not more than one. You shall see a lovely, bright creature, with all the external evidences of culture about her, a woman who will carry you captive so long as she is silent; but let her open her pretty lips, and she shall pierce your ear with a mean, thin, nasal, rasping tone which at once diminishes her charm. An English woman, even of the lower classes, will delight you with the rich, sweet, smooth, and yet firm and crisp tones in which she utters what may perhaps be very bad 'grammar.' And since I am telling unpleasant truths about ourselves, I may as well say here that there is more of this among both Western men and women than among those in other quarters of the country. I recently went into one of our most frequented theatres to pass an hour. There was a scene in progress, and I remained for the time standing just within the door. A lady was doing some emotional business, with a high manifestation of toilet and gesticulation. I listened a few minutes, and then, turning to an apparently official person, I asked him who she was, for the situations and the personages of the play were unknown to me. 'That,' he replied in a tone of some awe, (for she was the 'leading lady,' and the houses were very full,) and looking at me much as if I had asked a like question as to Gen. Grant or the statue of Washington in the square—'that is Miss ——,' naming a Western actress of some celebrity. I listened for a few minutes more, and then fled the house. The tone of her voice propelled me from the door like a pellet from a pop-gun. All the emotional and sensational convulsions into which she could have fallen would not have allured me to sit under her ministrations of the English language for one quarter of an hour. And her speech bewrayed her as if she had been a female Peter; for I knew before I was told that she must have come from the regian west of the Alleghanies."—*Galaxy for April.*

THE PIRATE WADDELL.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 16 remarks as follows: "It is now understood that James S. Waddell, who signalized his gallantry and warlike prowess by burning defenseless merchantmen and whalers during the war of the rebellion, has been reinstated in the position of Commander of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer the City of San Francisco. Capt. Waddell may be an accomplished naval officer and a skillful navigator. As commander of the Shenandoah he boldly sailed the Pacific seas, and undauntedly attacked, captured, and burned a large number of unarmed vessels. All his victories were over non-combatants. There is a very respectable amount of evidence going to show that he burned defenseless ships after the war was over, and after he knew that it was over. If able and skillful commanders are so scarce that the Pacific Mail Company are obliged to officer their ships with ex-Confederate pirates, it might seem unkind to comment with severity upon their course in giving the charge of their finest steamer to Capt. Waddell. But it is asserted upon respectable authority that there are to-day in this city a score of able and experienced sea captains who were true to their country in the hour of her supreme peril, and who are out of employment."

RICHARD WAGNER.

THE COMPOSER, PAST AND PRESENT.

TEN YEARS AGO IN MUNICH—THE COURT AT BAYREUTH—WONDERFUL PECULIARITIES AND CAPRICES OF A GREAT MAN—HIS HABITS OF WORK.

From Concordia.

On one of those fine Summer afternoons such as you sometimes see on the borders of the Tsar, in the year 1865, I, accompanied by a Professor of the University of Munich, went for a stroll beyond the gates of the Propylæum. As we found ourselves in front of a villa, built after a fanciful style of architecture and surrounded by high walls, the Professor suddenly halted, and, turning to me said, "Shall we go and see Wagner?" "With all my heart," I replied, my anxiety being prompted rather by curiosity than sympathy.

He rang the bell. The door was opened to us by a mulatto, wearing a fez. We presented our cards and, two minutes afterward, were shown into a delicious little sitting-room opening on to a veranda, which led down to a garden full of roses and butterflies. A lady was reclining lazily on a chair, fanning herself with a Chinese fan, and by her side, with his elbows on the piano, was a gentleman in spectacles, turning over the leaves of a manuscript score. In the middle of the room was a marble bust of the young King of Bavaria. The lady, in a most gracious manner, asked us to be seated, and commenced speaking to me in the purest French. Our conversation was suddenly interrupted by the slamming of a side door, from which emerged a demon-like figure, his long hair hanging over his shoulders, and his spindle shanks terminating in huge felt shoes. This was Wagner. He introduced us to M. and Mme. Bülow.

Out of frendship and admiration for Wagner, Bülow had acted as the *chef d'orchestre* of his operas. It was the night before "Tristan and Isolde" was to be produced, and the *maestro*, full of feverish impatience, could scarcely keep himself quiet. He jumped and fidgeted about in his slippers; he threw his restless spider-arms from one side to the other; the words rushed from his mouth in discordant sounds; it seemed like a torrent swollen with heavy rain.

Such was Wagner in 1865 at Munich. Such we find him, after a lapse of ten years, at Bayreuth. The only change is in the hair, which is now slightly grizzled. The head is the same, as resolute in expression as ever, as strongly marked in outline—the head of a knight of old. His gestures are still as brusque as the thrusts of a rapier, and his tongue has still the volubility of a windmill. The man is highly nervous and passionate. He is a musical Orlando. He is always furious, as though he were going to fight a duel or preach a crusade. He is a perfect volcano. In all he does, in all he says, there is a mixture of lava, of flame, and of fire. When you first approach this volcano, you seem to smell burning, and you feel tempted to call the fire brigade. He is haughty and violent in his sublime extravagance. If ever he became Prince of Lippe or of Anhalt he would have all his subjects led to the opera by the Police; he would forbid, on penalty of death, people to play on clarionets, zithers, pianos, or harmonicas of the principality any compositions but his own; and he would introduce by decree into private houses musical coffee grinders, musical beds and sofas, and musical soup-tureens and water bottles. If ever he obtains the favor of the King of Prussia he will condemn the Parisians to thirty years of "Tannhäuser." Despotism and love of power are the basis of this contradictory and warm nature.

He must tyrannize, he must abuse. He beats his players, and then afterward, with tears in his eyes, begs their pardon. One moment he insults his singers, the next flatters them and heaps presents on them. In one word, he is impossible. He has quarreled with all his friends, he has never been able to agree with any theatrical manager, and, at last, determined to reign as absolute monarch, he has been obliged to build himself a theatre. Louis II. himself was obliged to have a drawbridge built to his own castle; as soon as the Knight Lohengrin is seen throwing up the dust on the distant road the bridge is raised. He was in a very fair way to eat up all Bavaria out of the King's hand.

This northern German has Eastern tastes and Sardanapalian desires. He has scattered about gold by the shovelful; he has thrown fortunes out of window.

When he travels he must have his special train, his servants, his waiting-maids, his bed-hangings of yellow silk worked in gold, his silver, and his wine. He hires entire hotels, and asks for the bed-room in which princes have slept. At Bayreuth he holds a real court, and at this moment I do not know of any other so brilliant in Germany. He has his equipages, his comedians, his courtiers, his lackeys, and his favorites. From the four corners of the world people come to solicit an audience and to prostrate themselves before the pontiff of the music of the future.

His villa has the sacred aspect of a temple. The façade from the roadway is adorned with a large fresco, representing Wotan, the Goddess of Music, and Siegfried. Wotan and Siegfried are the two principal characters in "Nibelungenring," the opera in three days, for the performance of which the theatre at Bayreuth has been built. Wagner has given Wotan the features of the tenor, Schnorr Von Carolsfeld, who was to sing the part, but who died young. The Goddess of Music is represented by Mme. Bülow, (I should say, Mme. Cosima Wagner,) and Siegfried by his son of six years of age. Above these allegorical pictures appears, in gold letters, the name of another person belonging to the *Nibelungenring*, he who gave the house its name—Wahnfried. It the exterior is a church, the interior is a pagoda. The large reception-room, surrounded by a circular gallery, is lighted by a cupola. The busts of Wagner and Mme. Cosima are displayed for the veneration of the faithful on a sort of altar, round which are ranged, like Brahmins, the statues of Lohengrin, Tannhäuser, Siegfried, Tristan, and Walter von der Vogelweide, draped in marble.

From this sanctuary, where Vishnoo-Wagner only shows himself to his worshippers, and only in his unpublished works, you go into another room, the window of which looks on to a terrace. A book-case fills three sides of the room, and a grand piano, half hidden by a drapery, opens its ivory mouth like the familiar monster of the place. The walls are ornamented with medallions of Schiller, Goethe, Louis II., and of Schopenhauer, the Pantheist philosopher. The splendor of this room is somewhat theatrical. Everything in it is brilliant and dazzling, and the picturesque disorder is possibly the result of art. It is here that Wagner ascends his tripod.

He works in the morning, according to the German motto, "Morgenstunde ist goldenstunde." In the Winter an immense fire is lighted, the rose-colored candles, burning in silver candlesticks, emit voluptuous odors; in the Summer the windows are open, and the room is filled with the sweet scent of the dawn. Before setting to work Wagner takes a bath, and in a cup of black coffee, brought to him in a gold cup, pours forth libations to the goddess of music. What care he takes of his body and mind! When the great naturalist, Buffon, wrote the works the style of which answers so well to the majesty of the subject, he was satisfied to wear a decent coat, a shirt-frill and ruffles of lace; when Wagner begins to work he must needs have the curtains and hangings of his room in harmony with the subject upon which he is engaged; he even insists on his dressing-gown, trowsers, cap, and slippers being in harmony with his musical subject. It is not easy to comply with all these requirements. When the object has been attained the *maestro* exhibits his inspiration by strange antics and small exclamations of joy. Wagner can only work in complete silence. As soon as he is heard to caper and to cry no one is allowed to move; at the slightest noise his muse takes immediate flight, and the world loses a *chef-d'œuvre*. When Wagner, owing to the kindness of Meyerbeer and Maurice Schlesinger, lived in Paris, he required neither this ridiculous luxury nor this stupid affectation to inspire him. It was in the year 1840, and at this time Wagner, who set himself up as a mortal enemy of Kings, knew what it was to suffer hunger nobly. He did not then present his works to the world as though they were sybilline leaves; his music was not incomprehensible, it had some charming oases. At 11 o'clock Wagner crosses Bayreuth in a carriage and goes to his theatre, which is at the other extremity of the town. The rehearsals generally last three hours. Upon his return he breakfasts alone, taking oysters, cold meat, and wine. Two hours later he dines with his family. His dinner consists invariably of six entrées. He has an inordinate passion for thrushes, and he manages to get them all the year round. Cheese, likewise, is a favorite relish of his. In his cellar he has a special comparament which is called "The Cheese Museum;" here Brie ripens gently, Gruyère becomes a deeper gold, Roquefort becomes stronger, and Camenbert melts into tenderness. Wagner only drinks beer from a patriotic motive. Every evening he goes to Ankerman's, the general rendezvous of all the singers and musicians, and drinks his beer. In the midst of the smoke of the pipes which envelopes him, he resembles a god of Walhalla who has descended, *incognito*, into the country of potatoes. At his own house the author of "Tannhäuser" only moistens his divinity with champagne. His little suppers are reputed as being very lively. *Les grives les rendent grivois.* His jokes make the ladies present turn as red as peonies. He is a man emphatically full of contrasts, for if he finds his friends a little too jovial he has an easy method of damping their spirits. Mysteriously he brings forth a dark lantern and invites his friends to follow him. You go down into the garden, passing through a door half hidden by a curtain of ivy, and you suddenly find yourself in the midst of a sombre forest surrounded by strange, fantastic sounds. At first you are puzzled, then you begin to get anxious, and at length silence roots you to the spot. Wagner suddenly darts his lantern upon a huge block of granite, and in a sepulchral voice says: "My friends, this is my tomb; think of death!" This announcement acts as a *douche*; you return to the drawing-room to talk of death, the plurality of worlds, the soul, and virtue; but you always finish up with Bismarck and France.

EMILE AUGIER.

THE HABITS OF A SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC AUTHOR—AN ODD COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes to that journal as follows: "The success of 'Mme Caverlet' has made M. Emile Augier the lion of the day, for a successful play here gives a man more reputation than any other literary work, makes him more sought in society, and puts $20,000 or $30,000 in his pocket. I have, therefore, thought you may find it interesting if I preface an analysis of his play by some sketch of the domestic life of the author. He comes of a literary family. Pigault Lebrun, the Paul de Kock of the last generation, was his grandfather. M. Paul Deroulede, whose volume of poems has drawn torrents of tears from French eyes—a surgeon of a Paris hospital tried to read me one of them last week, but became so choked by sobs he had to desist—is his nephew. M. Emile Augier is a member of the French Academy. He is just now in the worst possible humor, despite his success. He detests Paris. He thinks walking in the streets to be something like the exercise prisoners take in jail's cooped walls. Says he: 'What are houses, without one bit of grass or tree visible and scarcely an inch of sky to be seen, and that begrimed by smoke from a hundred thousand chimneys, but prison walls?' He loathes Paris houses, where families have only one flat each and a staircase as common as the street. He says: 'Heaven save me from life in such a chest of drawers!' The comparison is apt, as everybody who has seen Paris houses knows. The number of Parisians who inhabit the country is yearly increasing. You would be astonished were I to tell you the actors and actresses who live out of Paris. One would think that if there was a profession in the world (the medical profession excepted) which was chained to urban life 'twas the theatrical profession. Actors are rarely able to leave the theatre before midnight. When they reach the suburban station they are still far from home. They reach the supper table hungry (no actor dines, for any meal makes him too heavy to act; Rouint during his whole career dined at 2 P. M., went to his dressing-room in the opera-house, slept there until the doors were opened,) consequently it is nearly 3 A. M. before they get to bed. Still, as actors find the perfect rest of the country gives them such sound slumber, and the air is favorable to the lungs, they prefer these late hours to earlier bed in town. In Paris bed is not always sleep. There is rarely perfect silence in our streets except from 1 A. M. to 2:30 A. M. I must add, too, that actors do not find it easy to get lodgings in Paris. They necessarily make a good deal of noise when they enter late at night, for there is supper to be served, and tenants below and above them make the landlord elect between giving actors notice to quit or accepting notice to quit from tenants above and below them. As it is better to lose one tenant than to have two lodgings empty, the actor is commonly requested to leave. Musicians, and especially singers, find it very hard to get lodgings. They are the pests of a whole neighborhood, especially in Summer, when all windows are open. In the country actors and musicians have a whole house to themselves, and bawl as they may, distance and verdure muffle their sounds. To return to M. Emile Augier. He lives at one of the queerest villages in the neighborhood of Paris. In the Winter it is deserted, but from May to September it is all animation. Take ten cottages, you will find nine occupied by the *demi monde*. It is the favorite resort of all of them and their satellites, who like to row and to swim and to enjoy country walks. Argenteuil is the haunt of another class of amateurs of river sports, and Argenteuil looks down as contemptuously as an 'old salt' upon a fresh water sailor on the fine gentlemen of Croissy, as this village is named. The frequenters of Argenteuil consider themselves as men in earnest in their sport, who love boats for boat's sake, water for water's sake, while the fine gentlemen of Croissy think more of their costume and of their girl than of anything else. It is amusing to see the reception given at Argenteuil to a resident of Croissy; it is anything but cordial, and nobody from the former ever visits the latter place. Croissy is a village near St. Germain, Marly, Louveciennes—villages filled with literary men, artists, and actors. It is the most beautiful portion of the environs of Paris, and would be the most delightful but for the innumerable restaurants which for miles line the river's bank and almost touch each other. A more animated scene is nowhere visible than these miles of bank and river on the fair Sundays of June, July, and August. The stream is alive with boats, all decked with gay flags, and filled with crews in brilliant fancy costume, the banks are crowded with promenaders in their best clothes, the restaurants have not an empty seat in saloon, or on veranda, or on roof. A thousand French horns to bray carnival's unmeaning music, and nearly as many hand-organs unmercifully grind the popular airs of the day. To people who love quiet this is a great drawback to the neighborhood. On the other hand, it has the most beautiful landscapes to be found near here; a thousand villages with their tiny cottages, whose ochre-colored walls and red-tiled roofs shine in the sun, which lights upon even the gray old churches around which they nestle. The straight, broad, verdant roads stretch out far below the horizon, the tortuous river reels from one side of the landscape to the other till it disappears beyond the distant range of hills in some crevasse, made at some period of time so distant from us that none but an astronomer could count the intervening years. Here lies St. Germain forest, covering miles with its foliage, which looks not green but black, as the sun shines on its dense masses. There is no forest near Paris which is so thoroughly forest as these great woods; in them the deer continually crosses your path, the whirring pheasant rises from every bit of furze, the rabbit and the hare scamper by you every step, the trees are filled with birds. No place contains so many pleasant walks, rides, and drives as this forest. Chateau de St. Germain is full of interest; it has been the scene of many historical events, its architecture is attractive, it contains a valuable prehistorical and Gallic museum. The villas in the neighborhood are beautiful, and placed in admirable grounds; some of them possess historical interest. This was Mme. Dubarry's favorite Summer residence, yonder stood Marly, here is Alexander Dumas's Chateau de Monte Christo, yonder is Victorien Sardou's residence, there poor Felicien Mallefille died, Hector Berlioz lived here, Mlle. Augustine Brohan lives in this villa, that house was Ouillon Barrot's, he died there; Halevy's widow and family own this cottage. M. Emile Augier built the first house erected at Croissy, just as Lord Brougham built the first house at Cannes, and Sir Joseph Olliffe the first house at Trouville, and Alphonse Karr the first house at St. Adresse. M. Emile Augier built it first as a mere resting place, a retreat to visit when he had some work to do which required quiet and no visitors; so he began by building merely a long room, a study in the middle of a garden, which he bought for a song. One day he thought it would be pleasant to give a dinner there, so he built a kitchen adjoining the study and the dinner was served under an arbor. This dinner proved so pleasant that it was followed by many others, until one day a sudden rain surprised a large party in the midst of dinner, and thereupon Emile Augier vowed a refuge from inclement skies ought to be provided, so he built a flat-roofed porch above the study and kitchen, and used the roof as a study in fair weather. He found the sun in fair as inconvenient as the rain in foul weather, so he put a roof on the flat roof and built walls to support the new roof. Then he thought he should like to have a billiard-room, and he sent again for his architect; when the latter came he persuaded M. Augier that a drawing-room was absolutely necessary, so the drawing-room was built. Modern taste would scarcely approve the drawing-room. It is all oak, wainscot oaken panels, ceiling great oaken rafters with panels between them, mantelpiece of oak with a carved fawn high above the ledge. The furniture is blue rep. The windows are immense and in the mediæval style, that is, with small panes set in lead. By the way, the dining-room is in still worse taste; it is in oak and hung with paper imitating porcelain tiles. Above the dining-room a library has been built (you know architects never leave a man quiet until they get at least two stories out of him.) It opens on the veranda. It is in ebony, with golden rods; the shelves are filled with books, but there is not a rare edition, nor a costly-bound volume, nor one of Emile Augier's works among them. On one of the shelves there are seven meerschaum pipes, deeply embrowned by use; M. Augier's mouth is rarely without a pipe; he smokes while working in his garden (his favorite exercise;) he smokes while reading (he is no great reader;) he smokes while thinking (he thinks a great deal;) he smokes while playing billiards with his nephews (his great passion next to tobacco is billiards.) He never begins to write a play until he has thought it out from beginning to end, and has so satisfied himself with it that it is ready to be committed to writing without one word changed or blotted. While at Croissy he wears the smock shirt, over-trousers, and wooden clogs of the French peasant. His next-door neighbors are his sisters, Mmes. Guiard and Devoulede. Each has her own villa, where they live happily, surrounded by their children. Mme. Devoulede is the mother of the poet."

THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION.

Cæsar A. Rodney, of Wilmington, Del., has in his possession the original of a letter written by the Cæsar Rodney of Revolutionary fame to his brother, Thomas Rodney, Esq., of Dover. The present Mr. Rodney is a great-grandson of the Thomas Rodney to whom the letter is addressed, and a great-grandnephew of the writer. To explain the "summons" to the members of the Assembly, it may be necessary to say that Mr. Rodney was the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware. Following is a copy of the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 4th, 1776.

SIR: I have inclosed you a summons, directed to the sheriff, to summon the members for our country to meet in Assembly at New Castle on the 22d day of this instant, which I hope you will have put into his hands as soon as possible after it comes to your hands. I arrived in Congress (tho. detained by thunder and rain) time enough to give my voice in the matter of Independence. It is determined by the Thirteen United Colonies, without even one dissenting Colony. We have now got through with the whole of the Declaration, and ordered it to be printed, so that you will soon have the pleasure of seeing it. Handbills of it will be printed and sent to the armies, cities, county-towns, &c., to be published, or rather proclaimed in form. Don't neglect to attend closely and carefully to my harvest, and you will oblige, yours, &c., CÆSAR RODNEY.

To Captain THOMAS RODNEY, Esquire, on public service, at Dover.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Rev. Dr. Sahm, a prominent Lutheran minister of Pennsylvania, is dead.

The King of Ashantee has requested the Wesleyan missionaries to restore their old mission at Coomassie.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this City, is to deliver the address this year at the Auburn Theological Seminary.

Jesse Lee, the founder of Methodism in New-England, is to have a monument over his grave in Baltimore.

Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., is said to be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to belong to the Ritualistic party.

The Archbishop of Dublin (of the Disestablished Church) is so ill that he cannot perform his archiepiscopal duties.

The women of the Protestant Episcopal Church are about to form a Mexican League to help the Church of Jesus in Mexico.

The Methodist Board of Bishops has appointed April 28 as a day of fasting and special prayer for the General Conference which meets May 4.

A strong religious interest is still manifested in Dr. Cuyler's Church, in Brooklyn. One hundred and fifteen have been added to its membership.

Rev. Sydney has declined to become Dean of Ripon on account of ill health. His illness is of such a character that he is not expected to recover.

It has been decided to postpone the meeting of the World's Conference of Presbyterians till next year. It was to have met in Edinburgh July 4, 1876.

Bishop Scott (Methodist Episcopal) celebrated the semi-centenary of his admission to the ministry March 20, by a sermon before the Wilmington Conference.

Rev. Dr. Thomson author of the *Land and The Book* will retire, it is said, from missionary life in Syria, and spend the rest of his life in America. It is understood he has several literary projects on hand.

Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, who was successfully prosecuted before the new English Church Court for ritualistic practices, has announced his willingness to comply with the terms of the decision against him.

Private letters from Japan speak with enthusiasm of the harmony and co-operation which prevail among the missionaries in that country. The week of prayer was observed with unusual fervor.

The Commission of the Free Church General Assembly of Scotland have sent a letter to Rev. Dr. Ingram, of Unst, who has completed his hundredth year. The letter recognizes him as father of the Free Church, and as the oldest minister in the British Isles.

The Catholics of Tucson, Arizona Territory, have a custom of going out of the town five or six miles to meet and welcome their Bishop when he returns from a journey. An address of welcome is presented to the Bishop, who gives the assembled people his blessing and heads the procession back to the town.

A writer in the *Church Journal* says there are colored parishes in the Dioceses (Protestant Episcopal) of Connecticut, Western New-York, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Missouri, which are fully represented in the conventions of those dioceses.

At an investigation now in progress in Athens, concerning the alleged sale of high offices in the Greek Church, Archbishop Kastorkis testified that four bishoprics were vacated last year, and "all the clergy became intoxicated with desire for the crook. Many even had prepared episcopal vestments before the election."

The Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Board report that the missions among the Indians have been very successful, but sufficient funds have not been contributed to carry on the work according to the opportunities afforded. The Church is therefore asked to give liberally toward this object.

A number of zealous Moslems of Constantinople, having seen Stanley's letters concerning the African country of Uganda and its King, have formed a missionary society for the propagation of the Mohammedan faith among the Mtesa's people. Large contributions have been raised for this purpose the subscriptions running from $250 to $650.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Michigan (Protestant Episcopal) has declined to admit Mr. A. W. Mann, an efficient deaf-mute lay reader, as a candidate for holy orders, on the ground that the canons of the Church do not authorize the admission of a person so far incapacitated from general work as such a person must necessarily be.

Rev. Dr. Legge, who holds the post of Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford is to translate, in the series of translations of the sacred books of various countries which the university proposes to issue, the canon of the Chinese Buddhists and the Confucian and the Taouist Scriptures. Dr. Legge was formerly an English Congregational missionary to China.

The Muscogee (Creek Indian) Baptist Association has made an earnest appeal to the denomination in the South for means to educate the Indian children. They say, "Our children are not born savages. They are at first sweet-tempered, and seem playful and happy; and if they grow up savages it is because their minds are dwarfed and corrupted" on account of neglect.

Rev. Dr. Gardner reports that the Baptist Missionary Union is supporting 140 American missionaries in Asia. The number of living members in the more than three hundred churches of Burmah, Hindoostan, Assam, China, Siam, and Japan exceeds 25,000. An important work is in progress in Europe, and the other missions of the Union have 30,000 church members, making an aggregate of 55,000 members.

A controversy has been going on among the Unitarians of England and Ireland concerning Theodore Parker's works. In Ireland there is a strong opposition to the publication of his writings, but in England the Council of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association has explicitly directed the Executive Committee to publish Theodore Parker's *Discourse on Matters Pertaining to Religion*, his *Ten Sermons*, and his *Prayers*.

The American Chapel at Paris, which is under the care of the American and Foreign Christian Union, is reported to have had a good year in 1875. Forty new members were received during the year. Its receipts from pew rents, collections, &c., were 23,500 francs. Connected with the chapel are a Sunday-school, a Bible class, and a missionary association. The receipts of the latter for the year past were 6,223 francs. The chapel is self-supporting.

The new and costly Unitarian church on Brattle Street Square, Boston, has been closed since last October owing to lack of support. Some time ago a committee was appointed to sell or lease the building, but was not successful. There is a mortgage of $75,000 on the property, in addition to a large floating debt. The entire cost of the building and land was about two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, and it is said that in order to settle up affairs the church and land will be sold for $150,000.

The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the first half of its present financial year are much less than was expected. From Sept. 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875, the donations and legacies were $222,552 81. From Sept. 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, the donations and legacies were $186,817 16, showing a decrease of $35,735 65. The Prudential Committee states that unless the income for the remainder of the year is larger than that of last year for the same period, the appropriations for 1877 will have to be reduced from $475,000 to $450,000.

The missions in West Africa have done much toward civilizing the people. In Old Calabar the missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church, after twenty-five years of labor, have succeeded in uprooting the worst forms of heathenism. The English Baptists on the banks of the Cameruns River have established an asylum for fugitives from the horrible customs which prevail in the mountains back of the coast. As soon as some person of influence dies one or more victims are selected and, on the charge of witchcraft, are compelled to drink poison, or are in other cruel ways put to death. A Baptist missionary writes that within the past seven months the little mission settlement has afforded shelter to seven persons who had been thus condemned.

The new Catholic Cathedral which is now being built on Fifth avenue, this City, will be the most imposing church edifice yet undertaken in America. The present condition of the work, as stated by the *American Architect*, is as follows: All the walls are completed, and the slating and copper work of the roofs is nearly done. The battlements and pinnacles are finished, with the exception of those upon the two transept fronts and over the side aisles. The towers and spires are incomplete, but with these exceptions the whole exterior is nearly finished. The marble work for such parts of the exterior as are necessary for the security of the roof is now being cut—namely, the third stories of the two western towers, and the pinnacles and ornaments of the three great gables. This work will be completed this Winter, and will be set during the coming Spring. The interior finish is already partly contracted for, and it is hoped that the building will be sufficiently completed for the celebration of the church services in about two years. The towers and spires will be continued after the consecration of the cathedral.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

JOHN TUNLEY & CO
No. 761 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW PREMISES,
MONDAY, MARCH 27,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.

24-inch ECRU PLAID SUITINGS, 10c. per yard; worth 25c.
SILK STRIPE SAXONY POPLINS at 12½c. per yard; cost to import, 27c.
PURE MOHAIR DIAGONALS at 20c. per yard.
FRENCH STRIPED WORSTED TAMISE SUITINGS at 20c. per yard; worth 40c.
WORSTED DEBEGE PLAIDS, Spring effects, at 25c. per yard.
STRIPED FRENCH CRETONNES at 25c. per yard.
FRENCH CASHMERE SUITINGS, all wool, at 30c. per yard.
TWILLED ALL WOOL DeBEIGE at 37½c. per yard.
COLORED CRETONNES, all wool, new shades, at 45c. per yard.
200 pieces PURE CAMEL'S HAIR, 27-inch and 54-inch, at 37½c. and 75c. per yard.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BLACK GRENADINES.

STRIPE GRENADINES at 25c. per yard.
MATELASSE STRIPED GRENADINES at 30c. per yard.
ALL WOOL FILLING IRON FRAME GRENADINES at 30c. per yard.
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES at 40c. per yard.
A large line of MEXICAN PLAID AND STRIPED SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES at 85c. and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS, PURE MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASHMERES, MERINOES, TAMISE, AND BOMBAZINES AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

NEW PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at 65c., worth 85c.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS in all the best makes at prices that will astonish the Popular Trade.

BARGAINS IN
DOMESTICS.

900 pieces SIDE BAND PERCALES at 4½c. per yard.
635 pieces CHINTZ PERCALES at 5c. per yard.
740 pieces CHINTZ CAMBRICS at 6c. per yard.
600 pieces CHINTZ COMBINATION SUITINGS at 8c. per yard.
840 pieces FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLIN at 9c. per yard.
580 pieces WAMSUTTA MUSLIN at 11½c. per yard.
2¼-YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN at 25c. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN
HOSIERY.

J. & R. Morley's Striped Balbriggan Silk Clocked Hose, at 85c. and 95c. per pair, never before sold for less than $1 50.
Centennial Silk Embroidered Lisle Thread Hose at $1 25 per pair, worth $2.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to a large offering of BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE POLONAISE ROBES, price $12, cost to import $30.

JOHN TUNLEY & CO.
No. 761 Broadway,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 20, 1876.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on demand to the depositors of the SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

WM. M. BANKS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Opening.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Invite their friends and customers to the semi-annual opening of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
On Wednesday and Thursday,
MARCH 29 AND 30.

Our European buyers having just returned from the French and English markets, we are prepared to offer the LARGEST, RICHEST, and BEST selected stock of FINE GOODS ever exhibited in this City, comprising

French Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.
London Round Hats and Mourning Bonnets.
French and English Chip Hats and Bonnets.
And SPECIAL STYLES in FANCY BRAIDS, EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN.
Flowers and Feathers,
Sash and Trimming Ribbons,
Dress and Trimming Silks,
Laces and Embroideries,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Dress Trimmings,
Fancy Goods, &c.

Also, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and
SUN UMBRELLAS
IN THE NEWEST STYLES, SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR OUR FINE RETAIL TRADE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6. 571 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,968	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad st., New-York.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Branch offices, in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph line.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—GENTLE HORSE, BROKEN TO SADDLE and harness, also light harness, in exchange for turn out seat phaeton, with shifting top, pole, and shafts; will buy, but prefer to exchange. Address S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE VICTORIA, and one park phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

STABLE TO LET—No. 25 WEST 22D ST.; FIVE stalls, ample carriage room, and good accommodations for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.,
BEST CLASS of SERVANTS WAITING for SITUATIONS.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican widow, as companion to an invalid lady, or house-keeper, or to take charge of a linen-room in a hotel; references given. Call or address S. W., No. 6 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CAPABLE CHAMBERmaid desires to make an engagement with a lady who will take her to the country for the Summer; Newport preferred; reference from her present employer. Call at No. 248 Lexington av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT DANISH GIRL, for general work in City or country; a good plain cook and excellent laundress; makes bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; DOES ALL kinds English and American cooking; would assist with washing; in a nice family; excellent reference. Call Monday at 228 7th av., near 23d st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE; UNderstands her business in all branches; first-class City reference. Address Business, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist at coarse washing in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST IN THE washing; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 326 West 26th st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would engage for $1 50 per day; cuts and trims in all styles; W. & W. machine if required. Address J. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER AND operator on sewing-machines, work by the day for private families; understands her business thoroughly. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, fitter and trimmer, will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; $2 per day, highest references. Address Good Cutter, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER—WANTS TO MAKE ARRANGEments with some first-class families by the day; satisfaction given. Address A., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day; operates on any sewing-machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 345 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most competent seamstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OBtained at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, 45th st. and Broadway, under the management of Mrs. COCHRANE, late Superintendent of the Ladies' Directory.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY American middle-aged lady in a kind, good family to take care of house, invalid, or do sewing; any position of trust, for very little compensation; undoubted reference. Call or address M., Christian Home, No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN English lady in any capacity where her abilities for general usefulness and interest in her duties would be appreciated; is a thorough housekeeper; reliable references; triflers need not trouble to answer. Address Mrs. B., No. 81 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF CULture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; references; country preferred. Address L. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble New-England housekeeper in a hotel or family; intelligent and companionable; fond of children; experienced in sickness. Call on or address for one week Housekeeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SINGLE LADY AS EXperienced housekeeper; widower's family preferred; would not object to children or country; best references. Address J. W. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper; best City references. Address J. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; understands washing and ironing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WHO understands her business thoroughly; preference in a family going to Newport; good reference. Apply at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR WILL TAKE either position alone, for which she is well qualified; is a thorough dress-maker; cuts and fits, and can run any machine; has very best City references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 866 6th av., near 23d st.

REMOVAL.—LADIES' DIRECTORY, NO. 584 7TH av., second house above 41st st. Free training and cooking schools for young women. Ladies' cooking classes will be resumed April 1. Capable servants for City and country.

SERVANTS,
Honest, civil, and capable,
now waiting employment at Carpenter's Agency,
No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AT $1 25 PER DAY—A cutter and fitter of boys' clothes, infants' clothing, and shirts; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Swiss girl, speaking French, German, and English, as seamstress and maid, or to take care of growing children. Call or address N., No. 785 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED SEAMSTRESS, sewing by the day in a private family. Address Mary E. Harris, No. 143 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY A REFINED AND ACCOMPLISHED Canadian lady of good birth, a position as parlor governess, companion, or reader to a family or lady of high social position; is conversant with several foreign languages; unexceptionable references. Address for one week K. DE KALB, No. 27 Barclay st., up stairs.

WET NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN A BABY to wet nurse at her house; is very healthy; plenty of milk; references exchanged. Call at No. 358 West 44th st., south-east corner 9th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, having lost her baby, a child to wet nurse at her residence; has fresh breast of milk; references. Call at No. 119 West 51st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Pagga, No. 475 7th av.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES LAdies' and gentlemen's washing; first-class City references. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WELL EDUCATED AS A physician, and of good address, desires situation where his education may be of use to employer; no objection to travel. Address M. B., care Box No. 1,128 Springfield, Mass.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS' AGENCY.—An office for the exclusive use of coachmen and gardeners, and gentlemen in want of their services. No. 107 West 36th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, married, whom he can highly recommend; is also a good gardener, and competent in every respect; is not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address F. L. D., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is temperate, willing, and obliging. Call or address W. S., 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days on W. H., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN.—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business, and with the best City recommendations. Inquire for M. L. of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; a careful driver, and reliable in every respect; best City reference. Can be seen by calling on B. H., private stable, No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City, or would like to go to the country. Address or call at No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—FRENCH; FIRST-CLASS CITY references from last employer. Address A. K.; care Messrs. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner 14th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, A SINGLE, SOBER, and hale working man; can plow with oxen or horses, milk, and do general work; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; one who understands his business in all its branches; or would take charge of a farm if required; can give first-class reference. Address D. Lawler, gardener, at Hon. John Jay's, Katonah, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (MARRIED,) with small family; thoroughly understands all green-houses and graperies and all out-door work; good reference from last place. Apply to John Ward, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, (SINgle,) who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit and vegetables; first-class City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business; wife to work in the house; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener, (single;) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. Address S. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Call or address J. H., seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer. Address William, Box No. 31 Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all employers. Address C. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; City or country; will be found smart and active; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Address F. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED man as waiter or coachman; can give satisfactory reference in both capacities from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 46 Irving place.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; must be thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of fine horses and carriages, and be a skillful driver, accustomed to drive in this City; must be honest, sober, and industrious, and have best City references to that effect; will be expected to go into the country for four months; wages, $10 a week; must board and lodge himself at all times, both in the country and City; none other than those answering above description need address J. P. SMITH, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan as working housekeeper in a small private family; must be a kind, quiet woman, economical, and willing to take entire charge of a kitchen, except washing; to such a person a good home is offered and a liberal salary; no objection to widow and daughter. Address S. S. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WANTED WHO WOULD RESIDE with and be a companion to an elderly lady with failing eyesight; must be over twenty-five years of age, cultivated in mind and manners, and who can make herself loved and respected in the family. Address C. W., Box No. 5,549 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A FRENCH, NORTH GERMAN, OR English (preferred) lady's maid, who thoroughly understands her duties. Must be a good dress-maker, hair-dresser, and packer, willing to travel. None without personal reference need apply, at No. 25 West 55th st., Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 1 o'clock.

LADY CANVASSERS FOR BEST CORSET made. Address "La Fonte" French Corset Agency, No. 27 Bond st., New-York.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN as assistant housekeeper for an aged gentleman. Apply at No. 102 Monroe st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

ROOFING.

ROOFS.

Leaky ones made water-tight, **or no charge.** *Old* ones repaired. *Tin* ones painted. *New* roofs put on. Prices **low,** Estimates **free.** *Save* re-shingling by using Glines' Slate Paint. **100** pages of testimonials *free.* Address **at once,** "Box **1,761** N. Y.," for **Book** Circular of *simple* directions how to *stop* leaks effectually and *cheaply* in roofs of all kinds. Call and see us.
N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., Limited, 8 Cedar st., N. Y.; 49 So. Front st., PHILA.
State *where* you saw this notice.

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LEASED for a term of years the art galleries, No. 845 Broadway, and enlarged and refurnished them, is now prepared to receive for exhibition and sale works of art, private libraries, &c., &c., to which branch of business he will give his individual attention.

Will also, as customary for the past twenty-five years, attend personally to sales of furniture at private residences.

IMPORTANT ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
at
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway,
of
Mr. WM. H. WEBB'S
Collection of original modern oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, and library of art,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 29 and 30.
Sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
Will remain on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
KOHN COLLECTION
at Auction.

Mr. R. SOMERVILLE will sell at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 28, the entire collection of fine modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by Mr. ADOLF KOHN, including the celebrated painting by LOUIS LELOIR, "The Slave," and other important works by Brillouin, Brown, Moreau, Pascutti, Palizzi, Toulmouche, Mouchot, Tortez, Castan, Couder, Spiridon, Fortuny, Gudin, Knaus, Caraud, Romaks, Girard, Bruneri, and many others.

EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

THE NEW-YORK WOMAN'S GUILD announce a series of free lectures and entertainments for WOMEN employed in offices, stores, manufactories, and other industries, commencing MONDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M., in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, with an evening of readings, recitations, and music by Prof. WM. M. JELLIFFE, Mr. ALFRED PEASE, Mr. GEO. HOBY, Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON, Mrs. JULIA H. WRIGHT, Mrs. CHARLOTTE V. WINTERBURN, Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT, Mrs. L. STOWELL.

Tickets at the office of the Cooper Union, at Young Women's Christian Association rooms, No. 7 East 15th st., and at Van Nostrand's Book-store, No. 23 Murray st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles A. Buddensiek, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF THREE ADULTS, occupying their own house, on Murray Hill, will be pleased to make an arrangement with a gentleman to board with them; could offer a handsome large front room on the second floor, with every convenience; bath, toilet-room; table unexceptionable; a refined, elegant home; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure, handsomely furnished; large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; the neighborhood is good and the comforts of a home assured. Apply at No. 121 East 54th st.

NO. 809 GREENWICH ST., CORNER OF Jane st.—To Let—A large and small connecting room, furnished, with or without board; or will let the whole flat furnished with everything for house-keeping, and will board out the rent, &c.; the best of references required.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY (GENTLEMAN AND his wife) who are desirous of negotiating for Summer board can hear of something choice in a small, strictly private family up town. Address M. G., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR to let, with or without private table; rooms on third and fourth floors for gentlemen; a reception-room suitable for a doctor. Mrs. WILLIS.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

SECOND FLOOR, THIRD STORY, FRONT, WITH Hall Bed-room.—Persons wishing permanent board can find pleasant rooms; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUITES AND ROOMS on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, from May; superior board; arrangements can now be made.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING for the Summer furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at Summer prices; no moving in May.

NO. 408 WEST 34TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM ELEVATED RAILROAD STATION.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two rooms, with board, permanently or transiently; references.

AT MRS. EATON'S, NO. 14 5TH AV.—PARlor and one or two bed-rooms, second floor front; private table, if desired.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; excellent table; on or about May 1; reasonable terms for Summer. F. LACHENMEYER.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms (connecting) this week, and rooms en suite or singly, with board, by the middle of April.

A FRONT, SUNNY ROOM, FURNISHED, TO let, with board, to a gentleman. No. 6 Cottage place.

BOARD.—A LARGE AND VERY PLEASANT EXtension room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING and sleeping rooms for a family or party of gentlemen desiring no other boarders.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE on second floor; also, single rooms; house first-class; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; best references given and required.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHed front room, fourth floor, to let, with board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgly or en suite; good table. No. 8 East 32d st.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A GOOD home with private American family who would consider pleasant company as much an object as price of board, which must be very moderate; will furnish their own room; location between 6th and 8th avs., above 23d st.; references exchanged. Address P., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, between 4th and 7th avs., not above 35th st., front room, hot and cold water, and good table indispensable; references required. Address, stating fully terms and particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,164.

TWO ADULTS, MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, desire a good-sized second-story front room, with full board, in a location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; price must not exceed $32 weekly. Address F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A HALL BED-ROOM, with closet and board. Address C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM—All modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., and near a fine French restaurant; will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; bath, gas, rooms warmed by furnace heat or grate fire; nice neighborhood; quiet house; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 71 West 10th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BED-room, second floor, bath-room adjoining, closets, &c., to one or two gentlemen, without board; breakfast if required. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, large sunny back parlor, with private bath; also, large pleasant room on fourth floor front; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, WITH superior accommodations for gentlemen, without board, in private family.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, handsomely furnished apartments, without board; references exchanged.

TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—Terms moderate. No. 20 East 13th st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, FOUR ROOMS IN second story of a modern-built house; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for house-keeping; between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address with terms, which must be reasonable, S. T. U., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BETWEEN YONkers and Fort Washington, for nurse, baby, and four adults. Address AUSTIN OPHIR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location. Including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A meeting of the property-holders along the route of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, and other proposed lines, will be held at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich street, Monday, March 27, at 3 P. M., to take immediate action against further destruction of property, and to hear reports of committees. All interested are earnestly invited to be present. By request of Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SPECIAL.
THIS EVENING, (SUNDAY,) March 26,
SACRED CONCERT.
ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
The only original Slave Troupe,
ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS,
and HORACE WESTON, Champion Banjoist.

PROGRAMME:

Rise and Shine,	Jordan River,
All the Night Long,	Pharaoh's Army,
Shine Along,	Pray For Me.
Meeting Here To-Night,	How I Come Along,
Last Rose of Summer—HORACE WESTON.	
Roll Jordan, Roll,	Sparkles in Church Yard,
Sweet Chariot,	Steal Away,
Judgment Day,	Prepare Me,
Home, Sweet Home—HORACE WESTON.	
Ring the Bell,	In His Arms,
As You Live, You Die,	Blessed Are the People,

and Moody and Sankey's
HOLD THE FORT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to begin at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, MARCH 27,
and Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. Positively LAST WEEK and last performances this season of
F. S. CHANFRAU.
in the thrilling sensation play,
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
KIT REDDING..........F. S. CHANFRAU
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
The Boy Actor, Master T. W. HANSHEW, in
THE TIGER HUNTER;
Or, THE TERROR OF THE PLAINS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Mr. MATT MORGAN..........MANAGER
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the ideal vaudeville. Increased attractions, crowded houses, tremendous applause, incessant roars of laughter.
MONDAY, March 27, AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1:30.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The sparkling comedy,
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Miss Minnie Palmer, Mr. Charles Villers.
The side-splitting farce entitled
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Sidney Smith.
GOODWIN, THE MIMIC. GOODWIN, THE MIMIC.
Followed by F. C. BURNAND'S unequaled burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
A GREAT CAST. A GREAT CAST.
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, JR....as....CAPTAIN CROSSTREE
Miss MINNIE PALMER....as....SUSAN
Miss Annie Mack....as....William
Mr. Harry Josephs (his original character). Dame Hatley
Mr. Vincent Hogan....as....Hatchett
Mr. James Danvers....as....Raiker
Mr. Charles Villers....as....Doggrass
See Stuart Robson's double as Captain Crosstree.
Popular Prices. Popular Prices. Popular Prices.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
by
ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.
The programme will contain GEMS from the great masters, of sacred music and selections less known, interpreted by
Mrs. GULAGER, Miss LEHMAN,
Mr. WILKIE, Mr. WICKES,
Mr. TOULMIN, Mr. SCHNECKER,
And a picked chorus of FIFTY VOICES, with accompaniment of organ, harp, and piano, all under the direction of
GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.
Admission, $2. Three tickets for $5. No reserved seats.
Tickets and programmes at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 39 Union square; Windsor Hotel, Buckingham Hotel, Mr. WARREN'S residence, No. 20 East 50th st., and at Chickering Hall.

MARK TWAIN CHICKERING'S.
TUESDAY P. M.
The first of this great humorist's series of three lectures will be given on Tuesday at 1:30 P. M., at Chickering's. Subject—
"ROUGHING IT."
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.
Mr. Clemens has been persuaded to give three lectures for a benevolent purpose, and, in no circumstances, will he appear as a lecturer again this season. Begins at 1:30 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. LOUISE PLAYFAIR,
supported by
Dr. L. A. BARALT.
SHAKESPEAREAN RECITATIONS IN COSTUME.
Selections from
HENRY VIII, HAMLET,
JULIUS CÆSAR, MACBETH,
Concluding with the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth. Organ selections by GEO. WM. WARREN.
Tickets $1, with reserved seat, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at the Hall, the evening of the entertainment.

CHICKERING HALL.
VON BULOW RECITALS.
MONDAY, MARCH 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHOPIN NIGHT.
VON BULOW will play Third Grand Sonata in B minor; Variations on a Romance of Herold; Nocturne, opus 27, No. 2; Scherzo, opus 39; Impromptu, opus 36; Three Waltzes, opus 34; Ballade, opus 23; Nocturne, opus 9, No. 3; Selection of Mazurkas, Berceuse, opus 57; Polonaise, opus 53; Grand Concert: Allegro, opus 46. WEDNESDAY—Schumann-Mendelssohn night. THURSDAY—ONLY CHOPIN MATINEE. Admission $1; reserved seats, $2; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can be had. Chickering pianos used by Von Bulow.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.
Seventh Regiment Music—"Second Company, Capt. Smith," "Eighth Company, Capt. Van Orden," quickstep, Grafulla, each 50c.; "Man of Sorrows," George W. Warren, 60c.; "Sweet Birds," by author of "Little Robin, Tell Kittie I'm Coming," Persley, 35c.; "Ninety and Nine," new arrangement for voice and piano, by Mr. Sankey, 30c.; "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Berg, 50c.; "Don Quixote," march fantastique, G. W. Warren, 75c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MARK TWAIN IN BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY, P. M.,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subject:
ROUGHING IT IN THE LAND OF THE BIG BONANZA.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Immense success of the New Company.
Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. The olio of sixty brilliant star artists.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
ANNIE EVA FAY, the celebrated Spiritual Physical Test Medium, the only medium in the United States indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., will give her Séance in the Light at No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, 7:30 P. M. The New-York *Herald* Jan. 25, says: "One of the committee was allowed to hold the Medium, and the manifestation continued as before." Thrilling and Startling Experiments.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

"ROUGHING IT."
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.
LECTURE BY MARK TWAIN
at Chickering's, on Tuesday afternoon

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
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Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
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Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.
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STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, No. 593 Hudson st., through to No. 779 Greenwich st., also No. 10 Abingdon square, for furniture, pianos, baggage, merchandise, &c., in separate rooms; the oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business. R. TAGGART, owner and manager, office No. 593 Hudson st., (Abingdon square.)

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

SEWING-MACHINES.

FOR SALE.—A WHEELER & WILSON FULL-case, new-style feed Sewing Machine, $40; cost $115. No. 537 3d av., in store.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT, 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

THE SENSATION OF 1876. — PIQUE: A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
EVERY EVENING for the Sixteenth Week, Mr. Augustin Daly's greatest drama, entitled PIQUE! with its sumptuous scenes, magnificent new toilets, and extraordinary cast: Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Ilse Nunez, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
THE PREDOMINENT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

"PIQUE" MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The *Herald* says: "There seems to be no reason why 'Pique' should not reach its two hundredth performance; an age rarely granted to mortal dramas." The *Tablet* says: "Crowded and delighted audiences continue to throng this beautiful theatre to see 'Pique.'" The Jewish *Messenger* says: "The success of 'Pique' is genuine." The *Tribune* says: "'Pique' mingles comedy, sentiment, and sensation in a way to please all tastes."

_ Box-sheet open for two weeks in advance.
The 150th performance of "PIQUE" will be celebrated FRIDAY EVENING, April 28.
_ Twenty-third "PIQUE" MATINEE WEDNESDAY next at 1.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the series of
LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD PLAYS.
The next of the series, combining
NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
will be produced
MONDAY, MARCH 27,
and will consist of Planche's charming comedietta of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
VISCOUNT DE LIGNY..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
BARON VONDERPOTTER..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
ADOLF DE COURTRAY..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
KRISTINA..........Miss GERALDINE MAYE
KATRYN..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
With Morton's two-act comedy, entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. WOODCOCK..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. ADOLPHUS SWANSDOWN..Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. CHRISTOPHER LARKINGS..Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
DAVID..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Mrs. COLONEL CARVER..........Mme. PONISI
Mrs. LARKINGS..........Miss IONE BURKE
Mrs. WOODCOCK..........Miss KATE BARTLETT
SUSAN..........Miss E. BLAISDELL
TUESDAY, 28th, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
WEDNESDAY, 29th, THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, 30th, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, 31st, (last time,) THE WONDER.
SATURDAY MATINEE, April 1, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA
of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

EAGLE THEATRE.
EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire Change of Bill for March 27.
First performance of the serio-comic drama, entitled
SENTENCED TO DEATH.
Mr. Hart has purchased from Samuel French & Son the exclusive right to the production of
SENTENCED TO DEATH;
Or, Do Good When You Can.
New and beautiful scenery of a sensational character, painted by Mr. R. L. Weed. Mechanical effects by Mr. Nelse Waldron. New music by Mr. Dave Braham. The cast includes
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT....as..........OYLEY SNAYLE
This character was written expressly for Mr. Macdermott, but in coming to America, the character was assumed by Mr. Conquest; of him, the press of London speak in the most pleasing terms.
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE..........as..........GILES SOOTE
On the same evening with the production of the drama, which is in prologue and one act, will be presented the musical sketch, entitled the
SKIDMORE GUARDS,
SKIDMORE GUARDS,
in which Mr. Charles White, Mr. Dave Reed, Mr. Harry Kernell, Mr. J. Bradley, L. Tooley appear.
CAPT. SKID..........Mr. JOHN WILD
Mr. HARRY RICHMOND
performs in a new and laughable sketch, entitled
EPITAPHS.
Entire new olio of fun. Concluding with John Wild's laughable farce, entitled
TEMPERANCE HOME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and farewell of the renowned Shakspereans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*_*Wednesday matinée, BENEFIT of Mr. F. C. BANGS. Thursday night, 100TH PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Saturday, final performances of the grand tragedy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.
GRAND CONCERT.
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY,
Her last appearance prior to her departure for California, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss EMMA WILKINSON,
Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD, Mr. E. W. REINECCIUS,
by kind permission of Theodore Thomas.
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Mr. FRANK GILDER,
—and the Symphonia Quartette of New-York.
Mr. H. A. MAAS, Tenor.
Mr. L. F. WEISMANN, Baritone.
Mr. G. M. DENNISTON, Tenor.
Mr. G. P. WARNER, Basso.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets can be obtained at Chandler's, opposite the Academy; also at the Box Office on evening of concert.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av., (Knabe Building.)
The unprecedented success of the institution has induced the Director to make arrangements with
MR. DUDLEY BUCK,
the famous Organist and Composer, to give instruction on the organ at the Conservatory. Applications received now.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS.
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. Shook & Palmer.
RE-ENGAGEMENT
of the favorite actor,
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, by special request, in Marshall's charming comedy, FALSE SHAME. Misses MARIE GORDON, BLANCHE GREY, META BARTLETT, Mrs. FARREN, and Messrs. EDWARD ARNOTT, THEODORE HAMILTON, E. LOVEL, B. B. PHILLIPS, E. S. PLYMPTON, and others, will also appear.
THURSDAY, and for the rest of the week, a great bill—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE. Mr. Montague in both pieces.
SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

MARK TWAIN.
Mr. S. L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN) will give THREE AFTERNOON LECTURES, at CHICKERING HALL, on the afternoons of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY of this week (March 28, 29, and 31.) Tickets for sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE ELDER HERRMANN will give instruction in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories. J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

MARK TWAIN'S GREAT LECTURE,
"ROUGHING IT."
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.
Tuesday at Chickering's.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF the weather the exhibition at WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th st., has been postponed from SATURDAY, March 25, to MONDAY, March 27, same time in the evening. All tickets for last night are good for Monday.

VETERAN COURT CASES.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S LARGE FEE.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE—WHAT WAS PAID FOR HIS SERVICES—THE QUESTION OF HIS DISINTERESTEDNESS—STATEMENT OF MRS. SINCLAIR.

On Dec. 16, 1851, the famous Forrest divorce case, in which Mrs. Catharine Norton Forrest, wife of Edwin Forrest, the great actor, sought an absolute divorce, on the ground of the adultery of her husband, came on for trial in the Superior Court in this City, before Chief Justice Thomas J. Oakley. The beauty, culture, and high social position of the plaintiff and the celebrity of the defendant made the case the talk of the country, and caused the court-room to be crowded during the progress of the trial, which was closed on Jan. 26, 1852, by a verdict for the plaintiff and an allowance of alimony of $3,000 a year. Mr. Charles O'Conor was counsel for the plaintiff, and John Van Buren for the defendant. During the whole of the trial Mrs. Forrest sat by her counsel, and at its close she was escorted by him, amid the plaudits of her friends, to the Irving House, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, which she made her home for a short period. The result of this trial added greatly to the reputation of Mr. O'Conor, particularly for the reason that it was announced that he gave his services gratuitously to a woman without means, who had been badly treated. On February 24, 185°, actuated by sentiments which belief in this supposed unselfish and chivalric action inspired, thirty of the most estimable ladies of this City, who kept their names a secret, presented to Mr. O'Conor, through Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, a beautiful vase of silver, as a testimonial of the aid freely given to a woman in distress. In responding to the donors, Mr. O'Conor, alluding to the successful issue of the trial, said that the "result was an ample reward for whatever of labor devolved upon me." Shortly afterward, sixty of the most prominent members of the Bar of this City, headed by Mr. Daniel Lord, impelled by the same motives and acting upon the same supposition, gave Mr. O'Conor a splendid banquet at the residence of Gen. Charles W. Sandford, at which a massive silver pitcher was presented to the honored guest. This work of art bore the arms of the "O'Conor Don," (a kinsman of Mr. O'Conor,) with its motto, "From God cometh the succoring champion," and the appropriateness of this inscription was commented upon as very happy. Mr. Lord, in making the presentation address, said: "You fulfilled with success that office of the profession which allies it to chivalry." In his response, Mr. O'Conor said: "It is a principle, and not this simple instance of conformity to it, that elicits your applause." The *Monthly Law Reporter*, of May, 1852, said that in Mr. O'Conor Mrs. Forrest had "found an able and eloquent advocate, who, without compensation, devoted his time and money to the preparation of her cause." The *New-York Bar*, for 1865, said that "even Mr. O'Conor's enemies are obliged to acquit him, however reluctantly, of all selfish motive in the case." These are samples of many similar tributes paid to Mr. O'Conor in the belief that he had gratuitously given his professional aid to a woman sorely in need of such succor.

The alimony which had been allowed to Mrs. Forrest (now "Mrs. Sinclair," the name she has borne since the trial,) was increased on May 4, 1860, under a reference ordered by the General Term, to $4,000 a year, to date from Nov. 19, 1850. Mr. Forrest appealed, and the matter was argued before the Court of Appeals by Mr. O'Conor for Mrs. Sinclair, and by Messrs. John Van Buren and James T. Brady for Mr. Forrest, resulting in a unanimous affirmation of the increase of the award of alimony, and in 1868 Mrs. Sinclair obtained final judgment for $64,000, arrears of alimony due her. Shortly after the trial, Mr. Forrest having refused to pay her any alimony as long as he could delay payment by legal proceedings, Mrs. Sinclair appeared on the stage in this City as *Lady Teazle* in "The School for Scandal," and *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons," in order to obtain means of support, and drew crowded houses nightly; and she subsequently appeared in California, receiving a high testimonial of respect from the citizens of San Francisco at her departure.

It has been reported recently that Mr. O'Conor, instead of having given his services gratuitously to Mrs. Sinclair, retained nearly the whole of the alimony as fees, and that Mrs. Sinclair had taken steps to sue him for the recovery of the money, but discontinued proceedings shortly after the death of Mr. Forrest, in December, 1872, when Mrs. Sinclair received a large sum of money from Mr. Forrest's estate, in lieu of dower. A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mrs. Sinclair at her residence near New-Brighton, Staten Island, to make inquiries in relation to the matter. Mrs. Sinclair, who is a handsome, stately-looking woman, about fifty years of age, received the reporter in the most courteous manner, and answered his inquiries substantially as follows:

"I told Mr. O'Conor when he took the case that I had no money, and it was my understanding that he took it free. I never made any agreement to pay him anything either for the trial or the alimony proceedings. About the time of the trial, the New-York *Herald* said that the estate would be all eaten up by the lawyers, and Mr. Chase came to me and told me about it, saying, 'You know that that is not true, as we have taken the case free of cost to you,' and he asked me to sign a card to the effect that my lawyers were acting for me without charge, which, of course, I gladly did, knowing that to be true, and this card was sent to the *Herald* and published. It was also sent to the *Courier and Enquirer*. The arrears of alimony amounted to $64,000, and of this $59,000 was retained by Mr. O'Conor, for which a bill was presented which is in the possession of Mr. Henry Sedley, my brother-in-law. Of the $59,000, $40,000 was charged by Mr. O'Conor, and $19,000 by Mr. Nelson Chase, who acted as Mr. O'Conor's attorney. Among the items of the bill were $7,000 for the trial, $2,500 for arguing the appeal at Albany, and $10,000 interest. I did not initiate a suit against Mr. O'Conor, but I did think of suing Mr. Chase to recover the money he kept, but I concluded not to, when I found I could not well sue him alone. I received $95,000 in satisfaction of my right of dower when Mr. Forrest died. Mr. Forrest's estate was very large, and I was probably entitled to more, but I was heartily sick of litigation. I never touched the arrears of alimony beyond the surplus that was given me above what was charged in the bill, being $5,000 out of the $64,000. Mr. Chase paid himself and Mr. O'Conor and gave me the balance. When this bill for $59,000 came in I felt sore about it, notwithstanding my gratitude to Mr. O'Conor. I thought the charges were high under any circumstances, and I was especially hurt in reference to the items for Mr. Chase's services, and for interest. I also thought the charge of $2,500 for going to Albany exorbitant. I was certainly astonished at the charge for interest. Included in the $40,000 for Mr. O'Conor were some charges for money advanced me by him, and these I expected to pay, of course, and was very grateful for having received. I am not complaining about the matter, and should not have said anything about it for publication on my own volition; but you have asked me for the facts, and I have given them to you. During the time between the trial and the recovery and payment of the alimony I had at first supported myself by acting, but I subsequently ran in debt, and owed Mr. James B. Taylor $4,000, which he had kindly loaned me in installments from time to time. I expected to get all my alimony, except what was due to Mr. O'Conor for advances and necessary expenses, and pay these debts, and I felt very sorry when I found that I was to have only $5,000. I showed the bill of Mr. Conor to Mr. Taylor as evidence that I could not pay him then, and he showed it to Mr. Charles A. Dana, who commented severely upon it. Mr. O'Conor made a great reputation out of the case, which must have more than paid him in a pecuniary sense, especially as the credit he got for conducting the proceedings gratuitously gave him celebrity all over the country. I feel very, very grateful to him for his wonderful endeavors in my behalf, but I was certainly unprepared for such a denouement."

SOME CASES NOT YET DECIDED.

THE ANNEKE JANS, JUMEL, GARDINER, DUTCH CHURCH, CALLENDER, AND IRVING CASES.

Among the thousands of cases on the calendars of the courts of this City are many which have been there for years, some of which have attracted much public attention, but have failed thus far to gratify the curiosity that has been excited as to their final result. The veteran case, the "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce," of New-York, of which everybody has heard, but which few know anything about, is the Anneke Jans litigation, in which hundreds of persons claiming to be the heirs of old Anneke Jans periodically sue the Trinity Church Corporation to recover possession of lands which they claim rightfully belonged to old Anneke and illegally came into the possession of Trinity. The substance of the claim is that this property belonged to Anneke by virtue of a patent granted by the Dutch Government, and that this patent was, under the terms of capitulation to the British Government, recognized in common with all similar patents, as valid, but that Trinity, ignoring the justice of this claim, entered upon and holds possession of the property under grants from the British Government covering this and other property, which grants, it is claimed, were legally void, so far as they affected Anneke's estate, on account of its protection by the alleged recognized patent. The estate embraced territory extending from a point south of what is now Robinson street to the village of Greenwich, the northern boundary being on a line with what is now Christopher street. The original suit was brought to trial before a jury in 1751, resulting in a verdict for Trinity. The litigation breaks out anew about every thirty years, or, in other words, as often as a new generation of "heirs" appears, and the church is always victorious. A new legal eruption is now about due. In the houses of some of the "heirs" are pictures of a great genealogical tree with Anneke Jans at the roots and the names of the army of litigious "heirs" inscribed on the trunks and branches, one of the latter bearing the name of the lamented lawyer James T. Brady.

In the old Jumel estate case litigation, which is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, on questions arising in the suit of George Washington Bowen to gain possession of the estate, on the ground that he is the natural son of Mme. Jumel, a new movement is being made. It is claimed that heirs of old Stephen Jumel have been found in France, and that they have procured, in ex parte proceedings in the French courts, a decree of succession, as it is called, that they are the heirs of Mr. Jumel. On this alleged decree they are taking proceedings to contest the rights of Nelson Chase to hold the estate and to set aside the alleged trust deeds on which Mr. O'Conor relies to build up a title in Chase's wife. It is said that they have engaged the services of prominent American lawyers to act with French counsel in conducting the case.

A Dr. George A. Gardiner, shortly after the war with Mexico, obtained through our Government over one hundred thousand dollars from the Mexican Government for loss he alleged he had sustained through a mine belonging to him coming into the possession of the Mexican authorities. His title to this money, which was placed in a trust company, was questioned at Washington, resulting in the Government taking the principal and leaving him the interest, $37,912 04. He died intestate, and Thomas C. Fields, who was Public Administrator, took possession of this money in 1859, but only turned over $20,000 of it to the Surrogate, claiming the balance as expenses due him and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for legal services rendered by them to the intestate, but for which they gave no accounting. John C. Gardiner, a brother of the deceased, brought suit in 1861 for an accounting, but the case was put off from time to time until finally commissions have been appointed to take the testimony of Gen. Sickles, in Paris, and of Thomas C. Fields, in Montreal, where he is said to be now stopping. It is expected that these commissions will soon be returned, and the case is to be then closed forthwith.

On Aug. 7, 1874, William Hastings, as owner of a pew in the Old North Dutch Church, which recently stood at the corner of William and Fulton streets, brought suit against the Church Consistory to oust them, on the ground that they had forfeited their right to control the church property by reason of having devoted large portions of it to secular purposes, instead of using the whole of it, in compliance with the terms of the original grants, for pious and benevolent purposes. The church corporation owns property worth millions of dollars on Fulton, William, John, and Nassau streets, and Maiden lane, besides three magnificent churches up town, and the plaintiff alleges that the income of the down-town property, instead of being used for pious, charitable, and benevolent institutions and purposes, in the interest of the masses, as intended by the grantors to the corporation, is either retained as gains of a commercial character or used for building churches of so costly a description as practically to exclude all but the very wealthy from frequenting them. No step further has been taken in this case beyond filing a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court.

Charles Callender, the bank examiner who was indicted on the charge of receiving a bribe to make a false certification of the condition of the Ocean National Bank of this City, was held by Commissioner Osborn in February, 1872, to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. On the first trial, which began March 13, 1874, and continued to the 29th, the jury disagreed, standing ten for conviction to two for acquittal. A second trial, beginning on the 14th of the following May and ending on the 31st, resulted in the same manner, and he is now on bail, with little probability of a new trial.

On Nov. 9, 1871, the notorious Tammany politician known as "Jim" Irving, gave $10,000 bail to appear for trial on a charge of assaulting and nearly killing a United States Deputy Marshal, who was endeavoring to arrest election repeaters at "Owney" Geoghegan's liquor saloon up town. His bondsman was ex-Chamberlain John J. Bradley. His trial came on in the United States Circuit Court on Dec. 6, 1871, his counsel being ex-Judge Fullerton, Judge Donohue, Charles S. Spencer, and William C. Barrett. On the 8th the jury disagreed, standing ten for conviction to two for acquittal. Irving was continued on $10,000 bail, and a second trial was put off from time to time on account of severe sickness in his family, and he has never been brought to trial since. It is reported that he has lost his eyesight, on account of vitriol thrown at him by an enraged woman.

A BROOKLYN BANK ROBBED.

A TELLER OF THE FULTON BANK TAKES $25,000 AND DEPARTS—HE IS STILL AT LIBERTY.

Mr. B. F. Rogers, the Receiving Teller of the Fulton Bank, situated at No. 361 Fulton street, Brooklyn, abstracted from the safe of that institution, on Friday evening, the 17th inst., $25,000 in greenbacks, with which amount he immediately left the city, and has not been heard from since. The money stolen was the amount usually placed in the safe at the close of business each day for use in the ordinary transaction of business on the day following. Consequently the theft was not discovered until the bank officers entered the next morning for the purpose of beginning the day's business, when it was at once found that the bank had been robbed of all the funds put aside for the day's business, amounting, as already stated, to $25,000. The hour for opening business having arrived, and Mr. Rogers failing to put in an appearance, a messenger was sent to his house to ascertain if he was at home, and was informed that he had not been there since 5 o'clock the evening previous. The Police were notified of the occurrence, and the detectives were detailed to find the fugitive. The movements of Rogers on the night of the robbery, as detailed by his family, are somewhat singular. He arrived home at about the usual hour with the package of money in a brown paper. This he placed carelessly on a side table, and finally, unknown to his wife, opened it, and placed a package containing $500 in a bureau drawer. He also gave his mother a package containing $250, and subsequently wrote a letter to his wife, inclosing an additional $100. After placing the $500 in the drawer he told his wife that he was going to the shoemaker's for a few moments, and would be back in a short time. He then left the house and did not return. Rogers has been employed as Receiving Teller of the Fulton Bank since 1871. Previous to that time he was employed in the City Bank, and in the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, and prior to going to Brooklyn he was in a bank in Detroit. He has always had the entire confidence of all the institutions in which he has been employed, and is spoken of as a man of plain and unostentatious habits. He occupied the second floor of a house in Union street, South Brooklyn. His wife says that he was always kind to her, and she is utterly at a loss to account for his present action. He was living with his second wife, his only child being a boy about sixteen years old, by his first wife. The bank officers say that its business will not be disturbed in the least; that Rogers had given bonds on entering upon his duties for $10,000, and that the $850 given by him to his wife and mother had all been recovered, so that at the outside the bank will not lose more than about fifteen thousand dollars, even should the thief never be captured.

SEQUEL TO A HASTY MARRIAGE.

THE DIVORCE OF ROBERT FORREST FROM HIS WIFE—PROOF OF THE LATTER'S GUILT.

About ten years ago Robert Forrest, a young army officer, met Miss Kate Bowie at a private party, and they immediately became infatuated with each other. The officer proposed marriage, was instantly accepted, and in three hours from the time they first met the couple were man and wife. They were happy for a short time, but the officer made a better husband than his bride did a wife, and he soon had reason to suspect that she only lightly regarded her marriage vows, but he was unable until last Spring to obtain proof in confirmation of his suspicions. In his capacity as agent for a detective bureau on Broadway, he was obliged to be away from home frequently. His wife's extravagance and misconduct had so wasted his means and diverted his mind from business matters that he became reduced in circumstances, and hired apartments at No. 31 Roosevelt street, where his wife became acquainted with Thomas Harrington, a fine-looking man of bad reputation, better known as "Beau Taylor." Mr. Forrest had two acquaintances, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyons, residing at No. 22 Oak street, who occasionally called to see him at his residence, and they soon gave him such information in relation to Mrs. Forrest's intimacy with Harrington, that Forrest, through his counsel, Hon. Andrew H. H. Dawson, instituted a suit against his wife in the Superior Court, to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery, and he left her and went to reside at a hotel. The case was sent by Judge Curtis before Mr. George A. Halsey as Referee, and yesterday Mr. Forrest, with his counsel and Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, appeared before the Referee. Mrs. Forrest was not represented, having decided to interpose no defense. Mrs. Lyons testified that she had frequently seen Mrs. Forrest in the company of Harrington, and that on the evening of April 13, 1875, she discovered them in Mrs. Forrest's bedroom. She was about to give further particulars when she was quickly cut short by the Referee, who told her that her testimony was quite sufficient. Mr. Lyons testified that, on the morning of the 16th of the same month, he called at Mr. Forrest's residence to see Mr. Forrest, and found no one at home; that he then knocked at the door of Mrs. Forrest's bedroom, and met with no response, but that, hearing voices within, he looked through the key-hole and saw Harrington and Mrs. Forrest together.

On this evidence the Referee will report in favor of the decree of divorce asked for.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits for the past week were $62,200.

The arrests by the Police for the past week numbered 1,954.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of $2 from L. H. F. for Poor Fund.

The Bachelors' Club held a reception at the residence of Mr. Ackerman last Wednesday evening.

During the past week the Excise Commissioners have received fifty-five applications and $2,575 for license fees.

The sun was obscured all day yesterday by the heavy clouds, and the expected eclipse was therefore not visible.

John Glass, an inmate of the Asylum for the Blind on Blackwell's Island, fell into the river yesterday morning, and was drowned.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 for the relief of John McCarthy, of No. 347 East Sixtieth street, the case of destitution mentioned in Friday's issue.

John Weizar, of No. 1,868 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was run over yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Barclay street by a truck. Several of his ribs were fractured.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which occurred yesterday, was very generally observed among Episcopalians and Catholics in this City and vicinity.

The fifty-first annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Tuesday next. The reception and private view will take place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 588 deaths, 435 births, and 112 marriages, showing a decrease of 31 deaths, 22 births, and 7 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

It was reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that Mrs. Catherine Brady, aged eighty-five years, of No. 209 Lewis street, and Mrs. Ellen Smith, a widow, aged forty-five, had been missing from their homes since Friday.

The pools sold yesterday at the Turf Exchange, on the two-mile race at San Francisco, averaged as follows: Hock Hocking, $60; Revenue, Jr., $20; Golden Gate, $30; Chance, $35. The Paris mutual pools averaged about the same.

The Neurological Society will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of the Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, on Monday, April 3, at 8 P. M. A paper will be read by Dr. Charles M. Desvernine, after which officers will be elected.

A solemn requiem mass, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, for the repose of the soul of their late President, Henry James Anderson, LL. D., will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 58,119 letters, 745 registered letters, and 92 bags of papers. The Adriatic took out 27,700 letters, 258 registered letters, and 62 bags of papers; the Mosel, 28,461 letters, 487 registered letters, 27 bags of papers, and the Reading, 1,958 letters and 1 bag of papers.

The Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary have decided to raise the necessary funds for conducting the institution by subscription, by which it is believed that $17,000 per annum may be raised, and in three years an endowment fund of $300,000 be secured. Four prominent gentlemen have already promised to raise $6,000 for the purpose.

The German Republican Central Committee, at its meeting on Friday night, unanimously adopted resolutions ratifying the platform of principles adopted at the late Syracuse Convention, and acknowledging the honor done to the committee in selecting its President as one of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The New-York Woman's Guild proposes to hold the first of a series of entertainments at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the working class of young women in this City. The programme will embrace selections from the works of popular authors and musical gems, which will be intrepreted by a company of artists well known in musical and dramatic circles.

A special meeting of the chemical section of the Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 64 Madison avenue to-morrow at 8 P. M., at which papers will be read by Elwyn Waller, E. M. Ph. D.; Prof. Albert R. Leeds, and H. Endemann, Ph. D. Agreeably to the request of Mr. Henry A. Mott, Jr., the discussion of a paper read by him at a former meeting has been postponed until April 10.

At the annual meeting of the St. David's (Welsh) Benevolent Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Thomas, President; D. L. Jones, First Vice President; D. H. Morris, Second Vice President; James Jones, Treasurer; William R. Martin, Recoding Secretary; John Evans, Corresponding Secretary; David D. Davies, Chaplain; E. W. Owens, Physician; S. D. Thomas, Counsel.

Superintendent Walling received a letter yesterday calling his attention to a reprehensible practice which, it is alleged, prevails at the Union League Theatre. The writer of the letter stated that it was the custom during performances at the theatre named to fill the centre and side aisles with camp-stools to such a degree as to render it absolutely dangerous in case of a fire or panic occurring there. The matter was referred to the Department of Buildings, to which it properly belongs, the Police authorities having no power to act in the premises.

The success attending the efforts of the First Ward Lord School and Working Men's Free Reading-room, at No. 135 Greene street, during the past Winter has been of a very satisfactory character. The first lecture of the Winter's course was given by Rev. Dr. John Hall early in December, and since that time lectures and other entertainments have followed at intervals of two weeks. The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday of the present week by Rev. Charles H. Robinson, of the Memorial Church. The lecture is entitled "Growing Old." The reading-room is open on week days from 7 till 11 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from 2 P. M. until 9 o'clock in the evening.

BROOKLYN.

A lecture on Shakerism will be delivered at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall will read a paper entitled "Huldreich Zwingli, and What Americans Owe Him," before the Long Island Historical Society, at the Athenæum, next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Annie E. Maxwell, who was convicted of having robbed Mr. Hillgrove, the Court street dancing master, in December, 1874, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Moore, to two years in the Penitentiary.

The funeral of Father Rhatigan, the deceased Pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, in Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, took place yesterday from the church. Solemn requiem high mass was celebrated, in which Bishop Laughlin and several prominent Catholic clergymen took part.

The jury in the case of Michael Keefe, who sued the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company to recover the amount of an insurance policy on his store, which was burned some time ago, failed to agree, and were discharged. They are said to have stood eleven to one in favor of the plaintiff.

A raid was made on the policy shop 47 Doughty street, yesterday, and arrested the proprietor and a man named Edward McLaughlin, for whom Gibbons was writing slips at the time. The books and papers were taken to the station. Henry Delont was arrested on Friday, at the shop in the rear of No. 2 Fleet place, for the same offense.

The case of Augustin McDonald, the Arkansas cotton claimant, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Winslow. Col. Titus, the State Agent of Arkansas, occupied the witness stand all the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock the case was adjourned to to-morrow afternoon. The investigation will probably occupy three or four days longer.

John Gordon and Ambrose A. Sweeney, who were arrested on Friday charged with trying to sell stolen opium, and John Egan, who was charged with having furnished the two first mentioned with the drug to dispose of, and who claimed to have found it in Tiffany place, were arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, and by him held to await an examination.

The Alcyone Boat Club, of Brooklyn, has accepted an invitation from the Bachelors' Barge Club, of Philadelphia, to visit that City during the International Regatta, which was organized by the Schuylkill Navy as one of the attractions of the Centennial celebration next Summer. The Alcyone Club proposes to send two crews, which will probably row to Philadelphia, a feat which they accomplished in 1869.

When the City of Brooklyn found that there was a deficiency in the accounts of ex-Tax Collector Badeau, it seized and sold some property belonging to him in Fulton avenue. The property was subject to a mortgage, and all the city realized above the mortgage was $5,000. The Referee, William H. Nefus, claimed a fee of $20,000. This is considered excessive by the city authorities, and Corporation Attorney DeWitt appeared yesterday, before Judge Pratt, in equity, to oppose its payment on that ground. The decision of the court was reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

A petition asking that the road from Port Richmond to the Linoleum Works, on Long Neck, be macadamized has received the signatures of one hundred citizens. The road is much used, is about five miles long, and during this time of the year is almost impassable except for a mile inside the village limits, which is already macadamized. The proposed improvements will cost nearly forty thousand dollars.

There are twelve candidates for the position of Superintendent of the Poor in the town of Southfield, made vacant by the death of Capt. Emanuel Koppes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Brookside House, Hastings on the Hudson, owned by Mrs. W. F. Grott, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, with all its contents.

The next meeting of the Yonkers Sabbath-school Teachers' Association will be held in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church on Monday evening, 27th inst., when the subject of discussion will be: "The Conversion and Training of the Young," upon which an address will be delivered by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The convention of the delegates of the Noble wing of the Regular Democratic Association of Long Island City, which was held yesterday at Washington Hall, Astoria, passed off very quietly. Mr. John Bodine was nominated for Mayor, James Bradley, of the Second Ward, for Supervisor, and for Civil Justice, Patrick Lanigan.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday appropriated $6,000 for the relief of the poor.

John Farley, a Guttenburg farmer, fell from a load of hay on Friday and received a fracture of the skull, from which he has since died.

The bondsman of Roundsman John W. Green, of the Jersey City Police, who is charged with having abducted Margaret Fletcher, surrendered him into custody yesterday.

Rev. I. N. Feloh died yesterday in Hackettstown, aged sixth-seven years. He was a member of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, and labored in the ministry for thirty years.

A fragment of iron, supposed to have been lodged there by the celluloid factory explosion in Newark some months ago, was yesterday found imbedded in the roof of a building 600 feet distant from the site of the celluloid works.

Patrick Donnelly, of New-Durham, while under the influence of liquor on Friday, staggered into the school-house in that town. When ordered out he struck Miss Campbell, the teacher, and assaulted several of the scholars. A warrant was yesterday issued for his arrest.

The remains of the late Charles Danforth, the well-known locomotive builder, were buried yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, on the corner of Market and Church streets, Paterson. A large number of prominent citizens and most of the employes of the Danforth Locomotive Works were in attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Magie, Rev. Dr. Steele, and Rev. J. H. Robinson. The body was interred in the family burial plot, at Sandy Hill.

BROOKLYN'S UNFINISHED RESERVOIR.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the water in the Hempstead storage reservoir was eleven feet three inches deep, and it is more than likely, at the rate it must have accumulated during the heavy rain, that it has before this time reached the depth of twelve feet. President Slocum, Commissioner Fowler, and Chief Engineer Adams held a consultation yesterday in reference to the completion of the stone facing of the dam to the originally intended height of nineteen feet. At present this facing is only twelve feet high, and the contractors, Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, abandoned the work in November, 1874, because they could not get their pay, the money appropriated for that purpose having been exhausted. They have a suit pending against the city to compel it to furnish the money to complete the contract. The price to be paid them, under the contract, is $9 per cubic yard, and there are some two thousand cubic yards yet remaining to complete the reservoir. It is this $18,000 which is at present under consideration. President Slocum was in favor of allowing Kingsley & Keeney to do the work, as they had all the necessary machinery already on the ground, and could do it much cheaper than anybody else. Col. Adams thought that $9 per cubic yard was too much, and that $7 would be sufficient. President Slocum said he should confer with the contractors and see at what price they would be willing to complete the work without reference to the suit which they already had against the city. He said that if he could make a satisfactory arrangement with them upon this basis he should recommend the Board of Aldermen to employ Kingsley & Keeney to complete the dam as an independent piece of work. It is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-morrow, in accordance with this idea.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A new and dangerous counterfeit $5 bill, on the Merchants' National Bank of New-Bedford, Mass., has just made its appearance in this City. It is of good execution, but their are points of difference between it and the genuine bill by which those even the least accustomed to handling money, can easily distinguish them. One particular point is in the figure of Columbus, the right thigh of which, in the counterfeit, looks like a deformity, and the whole figure lacks the symmetry of the original. Again, the upper edge of the lower back border in the counterfeit, has the appearance of an unbroken edge, without the even, open work of the genuine. Otherwise the general appearance is good, and the bill is printed on good paper, and though not liable to be taken by those used to handling money, is very liable to deceive the masses. Two of these counterfeits, the first coming to notice, were passed in a beer saloon in Ninth avenue, the proprietor of which suspecting their genuineness brought them to the office of the Secret Service Division, where they were immediately declared counterfeits. The facility with which a bill can be printed on any national bank in a State, after the plate is once secured, justifies the belief that this bill is printed upon a plate suddenly changed from some other national bank in Massachusetts.

TWO SEAMEN LOST.

The bark Alexander Campbell, from Cienfuegos, was boarded yesterday afternoon by the yawl from the pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall, and the pilot put on board. In returning to the pilot-boat, however, the yawl was capsized by a wave, and two men named Black and Smith, together with the yawl, were lost. The boat-keeper of the Marshall, seeing the disaster, launched another boat, and got into it, expecting to be followed by others, but from some cause the painter was cast off, and he, alone in the boat, was adrift for an hour and a half before he was rescued.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Barney Williams, the actor, who, for the past two weeks has been prostrated with pleurisy at his residence, No. 41 East Thirty-eighth street, was greatly improved last evening. Mr. Williams was taken ill while on his way to fulfill a professional engagement in Boston, but was compelled to return to this City by the orders of his physician, who detested his dangerous condition.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. John Newman, of Troy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—S. A. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff, A. J. Miller, O. G. Miller, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Morris, C. A. Chizzola, Mrs. Chizzola, Master Maurice Chizzola, and infant, Joseph Fahys, Mrs. Fahys, Miss M. Louise Fahys, Miss Lena M. Fahys, Master George B. Fahys, L. A. Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, F. B. Parsons, Miss Elaine F. Parsons, Miss Edith May Parsons, Mrs. James Ferrier, Miss Florence Ferrier, Miss Annie Ferrier, Master Frank Ferrier, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Julia Andrews, S. Herzig, R. Bamber, A. M. Cohen, B. B. Huntley, Richard Calderon, W. G. Strauss, Henry Memory, Walter Palmer, Mrs. Julia Menke, A. Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood, J. Grainger, James Tuckwell, H. Wallis, J. H. Stratford, Miss Mary L. Johnson, A. Stein, Miss Florence Stein, E. Darwin Litchfield, Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Hoffman and two children, Miss Annie D. Stillé, Miss Mary E. Rockwell, William Ware, Mrs. Ware, Minnie Ware, Master George Ware, Master Alexander Ware, James Turner, Nicholas Kane, Mlle. Fiaux, Miss Josephine Brun, William Cowell, S. Goodwin, John Paton, John A. Morton, A. Heard, Nathan Straus, A. T. Drummond, Daniel Bliss, P. Leavy, Capt. Clark, Le Baron Vaughan, R. N. Vaughan, J. A. Whalley, George G. Francis, George W. Lewis, C. J. Wilson, J. Michels, Jesse Young, Robert M. Morrison, John W. Shaw, William Johnstone, J. Liebes, Charles Maquet, C. Atalay, F. Santos, M. Santos, Joaquin Curras, Robert Meyer, Mrs. Stein.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, for Glasgow.—Gottlich Wehrley, Mrs. Gottlich Wehrley, E. Purcell, Robert Bastick, Charles Woods, Mrs. Heaney, John Smith, James Smith, Miss Margaret Rose, E. W. Bailey, James Pierce, E. O. Boyle.

In steam-ship Atlanta, for Charleston.—John F. Abbott, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sayre, J. P. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dusenbury, W. McComb, J. N. Crane, M. Kelly, Mr. Young, Mr. Rice, W. H. Platt, E. W. Proctor, J. W. Dickinson.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—S. K. Small and wife, E. F. Small and wife, Master W. C. Small, Master G. K. Small, R. McDonald Shouls, Mrs. Delassaux, U. Sieberg, S. C. Gray.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—S. K. Thompson, Mrs. Jerome Crout, Miss Birison, Mrs. N. K. Baum and child, C. L. McArthur and wife, Miss M. Browning and servant, George W. Pierson, M. Van Kleick, Capt. Kramer, George W. Smith, J. F. Fensel, John Larkins, John Toohill, R. K. Crooke, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. S. M. Collins and daughter, D. A. Hening, Josiah Grant and wife.

In steam-ship Holland, from London.—J. Castellain, M. Castellain.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:54 | Sun sets.....6:18 | Moon sets...7:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:23 | Gov. Island..9:12 | Hell Gate...10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, March 25.

CLEARED.

Steamships Adriatic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Navarino, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., C. A. Wright & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. V. Roome, Jr.; Italy, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Reading, Colburn, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Algiers, (new,) Hawthorn, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison.

Ship Favorita, Gerrish, Melbourne, Aust., Mailler & Quereau.

Barks Wanderer, (Br.,) Gove, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; Genevieve M. Tucker, Merriman, Montevideo, J. H. Winchester & Son; Carib, Townsend, Fredrickstedt, D. W. & P. Hanford; Chas. F. Elwell, (Br.,) O'Brien, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, J. F. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Rock, (Br.,) Wright, Larne, Ire., Heney & Parker; Robert Mowe, Dearborn, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Wm. Deming, Hodgkins, Neuvitas, Cuba, Jed Frye & Co.; A. D. Henderson, Henderson, Cardenas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Crowell, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Orient, Allen, London Jan. 28, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Came a southern passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, and been 4 ds. within 100 miles of this port: Jan. 4, lat. 46 40, lon. 10 04, William Wilkison, seaman, fell from aloft overboard and was lost; Feb. 29, lat. 19 30, lon. 49, spoke ship Fawn, from Havre for Tybee, 40 ds. out.

Ship Vigilate, (of Bowdoinham,) Fulton, Havre Jan. 14, via S. W. Pass March 7, in ballast to master. Put into this port for orders.

Bark Amalia, (Swed.,) Aspgren, Bordeaux 66 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son—vessel to master. Came a southern passage, and been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales.

Bark Alexander Campbell, (of Cherryfield,) Bunker, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and Molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. March 18, off Cape Roman, in a gale, lost jib-boom and sails.

Bark Haakon Haakonson, (Norw.,) Hange, Bergen 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 25, lat. 46, lon. 52, passed an immense quantity of floating ice, and steered S. to Bermuda to avoid it; is anchored off Stapleton for orders.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (of Portland,) Henley, Cardenas March 9, with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy gales the entire passage; March 20, lat. 24, lon. 73 30, encountered a hurricane from S. S. E., during which had decks swept, the windows of the after-house stove, the cabin filled with water, and stanchions between decks broken; 24th, 60 miles S. E. from Barnegat, picked up a part of a large schr.'s mainmast, apparently recently broken.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Decker, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Romolo, (Ital.,) Olivari, Leghorn 68 ds., with mdse. to Alpheus H. Hardy—vessel to master.

Bark Guchen, (Fr.,) Vulow, Santander 60 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Elisabeth, Stubbs, Montevideo Dec. 29 via Pernambuco Feb. 7, with mdse. to order—vessel to H. D. & J. M. Brookman. March 2, lat. 28 13, lon. 64, Olafsen Benton, a deserter from a French frigate at Montevideo, fell from foretopsail yard overboard and was drowned; Feb. 10, lat. 5 35 S., lon. 34 04, spoke bark Lizzie M. Jackson, from Iquique, for Boston, 67 ds. out; left at Pernambuco schr. Mary Helen, unchartered.

Brig Thetis, Spalckhaven, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt and fustic and 3 passengers to Dovall & Co. March 21 had a very heavy gale from S. S. E., during which split sails; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds; left in port, bark Curacoa, dischg.

Brig Fidelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Carrie C. Miles, (of Boston,) Graham, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. Left in port, schrs. Annie Freeman, Robert Byron, Hattie Weston, Mary D. Leach, George S. Treadwell, Victor Ping, Ella Pressy, Frederick Walton, and Charles Hodgman, ldg.

Schr. T. W. Holder, (of Bucksport,) Saunders, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. March 21, 15 miles N. from Hatteras, in a gale from S. E., lost water casks, stove boat, and split sails.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Pensacola,) Kain, Port Antonio, Jam., 16 ds., with fruit to Robert Stilson. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. winds.

Schr. Cumberland, (of Portland,) Weber, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Gamma, (of Machias,) Guptil, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Was in Delaware Breakwater 5 ds. for orders.

Schr. A. Hayford, Kane, Round Pond, Me., with ice to order.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E.; foggy and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Adriatic and City of Paris, for Liverpool; State of Virginia, for Glasgow; King Arthur, for Havana; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Hudson and Algiers, for New-Orleans; Reading, for Havana; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Benefactor for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

DISASTERS.

Steamer Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans March 23, for New-York, put back to-day (25th) to New-Orleans in distress, cause not stated.

Brig Kate Upham, (Br.,) Woodworth, London, for Boston, put into Halifax to-day (25th) for repairs, having had heavy weather and lost sails and main-boom and sustained other damage.

Barkentine Harriet S. Jackson, before reported ashore at Spring Point, Cape Elizabeth, got off this morning, (25th,) and put into Portland Harbor.

A dispatch from Key West, Fla., dated March 25, says: The steamer Carondelet, McCreery, from New-York, grounded while coming into harbor. She will probably get off without assistance or damage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, March 24, 20 miles south-east of Wood Island, by Revenue Cutter Dallas, (at Portland,) bark Xenia, Capt. Reynolds, Delaware Breakwater for Wiscasset.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, from London, arr. 24th, reports: Had strong head winds, with heavy westerly swell the entire passage; March 17, lat. 45 14, lon. 38 48, passed steam-ship Helvetia, hence for London; 20th, lat. 42 10, lon. 51 20, passed a Belgian steamer bound E.; 24th, no lat., &c., passed a Hamburg steamer bound E. The H. brings two cabin and forty-two steerage passengers.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 23.—Arr. schr. Mary Nowell, Nowell, Philadelphia; 24th, brig Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, New-York.

Sld. schr. Hattie V. Kelsie, Randall, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, March 22.—Sld. brigs Guisborough, (Br.,) Hansen, New-York; Edith Hall, Oliver, do.; Kennett, (Br.,) Deegan, Boston; Happy Return, (Br.,) Dodge, Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—Arr. brigs M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Patterson, Cienfuegos; 25th, Lena, (Br.,) Davidson, do.; Eagle, (Br.,) Swan, Boston; Kate Upham, (Br.,) Woodworth, London. (See disasters.)

Sld. 24th, steamer Geo. Shattuck, (Br.,) Guilford, St. Pierre; brigs Champion, (Br.,) Fanning, Porto Rico, and Ellie E. Butler, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, March 24.—Arr. schr. Clytie, (Br.,) Langton, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 24th, steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, (from Vera Cruz,) New-York; schr. Castalia, (Br.,) Lippett, do.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Sld. steam-ship Istrian, (Br.,) Boston.

ST. JAGO, March 16.—Arr. schr. Ellen Perkins, Mitchell, Port Spain via Ponce, P. R.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 25.—Arr. brig Citizen, (Br.,) Thurber, Cienfuegos; schr. Little Annie, Boston.

Cld., 24th, bark Frances Hilyard, (Br.,) Abbott, Dublin; schr. Granmiro, New-York.

SAGUA, March 22.—Arr. brig G. F. Geary, Conklin, New-York; schrs. Jas. H. Gordon, Ireland, Aspinwall; Carrie E. Woodbury, Guadaloupe.

Sld. barks Regina, Folck, Ray, Boston; Acacia, Shaw, N. of Hatteras; brig John C. Noyes, Coker, do.

Sld., 23d, brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, New-York.

SINGAPORE.—In port March 25, bark Elmiranda, Staples, to load for New-York.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 24.—Arr. brig M. E. Coepel, (Br.,) Hersey, West Indies.

Sld. brig Proute, (Br.,) Allen, West Indies.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 25.—Sld. 20th, F. H. Odiorne. Sld. 23d, Chignecto, Bridgeport, David Taylor, Sandusky, Josephine, Capt. Smith, Liobe, P. C. Merryman, Aurora, Capt. Anderson, Susan Campbell, Vasa, Alice, Sagatun, and Jeanie. Sld. 25th, Hermanos, Peabody, Nereus, Aalto, and Carrie Reed, (the latter rechristened Gustav and Oscar,) for New-York.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., J. F. Kranz.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Roberto.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Sonnabend.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Horatio, Sprague, St. Nicholas, Kellochan, last three at Queenstown; British Commerce, Massachusetts, both at Liverpool; Isle of Bute, the latter at Falmouth; Cordova, Nereo O.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Romano C., the latter at Queenstown; Mount Washington, Italo, Sarah A. Staples, the latter with her boats and bulwarks damaged.

HAVRE, March 25.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amerique left here at 9 o'clock this morning for New-York.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

AT JOHN DANIELL & SON'S, ONE BLOCK BELOW STEWART'S, 759 BROADWAY AND 8TH ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING OF PARIS MILLINERY AND NOVELTIES "AT POPULAR PRICES." TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR IMPORTATIONS OF PARIS BONNETS, (ALSO THOSE OF OUR OWN DESIGN.) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

FRENCH CHIP BONNETS,

ENGLISH STRAW HATS,

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY SILKS, WITH RIBBONS TO MATCH IN MAKE AND TINTS.

UNEQUALED BARGAINS IN BLACK—DRESS—SILKS, BOUGHT AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, AT 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, WHICH WE WILL OFFER AT THE SAME REDUCTION.

AN EXAMINATION WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

500 PIECES COLORED GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK AT $1 25 PER YARD (CHOICE SHADES.)

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW SHADES NOW IN STOCK, IN FROSTED BASKET AND OTHER DESIGNS.

500 CARTONS ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,

NEW SHADES,	NEW SHADES,	NEW SHADES.
NO. 7.	NO. 9.	NO. 12.
11c. YARD.	13c. YARD.	18c. YARD.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION IN ALL WIDTHS OF POINT, DUCHESSE, CACHMERE, THREAD, GUIPURE LACES, &c. ALSO NOVELTIES IN ECRU SCARFS, JABOTS, RUFFLINGS, SACQUES, &c.

OPENING OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE NEW PAGODA PARASOLS. A LARGE LOT TWILL SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, AT $1 48 EACH AND UPWARD. PEARL, IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, AND OTHER HANDLES, EQUALLY LOW.

JOHN DANIELL & SON, NO. 759 BROADWAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

Invite an examination of their designs for WEDDING INVITATIONS. They have an ample stock of Paper and Cards specially prepared from the same pulp, which secures uniformity of texture and appearance in the different thicknesses requisite.

Their facilities have been largely increased and enable them to execute orders with promptness and at close prices.

B. L. Solomon & Sons.

SELLING OFF, TO CLOSE THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Fine Furniture.

Upholstery Goods.

Paper Hangings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight or no charge. Send postal card or call, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia.

F. Krutina

OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS --Eastlake Style-- AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston st.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Enameled Cottage Suits, $25 up.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $50 up.

Silver Maple Chamber Suits.

Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.

Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.

WARREN WARD & CO., Corner SPRING and CROSBY STS., N. Y.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN CARPETINGS.

Arnold, Constable & Co., Corner Broadway and 19th st.,

Will offer on MONDAY a large line of

Five-Frame Body Brussels AT $1 75 PER YARD.

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels, AT $1 10 PER YARD.

Extra Super Ingrains AT $1 PER YARD.

NEW and ELEGANT PATTERNS IN French Moquettes, Axminsters, Royal Wiltons, Tournays, Crossley's Velvets, Body Brussels, Three-Plys and Ingrains, English and American Oil Cloths, Linoleum, &c., &c.

The above stock contains many EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, and together forming the most COMPLETE and VARIED ASSORTMENT offered this season, and at the Lowest Prices.

REMOVAL.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Have moved their Warerooms to Nos. 104 & 106 West 14th st.

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av., Where they offer a large stock and great variety at EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EASTLAKE

Dining-room, Library, and Bedroom Furniture, all of superior design and workmanship.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

CARPETS.

One Million Dollars.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS' STOCK FORCED UPON THE MARKET, AT RETAIL.

GOODS BEING RECIEVED FROM VESSELS NOW IN PORT.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE." Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Trade Mark. [Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Secure Your Valuables AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!

CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

71 & 73 W. 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.)

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c. for any length of time in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults which are made absolutely secure by the use of TIME LOCKS and every other improvement.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the renter only holding the key and having access to it.

Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.

JOHN P. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.

WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION HOTEL, at the Intersection of GIRARD and LANCASTER avs.

Only ten minutes' walk from the CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, conducted on the European plan, will be open for the reception of guests April 15, 1876.

N. B.—This is one of the LARGEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD, and is built entirely of brick, having 1,325 rooms; also, large brick stables attached. Only fifteen minutes' drive from the celebrated BELMONT DRIVING PARK and race course. For full particulars address M. RILEY, manager of the Grand Exposition Hotel Company, (limited,) Philadelphia, late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and of Congress Hall, Saratoga.

CAYUGA WATER.

Nature's infallible remedy for Bright's disease and other kidney and liver affections, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, &c. Depot, No. 1,103 Broadway.